In the matter of an arbitration under the Rules of Arbitration of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

Case No. ARB/14/22

ICC Hearing Centre 112, avenue Kléber Paris, 75016 France

Day 1 Monday, 26th March 2018 Hearing on Forensic Expert Evidence Before:

PROFESSOR GABRIELLE KAUFMANN-KOHLER
PROFESSOR ALBERT JAN VAN DEN BERG
PROFESSOR PIERRE MAYER

- (1) BSG RESOURCES LIMITED
- (2) BSG RESOURCES (GUINEA) LIMITED
 - (3) BSG RESOURCES (GUINEA) SÀRL

Claimants

 $-\Delta$

THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

Respondent

JAMES LIBSON, KAREL DAELE, KATY COLTON, JENNY HINDLEY and MOHAMMED NAZEER, of Mishcon de Reya LLP, and DAVID BARNETT, of Barnea & Co, appeared on behalf of the Claimants.

MICHAEL OSTROVE, SCOTT HORTON and THÉOBALD NAUD, of DLA Piper, and LAURENT JAEGER, YANN SCHNELLER and AGNÈS BIZARD, of Orrick, appeared on behalf of the Respondent.

Secretary to the Tribunal: BENJAMIN GAREL

Assistant to the Tribunal: MAGNUS JESKO LANGER

Transcript produced by Trevor McGowan

Georgina Vaughn and Lisa Gulland

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ALSO APPEARING

FOR CLAIMANTS

MALCOLM COHEN co-administrator of BSGR ROBERT RADLEY, Radley Forensic Document Laboratory

FOR RESPONDENT

ANDREA LAPUNZINA VERONELLI, DLA Piper CLÉMENTINE EMERY, DLA Piper RACHEL GANEM, DLA Piper MARIE CHEREAU, Orrick LUCILLE COULON, Orrick

COURT REPORTER

SIMONE BARDOT, French court reporter

INTERPRETERS

SARAH ROSSI, French-English interpreter CHRISTINE VICTORIN, French-English interpreter CHANTAL BRET, French-English interpreter

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09:59 1	Monday, 26th March 2018	10:04 1	The idea would be to give a short time to the
2	(9.59 am)	2	Claimants first five minutes would be appropriate,
3	THE PRESIDENT: Good morning to everyone. I am pleased to	3	
4	open this hearing, and you will excuse us for having	4	1
5	kept you waiting while we were discussing the different	5	how we wish to proceed.
6	communications we received overnight.	6	1
7	Let me first proceed with the introductions. For	7	1
8	the record, we have the Tribunal, and you know the	8	
9	Tribunal: Professor van den Berg on my right,	9	5
10	Professor Mayer on my left. We have the Secretary of	10	
11	the Tribunal on my far right and the Assistant on my far	11	
12	left.	12	
13	We have many participants in this hearing. To	13	
14	facilitate things, can we simply refer to the list of	14	1 0
15	attendants we have? Is there someone who appears on the	15	2 17
16	list who is not present now? That might be an easier	16	,
17	way of proceeding.	17	
18	Yes, Mr Libson.	18	**
19	MR LIBSON: Mr Peters is not here today	19	
20	THE PRESIDENT: Of BDO?	20	•
21	MR LIBSON: of BDO, but he will be here tomorrow. And	21	•
22	Mr Cohen is here today but he won't be here tomorrow.	22	•
23	THE PRESIDENT: Good, thank you.	23	•
24	Can we do the same thing on the Respondent's side?	24	
25	MR OSTROVE: (Interpreted) Yes, on the Respondent's side	25	it is in fact a report, it's not a presentation. It is
	Page 1		Page 3
1001 1	14 D C 14 CH 11111 14 L 17	4005 4	
10:01 1	Ms Bounfour, Mr Chahid-Nouraï, Mr de Kersauson and	10:05 1	a report: it's in a report format, it is written with
2	Ms Depaolini are not in this room this morning.	2	narrative and with argument in it, and all of the
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10:06	1	about.	10:09 1	accepted within the scientific community. Any properly
	2	Everyone had an opportunity to contribute to the	2	trained and competent forensic document examiner should
	3	final report by submitting questions, and we submitted	3	arrive at the same or similar conclusions, based on the
	4	many questions, for which we were criticised both by the	4	reasons and bases provided, in addition to reviewing the
	5	Tribunal-appointed experts and by Guinea's	5	appropriate image files supplied with the [Preliminary
	6	representatives. Every single question with the	6	Report]. All handwritten examinations were reviewed
	7	exception of four, I think was ignored, and was	7	technically by another Examiner for technical
	8	treated actually with disdain by the Tribunal-appointed	8	accuracy of the methods In addition, the
	9	experts. Every single one of those questions covers	9	Respondent's expert who is another Forensic
	10	material that the Tribunal-appointed experts have now	10	Examiner finds the [Preliminary Report] thorough and
	11 12	decided that they need to address. They had the	11 12	comprehensive", et cetera. So there is no engagement whatsoever with the issue
	13	opportunity to do so within the scheme that you had designed, and they failed to do that.	13	of variations and differences. In fact, variations
	14	The material requires very, very significant	14	aren't even mentioned in the Reply. Yet now we have
	15	rebuttal. It requires not only rebuttal that we can do	15	page after page after page debating the very subject
	16	on the spot; it requires Mr Radley to go back to his	16	that we asked them about in our preliminary questions.
	17	laboratory and his office, to look at the material in	17	Each of those
	18	laboratory conditions, to be able to look at his	18	THE PRESIDENT: For the interpreters, you speak too quickly
	19	academic materials, to be able to respond. It requires	19	when you read. So next time you read, please remember.
	20	a significant amount of time to respond to, if it's to	20	MR LIBSON: Okay, sorry.
	21	be done fairly.	21	Each of those differences requires an examination of
	22	Let me just give you three examples of some of the	22	the difference to determine whether what is
	23	new material.	23	characterised as a variation is a difference. It's
	24	There is a debate in the material, as you will have	24	an entirely new debate that has entered into this
	25	seen, between differences and variations. We asked in	25	experts' exchange just last night, even though we wanted
		Page 5		Page 7
		- 1000		Tage /
10:07		our questions exactly on this issue. I'm going to read	10:10 1	to have that debate earlier on. But it requires
	2	it to you. We asked:	2	an examination of each and every one of the differences
	3	"Paragraph 7.12.5 of the SWGDOC Standard for	3	or the variations that the Tribunal-appointed experts
	4	Examination of Handwritten Items states that there is	4	pointed out by Mr Radley.
	5	a need to 'Evaluate the similarities, differences, and	5 6	If you look at the Lev Ran signature that the Tribunal experts have now pointed out, which again we
	6 7	limitations. Determine their significance individually and in combination' This suggests that a signature	7	asked about, this is a completely new presentation.
	8	is shown to be genuine not by similarities, but by the	8	This is one of very many; I just wanted to point it out
	9	lack of differences. In line with this,	9	to you. (Pause)
	10	Albert S. Osborn, a leading authority"	10	I will hold it up in a second, but it's one of very
	11	A name you may recognise now:	11	many examples that we need to return to and we need to
	12	" in document examination, states that 'if the	12	analyse properly. It's a new presentation of the
	13	conclusion of identity is reached in handwriting,	13	signature that we haven't seen before. It relies on
	14	there must not remain significant differences that	14	measurements that we are now not able to do in order to
	15	cannot reasonably be explained'."	15	rebut because Mr Radley needs to look at those in
	16	And we asked the direct questions:	16	laboratory conditions.
	17	"Do the Experts accept the Osborn approach? If so,	17	It's this slide (indicating). We don't have
	18	please identify and further detail any differences which	18	a page-numbered version of this. You can see at the
	19	have been identified between the signatures on the	19	bottom here "similar lengths", and we disagree that
	20	Disputed Documents and those in the comparator documents	20	those are similar lengths, but we can't make the
	21	and the significance placed on such differences."	21	argument in relation to similar lengths without having
	22	And the answer was:	22	the ability to measure them.
	23	"The basis for all the handwriting conclusions in	23	MR OSTROVE: Excusez-moi (In English) sorry, I'll say it
	24	the [Preliminary Report] follow methods, instruments and	24	in English. Could you just show us the page you're
	25	procedures employed in each analysis that are generally	25	referring to so we can know what you are talking about?
				D 0
		Page 6		Page 8

10:12 1	There is text on the bottom?	10:15 1	responding to these ad hominem attacks, not in the
2	MR LIBSON: "Similar length". It says "R-24" at the top,	2	witness-box on cross-examination, not with no notice,
3	and C	3	but with having sufficient time to go through all of the
4	MR OSTROVE: We have found it, thank you.	4	material that has now been presented to us at the last
5	THE PRESIDENT: Could you take a picture of the slide?	5	minute.
6	Otherwise we don't know what you're could you hold it	6	MR DAELE: Can we also show the slide where the picture of
7	up again so the Secretary can make a picture of this?	7	the (Handed)
8	(Pause)	8	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, please. So this would be picture 2,
9	Thank you. You may continue.	9	right?
10	MR LIBSON: This is one example of an analysis that would	10	MR LIBSON: Madam President, you mentioned that this third
11	take several hours, just of this page, for us to be able	11	document, not the PowerPoint document, were reading
12	to rebut. And there is page after page after page of	12	notes.
13	exactly the same sort of presentation of material,	13	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
14	presented in an entirely new way on the eve of the	14	MR LIBSON: But they're clearly not reading notes, and
15	hearing. We are not able to deal with it, and it would	15	I just want to take you through the structure of this
16	cause us severe prejudice if this hearing went ahead on	16	document.
17	the basis that this evidence was on the record.	17	The document, as you can see, I think, if you've got
18	I can point again to where we asked in our questions	18	it in front of you
19	on the preliminary report in relation, for example, to	19	THE PRESIDENT: No, we don't, on purpose.
20	the Lev Ran signatures. We asked about the Lev Ran	20	MR LIBSON: The document starts with a one-and-a-half-page
20	signatures, and the reply was:	20	introduction in narrative form (indicating). It then
22	"Our findings and conclusions are based on examining	22	goes through a series of arguments illustrated by
23	all of the handwriting characteristics and their	23	illustrations. As you can see, if I can just take you
23	appropriate significance in combination. Therefore, no	24	through the first four pages, the first topic is
25	changes or edits will be incorporated into the Final	25	THE PRESIDENT: I should just say for the record: I said we
23	changes of earts will be incorporated into the Pinai	23	THE FRESIDENT. I should just say for the record. I said we
	Page 9		Page 11
10:13 1	Report based on this query."	10:16 1	double book is and one double book is an arrange on book
	1	10.10 1	don't have it, and we don't have it on purpose, we have
2	If you've read the answers to the questions, which	2	not reviewed it, because we understand that it is being
2 3	If you've read the answers to the questions, which are at appendix L to the final report, you will see		not reviewed it, because we understand that it is being disputed.
	If you've read the answers to the questions, which are at appendix L to the final report, you will see appearing as a mantra the phrase "Therefore, no changes	2	not reviewed it, because we understand that it is being disputed. MR LIBSON: So I'm not asking you to review it, I'm asking
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10:18 1	weekend and on Friday, a lot of material has come in.	10:21 1	a possibility that material provided in an ambush is
2	This is all Mr Osborn's authority; not all, but a lot of	2	misleading, cannot happen. The Tribunal's duty must be
3	it is on the authority of Mr Osborn. Again, all of this	3	to protect the ambushed and not to allow the ambusher to
			profit from his conduct, especially when some of the
4	could have been dealt with weeks ago.	4	
5	I just want to turn to the prejudice and I want to	5	material may be suspect and we have not had a chance to
6	turn to the abuse. I also just want to because	6	scrutinise it properly. The Tribunal's duty is to
7	I didn't realise until you just made it clear,	7	ensure fair process, and none of what has happened over
8	Madam President, that you hadn't seen the material. In	8	the last 12 hours is fair. But to allow misleading
9	the email from Mr Garel last night, the email said in	9	material on to the record would be an unacceptable
10	terms that it contained only information and data on the	10	double jeopardy.
11	record. So that information either came from Mr Garel's	11	I must say we are very, very concerned with the
12	assessment of the material that had come in or from the	12	developments of the last 12 hours. We're very worried
13	information provided by the Tribunal-appointed experts.	13	on behalf of our client and the fair process that may or
14	Either way, it's wrong, and certainly in terms of if	14	may not happen during the next of the 48 hours.
15	it came from the Tribunal-appointed experts and it	15	Those are my submissions.
16	may very well have, because I anticipate it came in at	16	THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.
17	the last moment it is absolutely wrong. We would be	17	(Interpreted) Now I give the floor to the
18	interested to know exactly when it did come in, and the	18	Respondent.
19	chronology of how it then came to the parties.	19	MR OSTROVE: (Interpreted) Thank you, Madam President.
20	If I can very quickly because I know I've overrun	20	We started last year in May, nearly ten months ago,
21	my five minutes significantly if I can very quickly	21	during the hearings on the substance in this particular
22	turn to the prejudice.	22	case, by saying that it was an extraordinary case, with
23	We set out the prejudice in our note to you last	23	evidence of corruption that was equally extraordinary.
24	night. But this is a key issue in this arbitration.	24	The disputed contracts or documents are one part of this
25	It's an issue that we have canvassed between all of us	25	extraordinary evidence, and the report by the
23	it's an issue that we have early asset between an of as	23	extraordinary evidence, and the report by the
	Page 13		Page 15
10.20 1	for several months. We all some how moneyed to fight	10.22 1	Tribunal agraciated agrants insteadded to the
10:20 1	for several months. We all came here prepared to fight	10:23 1	Tribunal-appointed experts just added to the
2	the case that had been prepared in accordance with the	2	appreciation of the said evidence. But since then, BSGR
2 3	the case that had been prepared in accordance with the directions set by the Tribunal, and we were happy to	2 3	appreciation of the said evidence. But since then, BSGR has never stopped trying to derail the procedure with
2 3 4	the case that had been prepared in accordance with the directions set by the Tribunal, and we were happy to fight that case.	2 3 4	appreciation of the said evidence. But since then, BSGR has never stopped trying to derail the procedure with a set of procedural manoeuvres that should not be
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10:25 1	paragraph 19 of the PO:	10:29 1	Indeed.
2	"The Experts may use demonstrative exhibits	2	So if there are questions of measurements and so
3	(such as charts, tabulations, etc. compiling information	3	forth that the parties want to launch into in the
4	which is on record but not presented in such form)"	4	post-hearing briefs, I imagine with their expert, if
5	What was presented last night by the experts, in	5	BSGR sees that something was misleading during the
6	compliance with the Tribunal's PO, is precisely that:	6	hearing, they will have ample opportunity to say so.
7	pictures of the signatures, which are the exhibits in	7	What is the real [complaint] of BSGR? It is not
8	the proceedings, with arrows or indications that are the	8	that there is new information, but new arguments. They
9	presentation of this information in a different form.	9	are in fact mere answers to items that were raised.
10	They are not novel exhibits; they are typically	10	That's what you expect from a demonstrative exhibit, and
11	demonstrative. And it's the work of the experts. All	11	that's what you expect from the presentation of experts
12	of the experts have prepared pictures and documents,	12	this morning; that is, to meet all of the criticisms and
13	with arrows and so forth: this is the substrate that	13	explain their points of view. This is why we are here.
14	they intend to use when they present their position.	14	There are PowerPoints and there's a PDF. The PDF is
15	The examples that were quoted a moment ago by my	15	presented in a form which, as we see it, is equivalent
16	colleague Mr Libson are exactly that. If experts take	16	to slides. It proceeds point by point to follow the
17	two examples and say there are similar lengths, it's	17	presentation that the experts can make this morning:
18	merely that they took documents that were amongst the	18	Mr Radley's criticisms, a summary of their answer.
19	submitted exhibits.	19	Together with the demonstrative exhibits that are
20	I will come back to the need of their experts to go	20	integrated, this is just a substrate that helps everyone
21	back to their labs to measure all this, et cetera,	21	to follow.
22	I will come back to this in a moment, because this type	22	BSGR should feel happy to have received that last
23	of argument would lead us each time an expert during	23	night, rather than merely discovering it today,
24	an examination on disputed documents was to say, "You	24	discovering the answers of the experts. In terms of due
25	see, this is quite similar", we'd have to stay the	25	process, it just helps due process that such a document
	Page 17		Page 19
10.27 1	proceedings so that all of the experts may go back home	10.21 1	should have been submitted lost night; it deasn't
10:27 1	proceedings so that all of the experts may go back home	10:31 1	should have been submitted last night; it doesn't
2	to their labs and proceed to their measurements. This	2	imperil them.
2 3	to their labs and proceed to their measurements. This is totally exaggerated and it goes beyond ridicule.	2 3	imperil them. This is the second item of the email by our
2 3 4	to their labs and proceed to their measurements. This is totally exaggerated and it goes beyond ridicule. Next to this, as to the possibility for the parties	2 3 4	imperil them. This is the second item of the email by our adversaries:
2 3 4 5	to their labs and proceed to their measurements. This is totally exaggerated and it goes beyond ridicule. Next to this, as to the possibility for the parties to comment on these documents within the two days, well,	2 3 4 5	imperil them. This is the second item of the email by our adversaries: "This should have been presented by the expert in
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10:32 1	(In English) "There is no evidence of any	10:36 1	that those weaknesses are quite obvious; the Republic of
2	differences that would suggest someone other than	2	Guinea actually detected them too.
3	Marc Struik signed the document."	3	It was rather easy for the parties and experts, who
4	(Interpreted) BSGR were asked if they saw any	4	know the file well, to read the documents that were
5	differences, and they said no. And today what is BSGR	5	provided yesterday evening in just a few hours to assess
6	saying? That the experts today would have pinpointed	6	the various materials. There were no surprises. There
7	differences and tried to explain them. This is not at	7	should have been no surprises for BSGR if they were well
8	all what the Tribunal experts did in this document.	8	prepared regarding the various materials in the file.
9	They just take stock of variations and they explain why	9	This is simply just another attempt to delay the
10	these variations are not differences. This is what is	10	process. And I'd like here to note what BSGR probably
11	at stake in this exercise.	11	wants here. This whole thing started in 2011, and
12	Why do they do this at this stage? It is because	12	I would like to note that there were two five-year
13	instead of underlining these differences with the	13	presidential terms in Guinea, so that after 2020 BSGR
14	support of Mr Radley in the comments on the preliminary	14	could hope to have another president, another
15	report, if there was an ambush, actually it's the	15	government. So basically they are playing the clock.
16	Tribunal-appointed experts who were ambushed two weeks	16	If they manage to make the whole process last more than
17	ago, with the 158 pages, if I remember correctly, of the	17	ten years, then, yes, they could have a go with the next
18	report by Mr Radley, who underlines for the very first	18	government, which might not defend in the same way the
19	time the differences underlined by BSGR.	19	rights of Guinea.
20	So what did BSGR think that the Tribunal-appointed	20	I hope, Madam President and members of the Tribunal,
21	experts were going to do? Say simply, "Well, I'm sorry,	21	that you are not going to delay this proceeding until
22	I have no additional report to make, so I'm not going to	22	another hearing, so that we end up waiting until 2021.
23	answer these points"? No. We have this hearing today	23	Thank you.
24	basically so that the experts can answer this point.	24	THE PRESIDENT: (Interpreted) Do my colleagues have some
25	And the fact that they provided a presentation as	25	questions at this stage? If it's not the case, I'd like
23	7 ma the fact that they provided a presentation as	23	questions at this stage. If it's not the case, I'd like
	Page 21		Page 23
10.24 1	DD	10:38 1	to the all year for your applementions. The Tribunal is
10:34 1	PowerPoints and demonstrative exhibits yesterday evening is totally normal.	10.38 1	to thank you for your explanations. The Tribunal is going to discuss what to do next; we need some time for
3	So we simply regret that BSGR waited until the very	3	that.
4	last minute to underline these so-called "differences".	4	(10.39 am)
5	Would it have been easier for everybody if it had been	5	(A short break)
6	right after the preliminary report? Probably so, yes.	6	(10.59 am)
7	I am trying to reach the end of what I have to say	7	THE PRESIDENT: (In English) We are ready to resume. Before
8	here.	8	I go on, I just note that the Secretary has handed
9	Our colleague on the other side highlighted the	9	copies of the two PowerPoints, and I understand also of
10	issue of the experts being impartial. This will be part	10	the PDF document, to both parties. This is done as
11	of the closing tomorrow. Without prejudging your	11	a courtesy, and the Tribunal does not have these
12	decision regarding these two days, I'm going to mention	12	documents, so there is clarity about this.
13	a few things in that regard.	13	The Tribunal suggests that we proceed in the
14	Mr Radley in his report said that the	14	following manner, having heard your explanations and
15	Tribunal-appointed experts were misleading by repeating	15	also read your written communications.
16	some sentences without including a sentence he would	16	The Tribunal experts would first present their
17	have liked to see.	17	report, without using the PowerPoint presentations and
18	It's not surprising that the Tribunal-appointed	18	without the PDF document. They would do this in
19	experts answered that they think that some aspects of	19	a shorter time than what we had provided, and they would
20	Mr Radley's presentations are misleading: it's their	20	not go into the Claimants' submission that was filed, in
I 20	· ·	21	the form of Mr Radley's report.
2.1	role. And the Tribupal will decide after nearing norn		
21 22	role. And the Tribunal will decide after hearing both		
22	parties during this hearing, and after seeing the	22	We would then go over to questions, which questions
22 23	parties during this hearing, and after seeing the post-hearing briefs.	22 23	We would then go over to questions, which questions may or may not address matters that are covered in what
22 23 24	parties during this hearing, and after seeing the post-hearing briefs. BSGR seems very unhappy because the experts detected	22 23 24	We would then go over to questions, which questions may or may not address matters that are covered in what I will now call the "Radley submission", but it is
22 23	parties during this hearing, and after seeing the post-hearing briefs.	22 23	We would then go over to questions, which questions may or may not address matters that are covered in what
22 23 24	parties during this hearing, and after seeing the post-hearing briefs. BSGR seems very unhappy because the experts detected	22 23 24	We would then go over to questions, which questions may or may not address matters that are covered in what I will now call the "Radley submission", but it is

11:01		of Mr Radley's report. In answer to the questions, the	11:06 1	it was only addressed to the Tribunal. So this is
	2	Tribunal experts may use one or the other of their	2	an example, I think, where at least it suggests the
	3	slides, to the extent that it is responsive to the	3	existence of correspondence between the experts and the
	4	question that is being asked.	4	Tribunal, and we would like to receive it.
	5	The Tribunal will make sure that at some point in	5	THE PRESIDENT: Absolutely. We will review the record, so
	6	the hearing the Tribunal experts have an opportunity to	6	that I don't answer like this without having checked.
	7	comment on the Radley submission. We had provided, in	7	We have been careful, as a general matter of principle,
	8	any event, for some time towards the end of the hearing	8	to have the Secretary of the Tribunal dealing with the
	9	for the concluding remarks by the Tribunal experts.	9	correspondence with the experts, and the Tribunal itself
	10	With respect to the status of the documents that the	10	has not corresponded or had contact with the experts.
	11 12	Tribunal experts have prepared, we consider that the PDF document is not in the record because there was no	11 12	MR DAELE: Then I would ask to see the correspondence if
	13	provision for that type of document. With respect to	13	you make that distinction between the ICSID Secretary THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I understand your request and we
	14	the two PowerPoint presentations, they are not in the	13	will check, of course, that.
	15	record at this stage, but they may come into the record	15	The other question was the timing. Can I give the
	16	if, in answer to questions posed to them, the Tribunal	16	floor to the Secretary so you explain the reason for the
	17	experts refer to one or the other slide. (Pause)	17	two-hour delay last night.
	18	Thank you, yes, I should be more precise. It is not	18	MR GAREL: Yes, so I met with the experts for purposes of
	19	the presentation that becomes part of the record; it is	19	them transferring the files to me; they couldn't go
	20	the slide that is referred to that becomes part of the	20	through emails because of their size. So I met them at
	21	record as a demonstrative exhibit, if it is	21	their hotel, and there was some issue with the transfer
	22	a demonstrative exhibit, or just as a slide if it	22	of documents to my computer and the connection of my
	23	yes, as a demonstrative exhibit.	23	computer to the wifi in the hotel, because I'm not in
	24	Do my colleagues wish to add anything in addition,	24	the same hotel, so I couldn't connect. They gave me the
	25	to make sure that we have covered every point of the	25	files slightly late, after 6.30, around 6.30/6.40. And
		Page 25		Page 27
11:04	1	Tribunal's ruling?	11:07 1	it took time for me to connect to the internet to upload
	2	Can we proceed? Are there questions on the	2	the documents, which were uploaded at 7.45, and then to
	3	Claimants' side? Mr Daele?	3	write to the parties to check that everything was there.
	4	MR DAELE: Yes, thank you, Madam President. We were hoping	4	I sent the email at 8.09 and you received it then.
	5	to receive information as to the timing of the filing of	5	So that's the explanation.
	6	the documents by the experts yesterday, and	6	MR DAELE: And may I ask who made the determination that
	7	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, we can certainly provide that. And?	7	these documents did not include information that was not
	8	MR DAELE: And we would also like to receive the	8	on the record?
	9	correspondence between the Tribunal and the Tribunal	9	MR GAREL: So that wasn't an assessment, that was just
	10	experts. I refer to Article 8.5 (sic) of the IBA Rules	10	a reference to what PO17 says, and it was based on what
	11	on the Taking of Evidence, that provides that parties	11	the experts told me when I reminded them of that
	12	may examine the correspondence between the Tribunal and	12	provision in PO17.
	13	Tribunal-appointed experts.	13	THE PRESIDENT: Questions from the Respondent?
	14	THE PRESIDENT: Yes. There was no correspondence between	14	MR OSTROVE: (Interpreted) Thank you, Madam President.
	15	the Tribunal and the Tribunal experts. The	15	Regarding the communication with the experts, of
	16	MR DAELE: For example, if I just may correct, for example,	16	course we will let the Tribunal assess the situation.
	17	there is a reference in the final report, in I think it	17	I didn't understand the reference to Article 8.5 of
	18	is paragraph 11, where the experts refer to their email	18	the IBA Rules, if you could check
	19	of 11th January in relation to the extension. We	19	MR DAELE: It was 6.5, sorry. If you can double-check.
	20	haven't seen that email. So I assume there has been	20	MR OSTROVE: Okay, thank you for the clarification.
	21 22	well, at least that paragraph suggests that there has been correspondence between the experts and the	21 22	MR DAELE: Sorry for that. MR OSTROVE: (Interpreted) As for the decision of the
	23	Tribunal. It's in the beginning of paragraph 11:	22 23	Tribunal about how to proceed, some practical questions,
	23 24	"As noted in our response on 11 January 2018"	23	if I may.
	25	I don't think we have seen that response. I assume	25	You indicated that the experts might have less time
	23	- 2011 allian in a land been distribution. I assume	23	Tou maleured unit the experts finght have less time
		Page 26		Page 28
I				

11:09	for their presentation. I think that it would be almost	11:16 1	exhibit, or will the Tribunal and the parties have the
	2 impossible for them to make this presentation if they	2	right to refer back to these elements?
	cannot refer back to their slides, because to answer the	3	THE PRESIDENT: (Interpreted) The decision of the Tribunal
	4 criticisms of BSGR, without prejudging what they are	4	was that the PDF is not part of the record; that the
	going to say, I imagine they will need to refer back to	5	PowerPoint presentations as such, and for the time
	the demonstrative exhibit. If they simply repeat what	6	being, are not part of the record. If one expert in
	they said initially, without answering the questions	7	answer to a question refers to a slide, he can do so,
	regarding the differences or variations that were	8	and then that slide is in the record.
	identified, which is really the main topic of their	9	MR OSTROVE: (Interpreted) Thank you, Madam President.
1	0 presentation there is some visual support, visual	10	THE PRESIDENT: (In English) The experts said that they
1		11	needed some time, because now they are actually asked to
1	2 much shorter, we would like then to have more time to be	12	do something they had not prepared for. So when will
1	able to ask them some questions, so that we can have	13	they be ready?
1	some explanations in their answers to the comments made	14	MR GAREL: I will check. (Pause)
1		15	THE PRESIDENT: The experts say that they will be ready in
1	6 (Pause to resolve a technical problem)	16	five minutes. So we have a five-minute break.
1	7 THE PRESIDENT: Let's try, and hope that the microphones	17	(11.18 am)
1		18	(A short break)
1	In answer to the Respondent's points, the ruling is	19	(11.25 am)
2		20	MR GERALD LAPORTE (called)
2		21	MR TODD WELCH (called)
2		22	THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, gentlemen.
2	• •	23	MR WELCH: Good morning.
2		24	MR LAPORTE: Good morning.
2		25	THE PRESIDENT: It's nice to meet you. We are sorry we kept
	Page 29		Page 31
11:14	reasonable bounds and can complete our programme by	11:28 1	you waiting so long before we could start hearing you.
	2 tomorrow night.	2	For the record, Mr Welch, can you please confirm
	Is this clear, so we have no misunderstandings about	3	that you are Todd Welch?
	what we are doing here? On the Respondent's side?	4	MR WELCH: Yes, I can.
	5 MR OSTROVE: (Interpreted) I'm not going to express our	5	THE PRESIDENT: You are a forensic document examiner?
	6 position on this decision right now, because I think we	6	MR WELCH: Yes, I am.
	7 might have a problem regarding due process, as there is	7	THE PRESIDENT: Mr LaPorte, you can confirm that you are
	8 a submission of the Tribunal experts, in their	8	Gerald LaPorte?
	9 presentation they won't be able to answer the	9	MR LAPORTE: I confirm that I am Gerald LaPorte.
	0 criticisms, they have to review the whole report,	10	THE PRESIDENT: You are a forensic chemist, a document
	whereas really the point today was to hear their answers	11	dating expert?
	2 to these criticisms.	12	MR LAPORTE: Yes, madam.
	3 Something else I had forgotten when we had these	13	THE PRESIDENT: And you are both with the firm Riley Welch
	4 problems with the microphones actually: the experts'	14	LaPorte; is that right?
	slides, are they going to be part of the file? And	15	MR WELCH: That's correct.
	6 I was wondering how we proceed. Usually, when there is	16	MR LAPORTE: Yes.
	7 someone who hands slides to the material as support	17	THE PRESIDENT: So on the request of the Tribunal, you have
	8 material, I imagine it's not part of the proceedings,	18	established a report that you have submitted to us,
	9 it's simply submitted.	19	dated 12th February 2018?
	O So I didn't understand the decision of the Tribunal	20	MR LAPORTE: Correct.
	1 regarding the status of these slides, as they were	21	THE PRESIDENT: Who wants to take the lead when I ask
	2 referenced to by the Tribunal experts. I understand if	22	questions that are directed to both? It might be easier
	3 there are some slides for which there is no reference,	23	that just one of you responds.
2	4 it's not part of the file. But if they refer back to	24	MR LAPORTE: I'll take the lead.
2	4 it's not part of the file. But if they refer back to slide 5, is it included only for the demonstrative	24 25	MR LAPORTE: I'll take the lead. THE PRESIDENT: Good. You are acting, and have acted so
2	5 slide 5, is it included only for the demonstrative		THE PRESIDENT: Good. You are acting, and have acted so
2			

11:30 1 far, under terms of reference that were dated 11:33 1 not in the record either.	
2 24th October 2017? 2 Later on we will proceed to the que	estions. I assume
3 MR LAPORTE: Yes. 3 that you will allocate the answer to or	ne of you
4 THE PRESIDENT: Under these terms, you carried out 4 according to the topic and your specif	ic expertise;
5 a document inspection? 5 otherwise one of you will take the lea	d. But we should
6 MR LAPORTE: Correct. 6 make sure that there is one person and	swering one
7 THE PRESIDENT: Under a protocol that was sent to the 7 question, and not two answers for every	ry question. Is
8 parties on 26th October 2017, and that document 8 that an acceptable way forward?	
9 inspection took place from 31st October to 9 MR LAPORTE: Yes, ma'am, it is.	
10 3rd November 2017? 10 THE PRESIDENT: Is it to you too, Mr	Welch?
11 MR LAPORTE: Yes, ma'am, that's correct. 11 MR WELCH: Yes, it does.	
12 THE PRESIDENT: You are both heard as expert witnesses in 12 THE PRESIDENT: Good. Fine.	
this arbitration. As an expert witness, you have a duty 13 So then we can proceed with your proceed w	presentation. To
to make only such statements that are in accordance with 14 whom do I give the floor first, or will	there just be
your sincere belief. Can you please, each of you, read 15 one person speaking?	
into the record the expert declaration that should be on 16 MR LAPORTE: I'm going to take the fl	loor first.
17 the table in front of you. Is it there? 17 THE PRESIDENT: Good. So, Mr LaPo	orte, you have the floor.
18 MR LAPORTE: Okay. I solemnly declare upon my honour and 18 (10.34 am)	
19 conscience that my statement will be in accordance with 19 Presentation by Mr LaPorte and M	Ir Welch
20 my sincere beliefs. 20 MR LAPORTE: Alright. Thank you, M	Iadam [President]. Good
21 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Mr Welch? 21 morning to everyone. I apologise for	the delay on our
22 MR WELCH: Yes, Todd Welch. I solemnly declare upon my 22 part as well.	
23 honour and conscience that my statement will be in 23 So my intention here is to basically	do what you
24 accordance with my sincere beliefs. 24 just summarised, which is to summarised.	ise our report and to
25 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Now, you have your laptops in 25 bring everybody here through our pro	cess and then to
Post 22	
Page 35	
11:31 1 front of you. I understand that on these laptops you 11:35 1 help everyone understand sort of t	he way we do our
2 have your report; is that what it is? 2 analysis and the way we do our ev	aluation.
3 MR LAPORTE: I have my report in front of me, yes. 3 So there were multiple exams the	nat were conducted in
4 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Mr Welch? 4 this particular matter with these sp	
5 MR WELCH: I have it likewise. 5 Mr Welch and I sort of divided up	
6 THE PRESIDENT: Fine. And you see what we now see on the 6 like you said, there may be question	
7 screen, or you see up there and we see here in front of 7 a specific examination type, and v	
8 us? 8 just defer to the individual that wa	
9 MR LAPORTE: Yes, that's correct. 9 examiner, and for the record we'll	just note who's
10 THE PRESIDENT: Fine. We would assume that you continue 10 speaking at the time as well too.	
looking at your report, and not at other documents. 11 The two things I think that are g	_
You know that what we would like to ask you now, as 12 very clear are that anything that has	
the Secretary explained to you a moment ago, is not the 13 chemical analysis of the inks and	
presentations that you had prepared but a general 14 stamps, anything else, the printing	_
presentation of your report, of your methodology, of 15 come to me, so I'm the only one the	-
your conclusion, about how you went about looking at 16 and then anything that has someth	-
these documents, how you conducted the inspection. That 17 handwriting will go to Mr Welch.	
18 can be shorter than what we had provided before. 18 a handwriting examiner, I don't ha	ive an expertise in
We will then go over to the questions, and in the 19 that.	
20 questions you may then refer, if the question calls for 20 I will say that all of the work th	
21 it, to one or the other slides that you had specifically 21 administratively and technically re	-
prepared. Your slides as such at present are not in the 22 an associate in our company, Ms J	
record, but they would become part of the record if they 23 is certified by the American Board 24 Figure 1. The state of the record if they	
24 are used in answer to a question. Your PDF document, 25 that was how been problem at the U	
25 that may have been speaking notes or something else, is 25 Service, so she has relevant training	ng and so forth.
Page 34 Page 36	

11:30 1 So without further aids, I'll get into the report. 2 So as it you got showing on the screen here, our mandate was to crudual a compositionity of the dispated documents, wor PDIS, and then there were also three additional documents that you the blood of the dispated for the performed, that is a therefore, the work of the performed, that is a distance, the performed, that is a the performed, that is a distance, the performed, that is a distance, that the performed was the performed, that is a distance, the performed, that is a distance, the performed, that is a distance, that the performed was the performed, that is a distance, that the performed was the performed, that is a distance, the performed, that is a distance, the performed that is a distance, the performed, that is a distance, the performed, that is a distance, that is a distance, the performed that is a distance, that is a distance, the performed that the performed was the perf	,			
2 So as I've got shown up on the secent here, our 3 mandate was to conduct a comprehensive commandation of the disputed documents that as described later in this report. There were nice original documents that is a described later in this report. There were nice original documents that a decument shall decomment that we just labelled at TOC A', "TOCE IF and "TOC C". When we received the items of evidence from the PBH, those three documents, as we'll discuss later, sort of mesh up the other contents and the statements, as we'll discuss later, sort of mesh up the other contents that we content in the comment of the statements. The that it means what it means, the words have no other remainings. We conducted that may be confident to the statements this, we did approximately to the discuss that esting so that everyone understands the limitations of the esting and what can be concluded from those types of tests. But basically, when I say eight to en tests, I'm taking about things that can great and the decument wan't created on, and that piece of paper has a watermark should be a statement of the paper documents in the paper documents in the paper documents that we conducted are byte of the estimation of the esting and what can be conducted are byte of the estimation of the statement is required date. So many of the estimation of the statement is required that way, to actually show fraud. 11:38 1 designed that way, to actually show fraud. 11:38 2 designed that way, to actually show fraud. 11:39 2 designed that way, to actually show fraud. 11:30 1 designed that way, to actually show fraud. 11:30 1 designed that way, to actually show fraud. 11:30 1 designed that way, to actually show fraud. 11:30 1 designed that way, to actually show fraud. 11:31 2 designed that way, to actually show fraud. 11:32 1 designed that way, to actually show fraud. 11:33 1 designed that way, to actually show fraud. 11:34 1 1 said that occument is form by the paper show that the document is regulated. 2	11:36 1	So without further ado, I'll get into the report.	11:40 1	have concluded is, based on all of those examinations
and mandate was no conduct a comprehensive examination of the disputed documents that are described late in this is report. There were nine original documents, two PDFs, and then there were also three additional documents that of the produced. The produced is the produced of the produ	2		2	
seport. There were nine original documents, two PDPs, and then there were able to three additional documents that a weight late that the property and the there were able to the earlier of mesh up the property of the service of the times of evidence from the FBI, those the vereceived the times of evidence from the FBI, those they were documents, but they weren't discussed specifically in the terms of reference. 10 with some of these other documents, but they weren't discussed specifically in the terms of reference. 11 the what of sommoniste this, we did approximately eight to ten different tests per document, and Tra going to discuss that testing so that everyone understands the imitations of the testing and what can be concluded from those types of tests. But backedly, when I say immediately show a document is intaudient. 12 discussed that esting so that everyone understands the immediately show a document is intaudient. 13 discuss that testing so that everyone understands the immediately show a document is intaudient. 14 dead 2005 and we have a piece of paper that if s been expected and, and that piece of paper has a watermark. 24 date. So many of the examinations that we conducted are Page 37 11:38 1 designed that way, to actually show fraud. 11 It is a distinct that the common is paperted to date. So in any of the examinations that we conducted are Page 37 11:38 1 designed that way, to actually show fraud. 11 It is a distinct that the wear to accommon to the paper documents themselves and whether or not those of the paper documents of the exist probability and document was created on its papported to have been created on a specific date it is really, really difficult to truly and definitively say that a document is genuine. 12 So our job as foresite document examiners, like the many the paper documents themselves and vice of the paper documents of the paper docu	3	mandate was to conduct a comprehensive examination of	3	"There is no evidence of page substitution, text
definitively say that a decument is matter, when the document is peruined. and then there were also three additional documents that we received the items of evidence from the FBI, those we received the items of evidence from the FBI, those there documents, as well discuss later, sort of mesh up when the documents is received the items of evidence from the FBI, those there documents, as well discussed specifically in the terms of rediences. By a self-discussed specifically or they weren's accounted for the self-discussed specifically in the terms for reference. By a first we had to summarise this, we did approximately eight to ten flester tests per document and I'm going the discussed specifically in the terms of redience the first to a different tests per document and I'm going the case there is a discussed specifically in the terms of redience the self-discussed specifically in the terms of the self-discussed specifically in the terms of the self-discussed specifically in the terms of the self-discussed specifically in the self-discussed specifically in the terms of the self-discussed specifically in the self-discussed specifically in the self-discussed specifically in the self-discussed specifically received from the self-discussed specifically received	4	the disputed documents that are described later in this	4	alteration, text addition, or other irregularities to
we received the items of evidence from the FBI, those we received the items of evidence from the FBI, those there documents, as we'll discuss later, sort of mesh up there documents, but they weren't discussed specifically or they weren't accounted for specifically in the terms of reference. If the half of semantise this, we did approximately eight to ten different tests per document, and I'm going to discuss that testing and what can be concluded from those types of tests. But basically, when I say eight to ten testing and what can be concluded from those types of tests. But basically, when I say eight to ten tests. If malking about thisps that can immunificately show a document is fraudulent. So, as in example, if we have a document that's dated 2005 and we have a piece of paper that it's been created on, and that piece of paper has a watermark when the document wasn't created on its purported date. So many of the examinations that we conducted are Page 37 It's a created on, and that piece of paper has a watermark a designed that way, to actually show fraud. It's actually very, very, very, difficult to show that the document wasn't created on its purported date. So many of the examinations that we conducted are Page 37 It's a designed that way, to actually show fraud. A designed that way, to actually show fraud. It's actually very, very, very, wery difficult to show that the document wasn't created on as pecific about cases like in this matter, where we have documents date and signed by specific people. So unless you have a video recording of sornebody signing a document to a document is fraudulent. The sorted on a specific that are purported to have been created on a specific about cases like in this matter, where we have documents and definitively say that a document is genuine. So our jobs a foreness document extensive examination that we've done is we've conducted this extensive examination that we've done is we've conducted this extensive examination to the purise, the document is fraudulent. Ther	5	report. There were nine original documents, two PDFs,	5	indicate that any of the Disputed Documents were
9 the cocuments, as well discuss dispecifically in the terms of fereince. 10 with some of these other documents, but they weren't discussed specifically in the terms of reference. 11 discussed specifically in the terms of reference. 12 specifically in the terms of reference. 13 If we had to summarise this, we did approximately eight to ten different tests per document and I'm going to discuss that testing so that everyone understands the limitations of the testing and what can the concluded from those types of tests. But basically, when I say eight to ten test, I'm talking about things that can great daily and the great that the document is fraudulent. 14 and 2005 and we have a piece of paper has a watermark ward available until 2010, that world automatically show that the document ward created on its purported date. So many of the examinations that we conducted are Page 37 11:38 1 designed that way, to actually show fraud. 12 If sa cutually very, very, wery difficult to show that a document ward created on its purported date. So many of the examinations that we conducted are could say, "Yes, absolutely, that document is penuine." 2 And when I talk about these kinds of cases, I'm talking about cases like in this matter, where we have document on a specific date, it's really, really definitively say that a document is genuine. 14 and definitively say that a document is genuine. 15 and when I talk about these kinds of cases, I'm talking and definitively say that a document is genuine. 16 files, using about eight to ten tests. So we're talking and definitively say that a document is remindent. In this particular case, not a single one of those pectic date, it's really, really difficult to rurly and definitively and the document is genuine. 17 So our job as forestic document examination. 18 THE PRESIDENT: So we would peter that at this stage you do not refer to the comments on the pertinance of the comments on the pertinance of the comments of the parties. 18 THE PRESIDENT: So we would peter that at this stage you	6	and then there were also three additional documents that	6	fraudulently produced."
9 three documents, as well discuss later, out of mesh up 10 with some of these other documents, but they weren't 11 discussed specifically or they weren't accounted for 12 specifically in the terms of reference. 13 If we had to summarise this, we did approximately 14 eight to ten different tests per document, and I'm going 15 to discuss that testing on divata can be concluded 16 limitations of the testing and what can be concluded 17 from those types of tests. But basically, when I say 18 eight to ten tests, I'm alking about things that can 19 immediately show a document is fraudulent. 20 So, as an example, i'w have a valocument that's been 21 dated 2005 and we have a piece of papers that it's been 22 cercated on, and that piece of papers as watermark 23 wasn't available until 2010, that would automatically 24 show that the document wasn't created on its purported 25 date. So many of the examinations that we conducted are 26 Page 37 11:38 1 designed that way, to actually show fraud. 2 It's actually very, very, very difficult to show 3 that a document is truly genitine, so that an expert 4 could say, "Yes, absolutely, that document is genuine. 5 And when I talk about these kinds of cases, I'm talking 6 about cases like in this matter, where we have documents 7 that are purported to have been created on a specific 8 date and signed by specific people. So unless you have 9 a video recording of somebody signing a document on 10 a specific date, it's really, really difficult to truly 11 and definitively say that a document is genuine. 12 So our job as forence document examination. 13 If we've done is we've conducted this extensive examination 14 we've done is we've conducted this extensive examination 15 on roughly to-elve original documents and two electronic files, using about cight to ten tests. So what we form the document is genuine. 15 on roughly to-elve original document and two electronic files, using about cight to ten tests. So what we're here to assist you. So what we've done is we've conducted this exte	7	we just labelled as "DOC A", "DOC B" and "DOC C". When	7	This is a very straightforward, unambiguous
10 with some of these other documents, but they weren't discussed specifically in the terms of reference. 12 specifically in the terms of reference. 13 If we had to summarise this, we did approximately expected to the officers tests per document, and I'm going to discuss that testing so that everyone understands the limitations of the testing so that everyone understands the limitations of the testing and what can be concluded in from those types of feets. But besically, when I say eight to ten tistes, the making about things that can immediately show a document is fraudulent. 20 So, as an example, if we have a document that's dated 2005 and we have a piece of paper has a watermark created on, and that piece of paper has a watermark wash revated to its purported date. So many of the examinations that we conducted are Page 37 11:38 1 designed that way, to actually show fraud. 21 It's actually very, very, very difficult to show that a document is ruruly genuine, so that an expert document is matter, where we have document on a specific date, it's really, really difficult to rurly and definitively say that a document is genuine. 20 So our job as forestic document on a specific date, it's really, really difficult to rurly and definitively say that a document is genuine. 21 So our job as forestic document is genuine. 22 So our job as forestic document is genuine. 23 So our job as forestic document is genuine. 24 So our job as forestic document is genuine. 25 So our job as forestic document is genuine. 26 So our job as forestic document is genuine. 27 So our job as forestic document is genuine. 28 So our job as forestic document is genuine. 29 So our job as forestic document is genuine. 20 So our job as forestic document is genui	8	we received the items of evidence from the FBI, those	8	statement. It's truthful, it means what it means, the
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Page 38 Page 40	23	to the conclusions on page 3 of the report. What we	23	community, and that ough and comprehensive, and that
		Page 38		Page 40

11:42 1	the methodologies that we conducted were approved.	11:45 1	the staple holes will be different, it could be
2	Now, I will say that during the examination process,	2	a different piece of paper, the machine printing could
3	while we were in New York, neither party objected to the	3	be different on the substituted page. So there's
4	examinations that we conducted. There were no issues	4	a whole host of things that we look for to determine
5	that were brought up with respect to whether or not we	5	whether there's a page substitution.
6	were being thorough. So there was nothing brought up at	6	Now, in some cases the page substitution may not
7	the time during the examination.	7	have been with a fraudulent intent. So as a document
8	The other conclusion that we did come to, which is	8	examiner, we have to determine whether somebody may have
9	highlighted, and it's the second bullet in our report on	9	signed a multiple-page document, but then after it was
10	page 9, that was page 2 of R-32.	10	signed, somebody realised, "There's something wrong with
11	So when we received R-32, when we first examined it,	11	something here, let's correct that", or somebody loses
12	we had noticed that there were some characteristics to	12	a page, or whatever that might be. So we have to
13	indicate that the two pages didn't belong together. So	13	consider that. And I can say in every single
14	what we ended up doing was when we examined document B	14	examination that we perform, we consider alternatives,
15	and document C, we then realised that document B was	15	we look for explanations.
16	originally fastened to page 1 from R-32, and then page 2	16	What we do not do and what we will not do is we will
17	of R-32 was originally fastened to document A.	17	never speculate. Speculation is something that we don't
18	So this finding, it doesn't seem like it's a big	18	do at all. And I'll give some examples as I go through
19	deal. However, had we not been able to associate	19	some of the examinations on what "speculation" means.
20	document A and document B with R-32, that would have	20	So I think to begin with, I'm going to talk about
21	been evidence that that document could have potentially	21	we've talked about visual examinations. Now we
22	been fraudulent.	22	determine how the document was printed. And I'm sorry,
23	So one of the things that you will find when you do	23	I should actually have prefaced that I'm going to talk
24	the test is: when you eliminate the idea of something	24	about the document authentication part, not including
25	being fraudulent, some people would interpret that as	25	the handwriting portion. So I'm just talking about all
	Page 41		Page 43
11.44 1	not being important. The fact is though it's because	11· 4 7 1	of the physical and chemical tests that would be
11:44 1	not being important. The fact is though it's because,	11:47 1 2	of the physical and chemical tests that would be
2	as we say, hindsight is 20/20. Once we make	2	conducted.
2 3	as we say, hindsight is 20/20. Once we make a conclusion, and it's like, "Oh, well, that's not that	2 3	conducted. So we'd do an examination to determine how the
2 3 4	as we say, hindsight is 20/20. Once we make a conclusion, and it's like, "Oh, well, that's not that big of a deal, that would have been expected", that's	2 3 4	conducted. So we'd do an examination to determine how the document was printed. That can be of critical
2 3 4 5	as we say, hindsight is 20/20. Once we make a conclusion, and it's like, "Oh, well, that's not that big of a deal, that would have been expected", that's not necessarily true.	2 3 4 5	conducted. So we'd do an examination to determine how the document was printed. That can be of critical importance in cases. Once again, if we have a page
2 3 4 5 6	as we say, hindsight is 20/20. Once we make a conclusion, and it's like, "Oh, well, that's not that big of a deal, that would have been expected", that's not necessarily true. I'm going to talk about the examinations that we	2 3 4 5 6	conducted. So we'd do an examination to determine how the document was printed. That can be of critical importance in cases. Once again, if we have a page substitution situation, and one page is printed with
2 3 4 5 6 7	as we say, hindsight is 20/20. Once we make a conclusion, and it's like, "Oh, well, that's not that big of a deal, that would have been expected", that's not necessarily true. I'm going to talk about the examinations that we performed. And I can tell you in my experience that all	2 3 4 5 6 7	conducted. So we'd do an examination to determine how the document was printed. That can be of critical importance in cases. Once again, if we have a page substitution situation, and one page is printed with toner, which comes from copy machines and laser
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	as we say, hindsight is 20/20. Once we make a conclusion, and it's like, "Oh, well, that's not that big of a deal, that would have been expected", that's not necessarily true. I'm going to talk about the examinations that we performed. And I can tell you in my experience that all of the examinations that I'm going to discuss, at some point in my career those examinations have resulted in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	conducted. So we'd do an examination to determine how the document was printed. That can be of critical importance in cases. Once again, if we have a page substitution situation, and one page is printed with toner, which comes from copy machines and laser printers, but then another page is printed with inkjet, that might indicate that one of the pages was printed
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	as we say, hindsight is 20/20. Once we make a conclusion, and it's like, "Oh, well, that's not that big of a deal, that would have been expected", that's not necessarily true. I'm going to talk about the examinations that we performed. And I can tell you in my experience that all of the examinations that I'm going to discuss, at some point in my career those examinations have resulted in me making a conclusion that a document is fraudulent. So these are tests that are genuinely accepted, that are used all the time. So just to bring you through the process of when we do an examination, the first thing that we do when we receive the documents is we do a visual examination, as we like to describe it. So we're looking at the gross characteristics of the paper. We look at the staple holes: if a document is a multiple-page document, whether the staple holes are consistent with each other, or if there has been a potential insertion of a new page. I've had many cases where somebody has tried to reinsert a page which has different meaning: they remove a page and reinsert a new page. We call that a page	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	So we'd do an examination to determine how the document was printed. That can be of critical importance in cases. Once again, if we have a page substitution situation, and one page is printed with toner, which comes from copy machines and laser printers, but then another page is printed with inkjet, that might indicate that one of the pages was printed with a different machine printer, and then inserted. Also too, in some cases when documents are printed on photocopy machines and laser printers, and they're printed in colour, there's a security code pattern that's in many machines around the world. I know this because I worked for the US Secret Service for many years, and that's a counterfeit protection security code, as we call it, a CPS code, but it's an anti-counterfeiting feature. And it was really put in a lot of colour copy machines when the quality of those colour copy machines became so good that it would be easy to take a €100 [note] or a US\$100 [nde] and make a photocopy of it. So that's what it was designed for. I can tell you in this case it's one of the first

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11:48 1	thousands of documents in my career: I've seen it on	11:51 1	Once again, I just want to be cautious in my
2	counterfeit money, I've seen it on counterfeit	2	statements and I'm trying to bring you through my
3	materials, I've seen it on threatening letters to the	3	process, because at the end of all of this is when we
4	President of the United States. So I've seen it in	4	make our decision. We don't make our decisions as we go
5	a gamut of cases. There were no documents that were	5	through the process. This is no different than the
6	printed with colour toner in this particular case, and	6	Tribunal listening to cases: you don't make decisions
7	no CPS codes were present.	7	early on or midway through; you wait until you have all
8	We've provided colour images to both parties,	8	of the evidence, and then you make an assessment on all
9	high-resolution images, and anyone that's trained in	9	of the evidence. And that's one of the important things
10	this area would be able to identify CPS codes by just	10	that I just want to continue to and I'll probably
11	looking at the images; you don't need to see the	11	repeatedly say, is that it's the cumulative value of all
12	originals.	12	of the evidence that's critical for the evaluation part.
13	Then one of the things too and actually I'm going	13	We also conducted a number of tests on the stamps.
14	to move here to page 40 well, before I do that	14	So we had noticed that many of the documents were
15	actually I'm going to move to page 41 of my report, and	15	stamped, there were stamps on many of the documents, and
16	this is table 1.	16	there were different types of stamps. One of the things
17	So one of the first things that we try to do when we	17	that you can do with stamps is possibly use it to show
18	get documents is we sort of try to sort them out on how	18	whether somebody was stamping documents all at the same
19	they were produced, the types of inks, the type of paper	19	time, when they were purportedly created in different
20	that was used. One of the things that this can help us	20	time periods.
21	do is determine whether in this particular case we	21	Stamps do have variations, they have pressure
22	had multiple documents that were purported to have been	22	variations: it could be the person that's applying the
23	created on multiple dates. So one of the things that	23	stamp stamps it in a different way, they hold the
24	you want to try and look for is whether there was	24	stamper differently, the paper could move when you're
25	contemporaneous preparation, as opposed to the documents	25	stamping it; there's all kinds of variations. But what
	Page 45		Page 47
11:50 1	being prepared in purportedly different timeframes.	11:52 1	we're looking for when we're doing this examination
2	So if a document is dated six months apart or a year	2	really is to see if there's consistency in the stamps,
2 3	So if a document is dated six months apart or a year apart, and it has been constructed with all of the same	2 3	really is to see if there's consistency in the stamps, in the characteristics, that would indicate that the
2 3 4	So if a document is dated six months apart or a year apart, and it has been constructed with all of the same materials the same writing, it's the same paper, the	2 3 4	really is to see if there's consistency in the stamps, in the characteristics, that would indicate that the documents were stamped at the same time. That's really
2 3 4 5	So if a document is dated six months apart or a year apart, and it has been constructed with all of the same materials the same writing, it's the same paper, the same printing process, it may have other physical	2 3 4 5	really is to see if there's consistency in the stamps, in the characteristics, that would indicate that the documents were stamped at the same time. That's really what we're looking for, at the end of the day.
2 3 4 5 6	So if a document is dated six months apart or a year apart, and it has been constructed with all of the same materials the same writing, it's the same paper, the same printing process, it may have other physical characteristics that would indicate that it was produced	2 3 4 5 6	really is to see if there's consistency in the stamps, in the characteristics, that would indicate that the documents were stamped at the same time. That's really what we're looking for, at the end of the day. So when stamps have different characteristics, so
2 3 4 5 6 7	So if a document is dated six months apart or a year apart, and it has been constructed with all of the same materials the same writing, it's the same paper, the same printing process, it may have other physical characteristics that would indicate that it was produced contemporaneously, as opposed to being produced at	2 3 4 5 6 7	really is to see if there's consistency in the stamps, in the characteristics, that would indicate that the documents were stamped at the same time. That's really what we're looking for, at the end of the day. So when stamps have different characteristics, so stamps from different documents have different
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	So if a document is dated six months apart or a year apart, and it has been constructed with all of the same materials the same writing, it's the same paper, the same printing process, it may have other physical characteristics that would indicate that it was produced contemporaneously, as opposed to being produced at different times we want to identify that. So one of the first things that I did in this particular case is I do a chemical analysis of everything. This is a totally objective type of analysis; there's nothing subjective about it in any way. It's just a way to start dividing the documents or understanding sort of how they were constructed and then putting them into their individual batches, if you will. In this particular case we had at least thirteen different writing inks that were used, six different types of paper, three different toner processes, which could actually be three different machines even though the toners can't be discriminated, they could still be coming from the same machines and then one inkjet-printed document. There didn't seem to be any evidence at that point in time that the documents were constructed contemporaneously when they were purported	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	really is to see if there's consistency in the stamps, in the characteristics, that would indicate that the documents were stamped at the same time. That's really what we're looking for, at the end of the day. So when stamps have different characteristics, so stamps from different documents have different characteristics, it doesn't necessarily mean that they were stamped at a different time; like I said, there could be differences in the application of those stamps. So really what we're doing is we're trying to focus on whether there was fraud or not, and whether they were stamped consistently at the same time. We also look for interlineations in documents. I've had many cases, Mr Welch has had many cases where individuals will either insert handwritten interlineations and then say that they were done at a specific time, or text interlineations, and that would be adding text into a document to either change the meaning of that or imply something else. We've seen that in many cases. It's not totally uncommon. It depends on the kind of cases that you see over the course of your life or the course of your career. But interlineations are something that's important.

11:54	1	examinations, in terms of using a grid to determine	11:57 1	notation that wouldn't be consistent with being on that
	2	whether or not there were interlineations. We did not	2	particular document. So we report the results of those
	3	identify any evidence that would suggest that	3	impressions and we just say, "We found such-and-such
	4	interlineations were in any of those documents.	4	that's been written on the document".
	5	The indentation examination, the ESDA examination,	5	We didn't have much of that in this case; we had
	6	there's really two things that we're trying to do with	6	signatures and other things that were indented on to the
	7	the impression examinations.	7	documents, but no specific notes that sort of didn't
	8	The first is that if you have a document that's	8	mean anything to us. But it does happen quite often;
	9	dated 2005 and it's so I'm just going to show this,	9	I see it, you know, in a lot of different cases.
1	10	so everybody follows. So if I have a piece of paper	10	Also we looked for evidence, once again, of
1	11	here that's dated 2005, and I have another document	11	documents being produced contemporaneously when they
1	12	that's dated 2009, and I put my 2005 document over it	12	shouldn't have been produced contemporaneously. One of
1	13	and I start writing, I've just indented an earlier-dated	13	the things that you can do is you can look when
1	14	document into a later-dated document. That later-dated	14	a document comes off of a printer, or it's freshly
1	15	document, that 2009 document, should have never been	15	stamped, and then you put another document on top of it,
1	16	around when I signed the document in 2005. So those are	16	then the ink will transfer.
1	17	the kinds of things that we're looking for with	17	We have to be careful with ink transfer though,
1	18	indentations, with respect to inconsistency of when	18	because it depends on how the documents were stored, it
	19	things are prepared.	19	depends on the type of ink that was used. If documents
2	20	Also ESDA can be used to see if things were once	20	are stored together for a long time, and even though
	21	again, taking documents that have been purported to have	21	they were stamped at completely different times, some of
	22	been prepared in different time periods, and now someone	22	the stamping still may transfer, some of the printing
	23	contemporaneously puts those documents, they could	23	ink still may transfer as well, too.
	24	potentially stack them all up and start writing on top	24	So once again, when we have those types of ink
2	25	of each other, and then now you have a whole stack of	25	transfers happening, we have to evaluate all of the
		Page 49		Page 51
	1	documents with indentations that don't necessarily make	11:58 1	evidence as a whole. So you'll notice a lot of the
	2	sense.	2	things that I'm talking about, the results from these
	2 3	sense. If you have a later dated document, so if I have	2 3	things that I'm talking about, the results from these examinations in and of themselves might not prove fraud;
	2 3 4	sense. If you have a later dated document, so if I have a 2009 document dated in a 2005 document, there might be	2 3 4	things that I'm talking about, the results from these examinations in and of themselves might not prove fraud; but when you put them all together, then that might
	2 3 4 5	sense. If you have a later dated document, so if I have a 2009 document dated in a 2005 document, there might be an explanation for that, and that is and this happens	2 3 4 5	things that I'm talking about, the results from these examinations in and of themselves might not prove fraud; but when you put them all together, then that might suggest strong evidence of fraud.
	2 3 4 5 6	sense. If you have a later dated document, so if I have a 2009 document dated in a 2005 document, there might be an explanation for that, and that is and this happens quite often in business cases, where I have a 2009	2 3 4 5 6	things that I'm talking about, the results from these examinations in and of themselves might not prove fraud; but when you put them all together, then that might suggest strong evidence of fraud. So it really is important to understand and this
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12:00 1	a document, if you will. I think for the layperson we	12:03 1	of the disputed documents.
2	will just call them "stamps", and we won't call them	2	We qualified this in our report, and we were very
3	"documents".	3	specific that we just don't have certain information.
4	But when these authorised stamps these are	4	Now, other people the Tribunal may get information,
5	authorised by the government; they have serial numbers	5	or one of the parties may have information. This is one
6	that are attached to them. We are not privy to how the	6	of the reasons why we don't conclude that the document
7	serial numbers are issued and how they are administered	7	is genuine. So in essence and I'll be cautious on
8	on these timbre fiscal stamps. Once the serial numbers	8	how I qualify this in essence, it's an incomplete
9	are put on the stamps, we have no idea how the stamps	9	examination, in the sense that we just don't have all of
10	are distributed. So you could have a serial number from	10	the information.
11	1 to 100 and a serial number from 101 to 200. And they	11	Now, if you have information or somebody else has
12	come out of the factory, then they're issued, and then	12	information about these timbre fiscal stamps and the
13	the stamps go off in different directions. We have no	13	serial numbers, and the serial numbers were not
14	idea how those stamps are distributed.	14	available when the documents were purportedly produced,
15	And then also, once again and I will qualify this	15	then that information should be used. But it's not
16	statement: it's my understanding, so I don't know this	16	information that we're privy to. We're very clear in
17	for sure, but it's my understanding that companies would	17	our report and we're very transparent throughout our
18	buy these timbre fiscal stamps, and we don't know how	18	entire report about what we know and what we don't know,
19	the company buys them and then stores them, and they	19	and what we're going to say and what we won't say.
20	could be put off in different places and they could be	20	However, what we won't do is we won't speculate
21	used over different times. So there's just a lot of	21	about the sequencing and so forth, because of all the
22	information that we did not have about the timbre fiscal	22	reasons that I have talked about: that we don't know how
23	stamps.	23	these were distributed, there's too many variables for
24	We stated specifically in our report that if we were	24	us not to understand. And it would be irresponsible for
25	privy to certain information, and these stamps had	25	us to make any conclusions otherwise about the
	Page 53		Page 55
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12:01 1	serial numbers that were not available on the purported	12:05 1	sequencing of the stamps and how they were used on the
2	date, that would certainly be evidence that maybe not	2	different documents, other than "BB" seems to be
3	that the whole document is not authentic, but that the	3	a prefix that follows "BA". That was used in 2009. It
4	stamps were being not applied when they were purported	4	would seem that all of these documents the stamps,
5	to have been applied.	5	I'll say were consistent with being produced before
6	We did find a known stamp in the comparator	6	December 2009.
7	documents. We noticed that the one on K20 had a prefix	7	PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Mr LaPorte, may I ask you
8	of "BB", and that was stamped on December 16th 2009.	8	a question here.
9	All of the stamps that we identified on the disputed	9	MR LAPORTE: Of course.
10	documents had a prefix of "BA". So we are making the	10	PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: How do we distinguish between
11	assumption that "BA" comes before "BB", but I don't know	11	considering an alternative and speculation?
12	that for sure. Common sense and logic would tell me	12	MR LAPORTE: I think there's certainly the alternative, and
13	that, but we don't know that.	13	I think what I'm trying to say, and maybe not being
14	What we did find certainly is that the adhesive	14	clear, is the alternative is we are thinking about
15	stamps with respect to the documents I'm going to go	15	the alternative, but there's too many variables now with
16	to page 50.	16 17	the alternative, that it begins to turn into speculation if we don't have all of that information. So we
17	So these are the stamps that were on R-24. What we		
18	are seeing here is that these are characteristics that	18 19	certainly look at all of the alternatives. Mr Welch and I discussed this extensively when we
19	would be the adhesive stamps these would be the serial numbers, the last two digits end in 26 and 27,	20	had this finding. We discussed
20 21	they appear to be consecutive stamps, and they were	20 21	THE PRESIDENT: This is a question of degree actually? If
21 22	applied on that document. There's no indication that	21 22	you have too many alternatives, it gets to a degree
23	they were applied, that one page was substituted and	23	where it becomes speculation; is that what you're
23 24	another stamp was used. There were no inconsistencies	23	saying?
25	with respect to the sequence of the stamps within each	25	MR LAPORTE: Yes, it's when the potential alternative
2.5	That respect to the sequence of the stamps within each	23	
	Page 54		Page 56

12:06 1	explanation has too many variables associated with it,	12:09 1	watermarks, it could be serial numbers on forms or
2	where there's too many unknowns at that point in time.	2	whatever: there's some identifying feature that could
3	One of the reasons in the report and you will	3	help you use the paper to help identify when the paper
4	notice that we use the terminology "no evidence to	4	was first used or first commercially available.
5	indicate", and we use that throughout our report, and we	5	I guess what I did not discuss either is the
6	use that quite extensively. The reason that we did that	6	chemical examinations, and I apologise for that. That's
7	is because we performed an examination on for all	7	the one I shouldn't miss, but I did.
8	practical purposes, we did fourteen documents, and our	8	So one of the things that we do do, or we can do, is
9	intent was so we had nine originals, two PDFs, and	9	we can look at whether the inks were available on
10		10	a purported date. We did that in this particular case;
11	,	11	I did not find any instances where a particular writing
12	•• • •	12	ink was not available on its purported date. There were
13		13	some inks that I just could not identify, and I was very
14		14	clear in my report on what those were. But ultimately
15	•	15	I did not find any inks that were manufactured after the
16	•	16	date of when the document was said to have been
17	•	17	produced.
18		18	The other thing I just wanted to talk about too is
19		19	when we talk about the blue stamps as well too so
20		20	this is the examination I talked about earlier with
21	each one step by step, saying, "Okay, we examined this	21	respect to looking at the physical attributes. So these
22	*	22	blue stamps were found in sorry, let me go back to
23 24		23	So this was intended to be a comparison of the blue
25	,	24 25	stamps that were used on R-24 R-25, R-26 and R-27.
23	Now, if one of those documents and once again,	23	These are representative images. And we did do a very
	Page 57		Page 59
12:07 1	this is where our hindsight is $20/20$ when we look heak		
	this is where our hindsight is 20/20 when we look back.	12:11 1	thorough examination of each of the defects. We didn't
2	We didn't know when we were doing these examinations	2	put that in the report, because that can get quite
2 3	We didn't know when we were doing these examinations whether the evidence was going to indicate whether or	2 3	put that in the report, because that can get quite extensive and quite long, so we offered examples. One
2 3 4	We didn't know when we were doing these examinations whether the evidence was going to indicate whether or not they were fraudulent. One of these documents may	2 3 4	put that in the report, because that can get quite extensive and quite long, so we offered examples. One of the things though that I think can be important is
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12:12 1	MR LAPORTE: Yes, it's page 100 of my report. This is the	12:15 1	particular case is: "Well, let me look at the other
2	images right from my report.	12.13	stamps: is that a pressure difference? It seems to be
3	THE PRESIDENT: What did you say before was not in your	3	occurring on multiple documents that are consistent with
4	report?	4	being produced at different times, but we're not seeing
5	MR LAPORTE: Oh, I said we have other images, many other	5	it in another document". So those are the kinds of
6	images. We had	6	alternative explanations that I was discussing earlier.
7	THE PRESIDENT: In respect of the blue stamps?	7	With respect to our terminology and I'm just
8	MR LAPORTE: Yes. So we're using this	8	going to conclude with this. So with respect to our
9	THE PRESIDENT: And you made a selection for your report; is	9	terminology, and just to be clear, when we say there's
10	that what you're saying?	10	no evidence to indicate fraud, this would be no
11	MR LAPORTE: Correct. But I'll use these images from here.	11	different than a criminal trial when somebody is found
12	MR LIBSON: Sorry, that's not what was said on the record.	12	not guilty, right? So they're presumed innocent, but we
13	Maybe it was a mistake. But what was said (page 59,	13	don't know for sure that they're innocent; they're just
14	line 23, to page 50, line 1) was that:	14	found not guilty, and it's based on the evidence that
15	"These are representative images. And we did do	15	you've evaluated.
16	a very thorough examination of each of the defects. We	16	We do something similar to that in this case, where
17	didn't put that in the report, because that can be quite	17	there's no evidence to indicate that the documents were
18	extensive and quite long"	18	fraudulently produced. We don't know for sure, 100%,
19	But it is in the material that came overnight.	19	Mr Welch and I can't sit up here and tell you with 100%
20	THE PRESIDENT: Maybe we just ask Mr LaPorte to re-explain.	20	certainty that they're genuine documents. We kind of
21	What type of test did you do with respect to the	21	explained some other reasons why
22	blue stamps? What did you put in your report and what	22	THE PRESIDENT: I think you've already explained this when
23	did you not put in your report?	23	you started, so that is well understood.
24	MR LAPORTE: That's fair enough.	24	I'm looking at my watch, and I start being a little
25	So what we did put in our report was: there was no	25	concerned. Have you completed your presentation?
	Page 61		Page 63
12:13 1	avidance to indicate that the stamps that were	12:16 1	MP I ADOPTE: I bayo yas
12:13 1	evidence to indicate that the stamps that were	12:16 1	MR LAPORTE: I have, yes. THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Can I turn to
2	purportedly applied in different time periods were	2	THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Can I turn to
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12:19 1	person."	1	beginning and ending of certain strokes.
2	And finally:	2	Additionally, when we're looking at line quality for
3	"Although no known comparison samples were submitted	3	genuineness, we're looking for smooth, even lines that
4	for comparison with the remaining disputed signatures,	4	don't represent or don't have characteristics of
5	no evidence or characteristics currently associated with	5	shakiness, or what we typically call "tremor". So we're
6	traced or simulated forgeries were observed [in the	6	looking for smooth, even lines. We're looking for
7	handwriting examinations conducted in this matter]."	7	variation: looking for variation in the width and
8	So in a handwriting comparison, handwriting is	8	changes of lines as it exhibits pen pressure variation,
9	identifiable with an individual. A number of factors	9	and movement and change, depending upon direction of the
10	contribute to that. This individuality reflected in our	10	stroke.
11	handwriting is characterised by the fact of the letter	11	So in the evaluation process the first thing, like
12	forms and the handwriting systems that we're taught in	12	I said, is we look at the questioned writing to
13	early childhood development, in elementary school, the	13	determine whether there's evidence of genuineness or
14	size of our hands, the size of our fingers, our skeletal	14	forgery.
15	and muscular makeup, how we hold the writing instrument,	15	Now, when we talk about characteristics of forgery,
16	in addition to how we visually picture our writing to	16	we're talking about slow, deliberate writing. If
17	look. All combined are what make handwriting individual	17	somebody is attempting to trace I think we all know
18	and unique to each and every person.	18	what a tracing is or simulate, where somebody
19	The theory of handwriting is that no two people	19	basically freehand draws somebody else's signature onto
20	write the same way. No one person, because we're not	20	a particular document, the characteristics again,
21	machines, writes exactly the same way twice. Each	21	because of that drawn appearance, the line quality is
22	person has a level of variation in their handwriting,	22	going to look very slow, it's going to look deliberate;
23	and each individual has a skill level, an acquired skill	23	because it's slow, you're going to see evidence of
24	level.	24	tremor or shakiness in the line, because a forger can't
25	In handwriting identification, and how the	25	duplicate the speed at which the original person signs
25	in nandwirtung rachaneadon, and now the	25	duplicate the speed at which the original person signs
	Page 65		Page 67
12:21 1	examination and the methodology compare to the processes	12:24 1	their particular name, or writes a particular body of
2	conducted, is you evaluate the questioned material or		
		2	writing. We're going to see pen stops, pen lifts,
3	the questioned writing for individual handwriting	3	hesitation, possible retouching where they come back and
4	the questioned writing for individual handwriting characteristics. These handwriting characteristics can	3 4	hesitation, possible retouching where they come back and they try and touch up a particular area of the
4 5	the questioned writing for individual handwriting characteristics. These handwriting characteristics can include line quality, letter formations, height	3 4 5	hesitation, possible retouching where they come back and they try and touch up a particular area of the signature.
4 5 6	the questioned writing for individual handwriting characteristics. These handwriting characteristics can include line quality, letter formations, height relations, proportions, size, slant, position to	3 4 5 6	hesitation, possible retouching where they come back and they try and touch up a particular area of the signature. Again, when we think about the unconscious act,
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	the questioned writing for individual handwriting characteristics. These handwriting characteristics can include line quality, letter formations, height relations, proportions, size, slant, position to baseline, pen pressure and pen pressure variation, diacritics: your "i" dots, your "t" crosses and their relative positions. Those are just some of the handwriting characteristics that a forensic document examiner is going to look at and evaluate in the examination process. That is done in both a questioned body of writing and a known body of writing. But the important thing in this process first is to look at the questioned or disputed writing in any given matter to see if there is evidence of fluency and naturalness in the writing which would suggest that it is genuine. There are characteristics that tell us if a writing exhibits those qualities of genuineness: flying starts and flying finishes, where the hand, arm and wrist movement is moving as the pen touches the paper. We look at hooks and those flying starts and finishes	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	hesitation, possible retouching where they come back and they try and touch up a particular area of the signature. Again, when we think about the unconscious act, especially as it relates to our signatures, when we sign our name we essentially give very little, if any, conscious decision-making process on each and every element of our signature. When we sign our name, for the most part it's an unconscious act: we put the pen to the paper and without thought we sign our name to a particular document. Again, because a forger has to try and get all of the elements of the writing so that it looks similar, they have to think about every element of the person's signature that they're trying to copy or imitate. Once I've evaluated the genuineness or the quality of genuineness or forgery in the questioned writing, I then do a comparative analysis and similar observations with respect to the known writing. Is there evidence in the known writing that would suggest that somebody is trying to deliberately disguise or
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	the questioned writing for individual handwriting characteristics. These handwriting characteristics can include line quality, letter formations, height relations, proportions, size, slant, position to baseline, pen pressure and pen pressure variation, diacritics: your "i" dots, your "t" crosses and their relative positions. Those are just some of the handwriting characteristics that a forensic document examiner is going to look at and evaluate in the examination process. That is done in both a questioned body of writing and a known body of writing. But the important thing in this process first is to look at the questioned or disputed writing in any given matter to see if there is evidence of fluency and naturalness in the writing which would suggest that it is genuine. There are characteristics that tell us if a writing exhibits those qualities of genuineness: flying starts and flying finishes, where the hand, arm and wrist movement is moving as the pen touches the paper. We look at hooks and those flying starts and finishes again can be observed at the beginning and ending of strokes. In addition to that, we look at hooks at the	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	hesitation, possible retouching where they come back and they try and touch up a particular area of the signature. Again, when we think about the unconscious act, especially as it relates to our signatures, when we sign our name we essentially give very little, if any, conscious decision-making process on each and every element of our signature. When we sign our name, for the most part it's an unconscious act: we put the pen to the paper and without thought we sign our name to a particular document. Again, because a forger has to try and get all of the elements of the writing so that it looks similar, they have to think about every element of the person's signature that they're trying to copy or imitate. Once I've evaluated the genuineness or the quality of genuineness or forgery in the questioned writing, I then do a comparative analysis and similar observations with respect to the known writing. Is there evidence in the known writing that would suggest that somebody is trying to deliberately disguise or distort the writing? Is there distortion based on natural causes, which could be due to age, elderly,

12:26 1	where we would see some natural tremor in the line	12:30 1	which is where my pointer is at, if you can see it on
2	quality of the writing?	2	the screen.
3	So once I've determined that, I then evaluate the	3	Also the line quality is nice and smooth, the edges
4	individual and unique handwriting characteristics that	4	are smooth throughout the signature. There's variations
5	I previously mentioned, in both the questioned body of	5	in line widths, which you can see here where my pointer
6	writing and the known body of writing. Then I conduct	6	is in this upstroke; and where my pointer is now, this
7	a collative examination, or a side-by-side examination,	7	downstroke right to the left of it. There's also
8	evaluating both the significant individual and	8	pressure variation in the signature.
9	identifiable handwriting characteristics in both the	9	After evaluating this for genuineness, that there's
10	questioned material and the known material.	10	no evidence of forgery, I then evaluated the known
11	These evaluations encompass both similar handwriting	11	signatures and charted both the questioned and the
12	characteristics and dissimilar handwriting	12	known, examining the individual unique handwriting
13	characteristics. It also looks to evaluate	13	characteristics, and put a chart together. And we can
14	characteristics and a determination for variation. Do	14	go to page 56 for that.
15	the characteristics fall within the variation of	15	Page 56 is a chart. Submitted for comparison were
16	a particular writer, or is there some type of evidence	16	47 known, original comparison samples. As you can see
17	that may indicate that a certain feature within a body	17	in the chart, not all 47 samples are in the chart, but
18		18	all 47 were used in my examination process. And for the
19		19	illustration for court, I put 9, and charted 9 out.
20	*	20	And what we can see here, if I enlarge this and
21		21	I'm going to simply go through I'm not going to do
22	* *	22	this for each and every signature, otherwise we will be
23	5	23	here for three days. I'm going to point out some of the
24		24	similar handwriting characteristics that were the
25	There was also a signature of Mr Avraham Lev Ran on	25	individual and unique identifiable handwriting
	Page 69		Page 71
12:28 1	R-24.	12:32 1	characteristics, both between the questioned R-24
2	In the observations with respect to Mamadie Touré,	2	Avraham Lev Ran signature and the known comparative
2	In the observations with respect to Mamadie Touré, I didn't see any evidence of tracing or simulation which	2 3	Avraham Lev Ran signature and the known comparative writings of Mr Lev Ran.
2 3 4	In the observations with respect to Mamadie Touré, I didn't see any evidence of tracing or simulation which would be in the characteristics commonly associated with	2 3 4	Avraham Lev Ran signature and the known comparative writings of Mr Lev Ran. So just to point out some of the features, this
2 3 4 5	In the observations with respect to Mamadie Touré, I didn't see any evidence of tracing or simulation which would be in the characteristics commonly associated with a traced or simulated forgery. You can see at the top	2 3 4 5	Avraham Lev Ran signature and the known comparative writings of Mr Lev Ran. So just to point out some of the features, this bottom arrow is showing the relationship. And I should
2 3 4 5	In the observations with respect to Mamadie Touré, I didn't see any evidence of tracing or simulation which would be in the characteristics commonly associated with a traced or simulated forgery. You can see at the top of the second vertical stroke there's a nice flying	2 3 4 5 6	Avraham Lev Ran signature and the known comparative writings of Mr Lev Ran. So just to point out some of the features, this bottom arrow is showing the relationship. And I should state, as I know that in appearance one may think in
2 3 4 5 6 7	In the observations with respect to Mamadie Touré, I didn't see any evidence of tracing or simulation which would be in the characteristics commonly associated with a traced or simulated forgery. You can see at the top of the second vertical stroke there's a nice flying start coming into the stroke, which exhibits or is	2 3 4 5 6 7	Avraham Lev Ran signature and the known comparative writings of Mr Lev Ran. So just to point out some of the features, this bottom arrow is showing the relationship. And I should state, as I know that in appearance one may think in looking at this that I'm showing direction of stroke,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	In the observations with respect to Mamadie Touré, I didn't see any evidence of tracing or simulation which would be in the characteristics commonly associated with a traced or simulated forgery. You can see at the top of the second vertical stroke there's a nice flying start coming into the stroke, which exhibits or is characteristic of speed and movement, and you can see	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Avraham Lev Ran signature and the known comparative writings of Mr Lev Ran. So just to point out some of the features, this bottom arrow is showing the relationship. And I should state, as I know that in appearance one may think in looking at this that I'm showing direction of stroke, that's not the case in this particular regard. These
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	In the observations with respect to Mamadie Touré, I didn't see any evidence of tracing or simulation which would be in the characteristics commonly associated with a traced or simulated forgery. You can see at the top of the second vertical stroke there's a nice flying start coming into the stroke, which exhibits or is characteristic of speed and movement, and you can see that the strokes taper nicely. Each and every stroke	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Avraham Lev Ran signature and the known comparative writings of Mr Lev Ran. So just to point out some of the features, this bottom arrow is showing the relationship. And I should state, as I know that in appearance one may think in looking at this that I'm showing direction of stroke, that's not the case in this particular regard. These arrows aren't reflecting stroke; they're basically
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	In the observations with respect to Mamadie Touré, I didn't see any evidence of tracing or simulation which would be in the characteristics commonly associated with a traced or simulated forgery. You can see at the top of the second vertical stroke there's a nice flying start coming into the stroke, which exhibits or is characteristic of speed and movement, and you can see that the strokes taper nicely. Each and every stroke within both of those signatures have nice smooth edges: you can see pen pressure and pen pressure variation	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Avraham Lev Ran signature and the known comparative writings of Mr Lev Ran. So just to point out some of the features, this bottom arrow is showing the relationship. And I should state, as I know that in appearance one may think in looking at this that I'm showing direction of stroke, that's not the case in this particular regard. These arrows aren't reflecting stroke; they're basically pointing out certain relational proportions. So this bottom arrow that slants down and to the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	In the observations with respect to Mamadie Touré, I didn't see any evidence of tracing or simulation which would be in the characteristics commonly associated with a traced or simulated forgery. You can see at the top of the second vertical stroke there's a nice flying start coming into the stroke, which exhibits or is characteristic of speed and movement, and you can see that the strokes taper nicely. Each and every stroke within both of those signatures have nice smooth edges: you can see pen pressure and pen pressure variation throughout that signature.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Avraham Lev Ran signature and the known comparative writings of Mr Lev Ran. So just to point out some of the features, this bottom arrow is showing the relationship. And I should state, as I know that in appearance one may think in looking at this that I'm showing direction of stroke, that's not the case in this particular regard. These arrows aren't reflecting stroke; they're basically pointing out certain relational proportions. So this bottom arrow that slants down and to the right is a relationship of the bottom of these two
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	In the observations with respect to Mamadie Touré, I didn't see any evidence of tracing or simulation which would be in the characteristics commonly associated with a traced or simulated forgery. You can see at the top of the second vertical stroke there's a nice flying start coming into the stroke, which exhibits or is characteristic of speed and movement, and you can see that the strokes taper nicely. Each and every stroke within both of those signatures have nice smooth edges: you can see pen pressure and pen pressure variation throughout that signature. After evaluating that, there was no comparative	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Avraham Lev Ran signature and the known comparative writings of Mr Lev Ran. So just to point out some of the features, this bottom arrow is showing the relationship. And I should state, as I know that in appearance one may think in looking at this that I'm showing direction of stroke, that's not the case in this particular regard. These arrows aren't reflecting stroke; they're basically pointing out certain relational proportions. So this bottom arrow that slants down and to the right is a relationship of the bottom of these two strokes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	In the observations with respect to Mamadie Touré, I didn't see any evidence of tracing or simulation which would be in the characteristics commonly associated with a traced or simulated forgery. You can see at the top of the second vertical stroke there's a nice flying start coming into the stroke, which exhibits or is characteristic of speed and movement, and you can see that the strokes taper nicely. Each and every stroke within both of those signatures have nice smooth edges: you can see pen pressure and pen pressure variation throughout that signature. After evaluating that, there was no comparative samples for which to conduct an examination.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Avraham Lev Ran signature and the known comparative writings of Mr Lev Ran. So just to point out some of the features, this bottom arrow is showing the relationship. And I should state, as I know that in appearance one may think in looking at this that I'm showing direction of stroke, that's not the case in this particular regard. These arrows aren't reflecting stroke; they're basically pointing out certain relational proportions. So this bottom arrow that slants down and to the right is a relationship of the bottom of these two strokes. The next arrow, just to the right, pointing up to
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	In the observations with respect to Mamadie Touré, I didn't see any evidence of tracing or simulation which would be in the characteristics commonly associated with a traced or simulated forgery. You can see at the top of the second vertical stroke there's a nice flying start coming into the stroke, which exhibits or is characteristic of speed and movement, and you can see that the strokes taper nicely. Each and every stroke within both of those signatures have nice smooth edges: you can see pen pressure and pen pressure variation throughout that signature. After evaluating that, there was no comparative samples for which to conduct an examination. So if we go to this is actually R-24's signature,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Avraham Lev Ran signature and the known comparative writings of Mr Lev Ran. So just to point out some of the features, this bottom arrow is showing the relationship. And I should state, as I know that in appearance one may think in looking at this that I'm showing direction of stroke, that's not the case in this particular regard. These arrows aren't reflecting stroke; they're basically pointing out certain relational proportions. So this bottom arrow that slants down and to the right is a relationship of the bottom of these two strokes. The next arrow, just to the right, pointing up to the 9 o'clock region, is this loop size, which is
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	In the observations with respect to Mamadie Touré, I didn't see any evidence of tracing or simulation which would be in the characteristics commonly associated with a traced or simulated forgery. You can see at the top of the second vertical stroke there's a nice flying start coming into the stroke, which exhibits or is characteristic of speed and movement, and you can see that the strokes taper nicely. Each and every stroke within both of those signatures have nice smooth edges: you can see pen pressure and pen pressure variation throughout that signature. After evaluating that, there was no comparative samples for which to conduct an examination. So if we go to this is actually R-24's signature, Avraham Lev Ran. Again, in looking at this particular	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Avraham Lev Ran signature and the known comparative writings of Mr Lev Ran. So just to point out some of the features, this bottom arrow is showing the relationship. And I should state, as I know that in appearance one may think in looking at this that I'm showing direction of stroke, that's not the case in this particular regard. These arrows aren't reflecting stroke; they're basically pointing out certain relational proportions. So this bottom arrow that slants down and to the right is a relationship of the bottom of these two strokes. The next arrow, just to the right, pointing up to the 9 o'clock region, is this loop size, which is consistent with Mr Lev Ran's habit.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	In the observations with respect to Mamadie Touré, I didn't see any evidence of tracing or simulation which would be in the characteristics commonly associated with a traced or simulated forgery. You can see at the top of the second vertical stroke there's a nice flying start coming into the stroke, which exhibits or is characteristic of speed and movement, and you can see that the strokes taper nicely. Each and every stroke within both of those signatures have nice smooth edges: you can see pen pressure and pen pressure variation throughout that signature. After evaluating that, there was no comparative samples for which to conduct an examination. So if we go to this is actually R-24's signature, Avraham Lev Ran. Again, in looking at this particular signature, is there evidence of genuineness, or is there	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Avraham Lev Ran signature and the known comparative writings of Mr Lev Ran. So just to point out some of the features, this bottom arrow is showing the relationship. And I should state, as I know that in appearance one may think in looking at this that I'm showing direction of stroke, that's not the case in this particular regard. These arrows aren't reflecting stroke; they're basically pointing out certain relational proportions. So this bottom arrow that slants down and to the right is a relationship of the bottom of these two strokes. The next arrow, just to the right, pointing up to the 9 o'clock region, is this loop size, which is consistent with Mr Lev Ran's habit. The next arrow is this nice fine terminal stroke.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	In the observations with respect to Mamadie Touré, I didn't see any evidence of tracing or simulation which would be in the characteristics commonly associated with a traced or simulated forgery. You can see at the top of the second vertical stroke there's a nice flying start coming into the stroke, which exhibits or is characteristic of speed and movement, and you can see that the strokes taper nicely. Each and every stroke within both of those signatures have nice smooth edges: you can see pen pressure and pen pressure variation throughout that signature. After evaluating that, there was no comparative samples for which to conduct an examination. So if we go to this is actually R-24's signature, Avraham Lev Ran. Again, in looking at this particular signature, is there evidence of genuineness, or is there evidence of forgery? There's obvious evidence of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Avraham Lev Ran signature and the known comparative writings of Mr Lev Ran. So just to point out some of the features, this bottom arrow is showing the relationship. And I should state, as I know that in appearance one may think in looking at this that I'm showing direction of stroke, that's not the case in this particular regard. These arrows aren't reflecting stroke; they're basically pointing out certain relational proportions. So this bottom arrow that slants down and to the right is a relationship of the bottom of these two strokes. The next arrow, just to the right, pointing up to the 9 o'clock region, is this loop size, which is consistent with Mr Lev Ran's habit. The next arrow is this nice fine terminal stroke. It tapers out, which is telling me once again that
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12:34 1	to this hook that comes out at the bottom of the	12:39 1	if there was evidence of genuineness or there was
2	vertical stroke, which has again speed and movement,	2	evidence of forgery.
3	a flying finish, is consistent with the habits of	3	As you can see, there's nice smooth lines. We see
4	Mr Lev Ran.	4	the narrowing and thickening of lines that goes along
5	Next, the arrow where my pointer is pointing. After	5	with the pen pressure variation. A great example of
6	the pen movement, after the downstroke is completed and	6	that is this particular stroke, if you follow my cursor
7	comes back up, the next stroke begins where my pointer	7	up: how nice and thin that line is coming up, it starts
8	is right here, and it begins to travel up and to the	8	to get heavy going into the top, and gets heavier even
9	right, towards the 3 o'clock region, and then retraces	9	coming down with the downstroke. So we're seeing
10	back, down and to the left of the page.	10	variations in the pen widths.
11	THE PRESIDENT: Can I just ask you a question here.	11	We can also see better with the microscopic
12	MR WELCH: Yes.	12	image but there's pen movement as this stroke starts,
13	THE PRESIDENT: How do you know that after the end of the	13	there's some ink deposit here as this stroke starts and
14	stroke at the bottom, then the signature continues	14	then comes back to the left. You can also see pressure
15	above, at the next arrow that you showed us?	15	variation here. And this is what I would expect to see
16	MR WELCH: Yes, if we can go back to	16	in a genuine document. What I'd expect to see in
17	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.	17	a forged, traced or simulated [signature] is something
18	MR WELCH: Yes. So the direction in this particular	18	very slow, heavy and deliberate all the way through the
19	signature and in another Avraham Lev Ran signature,	19	signature, that would be dark, like this portion of the
20	you'll see this little ink movement here. So the	20	signature here. It would be heavy throughout, have
21	evidence supports, and the characteristics of this	21	a drawn appearance.
22	writing because we have some gooping coming out on	22	PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: May I ask a question, Mr Welch.
23	the back side, the left side of this. You can see this	23	MR WELCH: Sure.
24	ink.	24	PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Are you familiar with the device
25	So as the ink in the ball of the writing instrument	25	autopen?
	D 72		D 75
	Page 73		Page 75
12:36 1	is moving it's collecting ink, and as it makes a turn	12:40 1	MR WELC'H: What's that?
12:36 1	is moving, it's collecting ink, and as it makes a turn in that direction, it deposits the ink. So the	12:40 1	MR WELCH: What's that? PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Are you familiar with the device
2	in that direction, it deposits the ink. So the	2	PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Are you familiar with the device
2 3	in that direction, it deposits the ink. So the characteristics are that the pen starts up here, comes	2 3	PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Are you familiar with the device autopen?
2 3 4	in that direction, it deposits the ink. So the characteristics are that the pen starts up here, comes down, and then comes back up. And we see this little	2	PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Are you familiar with the device autopen? MR WELCH: I'm familiar with it.
2 3 4 5	in that direction, it deposits the ink. So the characteristics are that the pen starts up here, comes down, and then comes back up. And we see this little ink spot here, characteristic of that pen briefly	2 3 4	PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Are you familiar with the device autopen? MR WELCH: I'm familiar with it. PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Could an autopen be programmed in
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12:41 1	But in this particular case, an autopen can't pick	12:45 1	can see once again all of the characteristics that I've
2	up the fine and subtle detail in the writing. The pen	2	talked about: good line quality, smooth, even lines, pen
3	drags, where the pen is very lightly coming off the	3	pressure, pen pressure variation. In this particular
4	paper. The same thing with hooks: that particular	4	case you can see this nice downstroke, and actually at
5	mechanical device cannot duplicate that to the extent of	5	the top of that character is a very slight flying start
6	what you would see in an individual signing their	6	into that, that you can't see very well in this PDF
7	signature normally and naturally.	7	image of our report, where it comes up to the top, comes
8	PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Okay. So an autopen would be	8	down, and you see this nice pen drag, beautiful pen drag
9	speculation in this case, or an alternative?	9	or flying finish coming out of that stroke, going into
10	MR WELCH: You could say that that could be an alternative	10	
11	approach. But in my opinion an autopen was not used in	11	the signature in R-24, the direction, we can see that
12	any of these signatures.	12	
13	PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Okay, thank you.	13	
14	THE PRESIDENT: Can I just ask another question.	14	
15	You tell us that the forger would sign slowly,	15	
16	deliberately, consciously. But if I'm a gifted forger	16	
17	and a diligent forger, I train a lot, because I'm	17	is no evidence of or characteristics commonly associated
18	diligent, and I do it well, because I'm gifted. Now,	18	
19	could I not, especially for simple signatures, like the	19	
20	Mamadie Touré signature, also reproduce these	20	-
21	characteristics that you assign to genuine signatures?	21	Lev Ran initials.
22	MR WELCH: In a simplistic signature, yes, they may be able	22	So again, in looking at these particular initials,
23	to practise that enough to get that with some fluency,	23	
24	and you might see some of those characteristics. In my	24	the examination process. We can see this nice hook,
25	opinion, in a signature like the Avraham Lev Ran, it's	25	indicating movement coming into that stroke, at the
	Page 77		Page 79
-			
12:43 1	complex. There's a lot of movement: there's nine	12:47 1	bottom of the "A", first stroke into the "A". In the
12:43 1	•	12:47 1 2	bottom of the "A", first stroke into the "A". In the second stroke of the "A", we see a nice little tapered
	different movements, ten if you include the terminal		
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2 3	different movements, ten if you include the terminal stroke. So I would say: yes, in a signature like	2 3	second stroke of the "A", we see a nice little tapered stroke. You can see tapered strokes and hooks in these.
2 3 4	different movements, ten if you include the terminal stroke. So I would say: yes, in a signature like	2 3 4	second stroke of the "A", we see a nice little tapered stroke. You can see tapered strokes and hooks in these. You see variations in line widths. And again, I don't
2 3 4 5	different movements, ten if you include the terminal stroke. So I would say: yes, in a signature like Mamadie Touré; in my opinion, no, with a signature like	2 3 4 5	second stroke of the "A", we see a nice little tapered stroke. You can see tapered strokes and hooks in these. You see variations in line widths. And again, I don't see any evidence of or characteristics associated with
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	different movements, ten if you include the terminal stroke. So I would say: yes, in a signature like Mamadie Touré; in my opinion, no, with a signature like with respect to Avraham Lev Ran. They're not going to get all of the handwriting, they're not going to be able to produce the fine and subtle details in the writing characteristics, with the flying pen starts, the flying pen finishes, the pen drags, the pen pressure variation. Again, when we look at pen pressure variation, all of us let on and off with pressure throughout our signature. We don't think about it, it's an unconscious thing, but it can be very repetitive for that particular person. Well, that's another thing that the forger can't get. They can't hold the writing instrument exactly the same way that a forger can't hold it the same way as the original person whose writing they're trying to duplicate. They don't have the same muscular, they don't have the same skeletal makeup, they don't have the same arm and wrist movement to replicate that same pen pressure and pen pressure variation. THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. MR WELCH: Yes. So we're going to go to [page] 79. Here at 79 we	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	second stroke of the "A", we see a nice little tapered stroke. You can see tapered strokes and hooks in these. You see variations in line widths. And again, I don't see any evidence of or characteristics associated with simulated or traced forgeries in these particular questioned samples. So here are the four initials on pages and I've got them in the chart on pages 1 and 4. THE PRESIDENT: I think you should say that we are now on page 83. MR WELCH: I'm sorry. We are now on page 83, thank you. So there's evidence of fluency in the knowns that we just looked at, and there's also evidence of fluency in the four questioned "A.L." initials on R-26, the four pages comprising that document. We can see tapered strokes, pressure variation, we see hooks, the pen moving into the strokes. Even in the diacritics, there's movement in the diacritics, the "i" dot or the periods. You can see this on the "A.L." initials on page 2: you see that movement up and to the right. You see it on page 3: movement up and to the right slightly. And the same thing in that first period on page 4.

12:49 1 2	these are not differences, or they are differences but they don't matter.	12:55 1 2	habits that are in agreement between the four initials of Mr Avraham Lev Ran and the known initials of his from
3	If you look at the top of the "A", for instance,	3	C0330.7 through C0330.9.
4	it's written very differently between the first, the	4	THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.
5	second, the second and the third are about the same, and	5	MR WELCH: You're welcome.
6	the fourth is very different. Does that not matter?	6	THE PRESIDENT: Now I stop interrupting you, although
7	MR WELCH: With respect to the "A" on page 1, it's much	7	I would have other questions on the similarities, just
8	larger, and that form is absolutely dissimilar with the	8	from reading your report. But I think we can come back
9	known handwriting samples. But there is a similar form	9	to these questions later on if they are not covered by
10	in one of the printed names on one of these documents,	10	the parties in their questions.
11	but the size is not as large, so it's dissimilar, and	11	I look at my watch, and I ask the Secretary: we have
12	I noted that.	12	now spent 1 hour 17, deducting the interruptions by
13	THE PRESIDENT: I didn't even think of the size. I thought	13	questions of the Tribunal. We had said an hour, now we
14	the top of the "A", which is round in the left, and is	14	are already over it. I will not cut you off of course,
15	completely pointu	15	but try to limit your further explanations. We are
16	MR WELCH: Yes, if I could have a moment I can show you.	16	still at Lev Ran, so I know that there is a number of
17	(Pause)	17	other signatures to come.
18	You can see here in C0084.7 this similar beginning	18	MR WELCH: Yes, ma'am.
19	stroke, where it starts here, it comes down, and then	19	THE PRESIDENT: How do you want to do this?
20	you see this flat area at the top of the "A", which, if	20	MR WELCH: I can go through the evaluation of those, and the
21	you were to put them side by side give me one	21	characteristics as far as genuineness, rather quickly
22	second	22	THE PRESIDENT: Fine. So please do that, yes.
23	THE PRESIDENT: I think it's fine, we're seeing it.	23	MR WELCH: Okay, let's go to 102.
24	So from the fact that in another document, which is	24	On page 102, this is the questioned signature on
25	a known document	25	R-27 of Mr Marc Struik. As you can see, again all the
	Page 81		Page 83
12:54 1	MD WEI CH. This is a large and a second		
	MIR WELL H. THIS IS A KNOWN GOCHMENT COTTECT	12.57 1	characteristics that I've talked about of genuineness
	MR WELCH: This is a known document, correct. THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape that is actually	12:57 1	characteristics that I've talked about of genuineness
2	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually	2	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This
2 3	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape	2 3	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately
2 3 4	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But	2 3 4	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see
2 3 4 5	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again	2 3 4 5	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in
2 3 4 5 6	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm	2 3 4 5 6	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So
2 3 4 5 6 7	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A"	2 3 4 5 6 7	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar	2 3 4 5 6	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there.
2 3 4 5 6 7	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A"	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document. MR WELCH: Yes, I would say that it's a similar movement.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex signature: it has about 19 different movements in this
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document. MR WELCH: Yes, I would say that it's a similar movement. THE PRESIDENT: That is what you're saying?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex signature: it has about 19 different movements in this
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document. MR WELCH: Yes, I would say that it's a similar movement. THE PRESIDENT: That is what you're saying? MR WELCH: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: And therefore you're not concerned by it?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex signature: it has about 19 different movements in this particular signature. Again, no evidence commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries. Pen
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document. MR WELCH: Yes, I would say that it's a similar movement. THE PRESIDENT: That is what you're saying? MR WELCH: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: And therefore you're not concerned by it?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex signature: it has about 19 different movements in this particular signature. Again, no evidence commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries. Pen pressure, pen pressure variation, flying starts,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document. MR WELCH: Yes, I would say that it's a similar movement. THE PRESIDENT: That is what you're saying? MR WELCH: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: And therefore you're not concerned by it? MR WELCH: I can't resolve the "A" feature. When I put	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex signature: it has about 19 different movements in this particular signature. Again, no evidence commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries. Pen pressure, pen pressure variation, flying starts, finishes, varying line widths.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document. MR WELCH: Yes, I would say that it's a similar movement. THE PRESIDENT: That is what you're saying? MR WELCH: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: And therefore you're not concerned by it? MR WELCH: I can't resolve the "A" feature. When I put a single arrow there, I'm saying there's dissimilarity	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex signature: it has about 19 different movements in this particular signature. Again, no evidence commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries. Pen pressure, pen pressure variation, flying starts, finishes, varying line widths.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document. MR WELCH: Yes, I would say that it's a similar movement. THE PRESIDENT: That is what you're saying? MR WELCH: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: And therefore you're not concerned by it? MR WELCH: I can't resolve the "A" feature. When I put a single arrow there, I'm saying there's dissimilarity in that character: the size of it, the placement of the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex signature: it has about 19 different movements in this particular signature. Again, no evidence commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries. Pen pressure, pen pressure variation, flying starts, finishes, varying line widths. We can go to the next one, which is page 122. Here's a signature on R-29 of Avidan Asher. Just like the other signatures, very fluently and naturally
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document. MR WELCH: Yes, I would say that it's a similar movement. THE PRESIDENT: That is what you're saying? MR WELCH: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: And therefore you're not concerned by it? MR WELCH: I can't resolve the "A" feature. When I put a single arrow there, I'm saying there's dissimilarity in that character: the size of it, the placement of the bottom stroke, cross-stroke at the bottom of it, the relationship and position of that particular stroke. I didn't put a bunch of arrows in this particular	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex signature: it has about 19 different movements in this particular signature. Again, no evidence commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries. Pen pressure, pen pressure variation, flying starts, finishes, varying line widths. We can go to the next one, which is page 122. Here's a signature on R-29 of Avidan Asher. Just like the other signatures, very fluently and naturally
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document. MR WELCH: Yes, I would say that it's a similar movement. THE PRESIDENT: That is what you're saying? MR WELCH: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: And therefore you're not concerned by it? MR WELCH: I can't resolve the "A" feature. When I put a single arrow there, I'm saying there's dissimilarity in that character: the size of it, the placement of the bottom stroke, cross-stroke at the bottom of it, the relationship and position of that particular stroke.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex signature: it has about 19 different movements in this particular signature. Again, no evidence commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries. Pen pressure, pen pressure variation, flying starts, finishes, varying line widths. We can go to the next one, which is page 122. Here's a signature on R-29 of Avidan Asher. Just like the other signatures, very fluently and naturally written. No evidence of simulated or traced
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document. MR WELCH: Yes, I would say that it's a similar movement. THE PRESIDENT: That is what you're saying? MR WELCH: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: And therefore you're not concerned by it? MR WELCH: I can't resolve the "A" feature. When I put a single arrow there, I'm saying there's dissimilarity in that character: the size of it, the placement of the bottom stroke, cross-stroke at the bottom of it, the relationship and position of that particular stroke. I didn't put a bunch of arrows in this particular case because in a handwriting examination like this, because I'm only dealing with literally two characters,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex signature: it has about 19 different movements in this particular signature. Again, no evidence commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries. Pen pressure, pen pressure variation, flying starts, finishes, varying line widths. We can go to the next one, which is page 122. Here's a signature on R-29 of Avidan Asher. Just like the other signatures, very fluently and naturally written. No evidence of simulated or traced characteristics, of simulated or traced forgeries. Nice even smooth lines, pen drags, pressure variation, hooks,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document. MR WELCH: Yes, I would say that it's a similar movement. THE PRESIDENT: That is what you're saying? MR WELCH: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: And therefore you're not concerned by it? MR WELCH: I can't resolve the "A" feature. When I put a single arrow there, I'm saying there's dissimilarity in that character: the size of it, the placement of the bottom stroke, cross-stroke at the bottom of it, the relationship and position of that particular stroke. I didn't put a bunch of arrows in this particular case because in a handwriting examination like this, because I'm only dealing with literally two characters, the opinion and indications opinion according to SWGDOC	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex signature: it has about 19 different movements in this particular signature. Again, no evidence commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries. Pen pressure, pen pressure variation, flying starts, finishes, varying line widths. We can go to the next one, which is page 122. Here's a signature on R-29 of Avidan Asher. Just like the other signatures, very fluently and naturally written. No evidence of simulated or traced characteristics, of simulated or traced forgeries. Nice even smooth lines, pen drags, pressure variation, hooks, feathering in the strokes and in the diacritics.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document. MR WELCH: Yes, I would say that it's a similar movement. THE PRESIDENT: That is what you're saying? MR WELCH: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: And therefore you're not concerned by it? MR WELCH: I can't resolve the "A" feature. When I put a single arrow there, I'm saying there's dissimilarity in that character: the size of it, the placement of the bottom stroke, cross-stroke at the bottom of it, the relationship and position of that particular stroke. I didn't put a bunch of arrows in this particular case because in a handwriting examination like this, because I'm only dealing with literally two characters, the opinion and indications opinion according to SWGDOC guidelines is a very weak opinion.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex signature: it has about 19 different movements in this particular signature. Again, no evidence commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries. Pen pressure, pen pressure variation, flying starts, finishes, varying line widths. We can go to the next one, which is page 122. Here's a signature on R-29 of Avidan Asher. Just like the other signatures, very fluently and naturally written. No evidence of simulated or traced characteristics, of simulated or traced forgeries. Nice even smooth lines, pen drags, pressure variation, hooks, feathering in the strokes and in the diacritics. We can go to page 104, for purposes of time. Each
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document. MR WELCH: Yes, I would say that it's a similar movement. THE PRESIDENT: That is what you're saying? MR WELCH: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: And therefore you're not concerned by it? MR WELCH: I can't resolve the "A" feature. When I put a single arrow there, I'm saying there's dissimilarity in that character: the size of it, the placement of the bottom stroke, cross-stroke at the bottom of it, the relationship and position of that particular stroke. I didn't put a bunch of arrows in this particular case because in a handwriting examination like this, because I'm only dealing with literally two characters, the opinion and indications opinion according to SWGDOC guidelines is a very weak opinion. So there are limitations definitely associated with	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex signature: it has about 19 different movements in this particular signature. Again, no evidence commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries. Pen pressure, pen pressure variation, flying starts, finishes, varying line widths. We can go to the next one, which is page 122. Here's a signature on R-29 of Avidan Asher. Just like the other signatures, very fluently and naturally written. No evidence of simulated or traced characteristics, of simulated or traced forgeries. Nice even smooth lines, pen drags, pressure variation, hooks, feathering in the strokes and in the diacritics. We can go to page 104, for purposes of time. Each and every one of these Lansana Tinkiano signatures were
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document. MR WELCH: Yes, I would say that it's a similar movement. THE PRESIDENT: That is what you're saying? MR WELCH: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: And therefore you're not concerned by it? MR WELCH: I can't resolve the "A" feature. When I put a single arrow there, I'm saying there's dissimilarity in that character: the size of it, the placement of the bottom stroke, cross-stroke at the bottom of it, the relationship and position of that particular stroke. I didn't put a bunch of arrows in this particular case because in a handwriting examination like this, because I'm only dealing with literally two characters, the opinion and indications opinion according to SWGDOC guidelines is a very weak opinion.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex signature: it has about 19 different movements in this particular signature. Again, no evidence commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries. Pen pressure, pen pressure variation, flying starts, finishes, varying line widths. We can go to the next one, which is page 122. Here's a signature on R-29 of Avidan Asher. Just like the other signatures, very fluently and naturally written. No evidence of simulated or traced characteristics, of simulated or traced forgeries. Nice even smooth lines, pen drags, pressure variation, hooks, feathering in the strokes and in the diacritics. We can go to page 104, for purposes of time. Each
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document. MR WELCH: Yes, I would say that it's a similar movement. THE PRESIDENT: That is what you're saying? MR WELCH: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: And therefore you're not concerned by it? MR WELCH: I can't resolve the "A" feature. When I put a single arrow there, I'm saying there's dissimilarity in that character: the size of it, the placement of the bottom stroke, cross-stroke at the bottom of it, the relationship and position of that particular stroke. I didn't put a bunch of arrows in this particular case because in a handwriting examination like this, because I'm only dealing with literally two characters, the opinion and indications opinion according to SWGDOC guidelines is a very weak opinion. So there are limitations definitely associated with an evaluation like this. But there are some handwriting	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex signature: it has about 19 different movements in this particular signature. Again, no evidence commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries. Pen pressure, pen pressure variation, flying starts, finishes, varying line widths. We can go to the next one, which is page 122. Here's a signature on R-29 of Avidan Asher. Just like the other signatures, very fluently and naturally written. No evidence of simulated or traced characteristics, of simulated or traced forgeries. Nice even smooth lines, pen drags, pressure variation, hooks, feathering in the strokes and in the diacritics. We can go to page 104, for purposes of time. Each and every one of these Lansana Tinkiano signatures were very fluently and naturally written. I then did
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	THE PRESIDENT: you find the same shape, that is actually a different shape MR WELCH: Correct, it's not nearly the same in size. But again THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I'm still not speaking of size; I'm speaking of form. And the form at the top of the "A" which I find in the first sample on page 83 is similar to that which you have shown in the known document. MR WELCH: Yes, I would say that it's a similar movement. THE PRESIDENT: That is what you're saying? MR WELCH: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: And therefore you're not concerned by it? MR WELCH: I can't resolve the "A" feature. When I put a single arrow there, I'm saying there's dissimilarity in that character: the size of it, the placement of the bottom stroke, cross-stroke at the bottom of it, the relationship and position of that particular stroke. I didn't put a bunch of arrows in this particular case because in a handwriting examination like this, because I'm only dealing with literally two characters, the opinion and indications opinion according to SWGDOC guidelines is a very weak opinion. So there are limitations definitely associated with	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	are exhibited in this handwriting characteristic. This is a complex signature: it has approximately 20 different movements in the signature. You can see that the line quality is nice: even edges, variations in line widths, movement into and out of the strokes. So there's no evidence of forgery commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries there. We can go next to [page] 113 and look at the Avidan Asher signature on R-28. Again, a complex signature: it has about 19 different movements in this particular signature. Again, no evidence commonly associated with traced or simulated forgeries. Pen pressure, pen pressure variation, flying starts, finishes, varying line widths. We can go to the next one, which is page 122. Here's a signature on R-29 of Avidan Asher. Just like the other signatures, very fluently and naturally written. No evidence of simulated or traced characteristics, of simulated or traced forgeries. Nice even smooth lines, pen drags, pressure variation, hooks, feathering in the strokes and in the diacritics. We can go to page 104, for purposes of time. Each and every one of these Lansana Tinkiano signatures were

13:01 1 13:53 1 an inter-comparison between the three questioned MR DAELE: Thank you very much, Madam President. signatures, evaluating individual identifiable Examination on behalf of Claimants 3 handwriting characteristics, and here are the blue 3 MR DAELE: This morning before you entered the room, we 4 arrows representing some of the similarities that were 4 heard from the Secretary of the Tribunal that you met 5 5 noted. each other yesterday, in the late afternoon, to hand 6 Then we can go to page 193. These are the 6 over the documents that we then received last night. 7 Mamadie Touré signatures that I compared, pointing out Can you confirm that Mr Garel yesterday, when you met, 8 8 some of the similar handwriting characteristics in all reminded you of the provisions of PO17, so that the 9 of these questioned signatures. Mind you, for the documents that you were going to file were not allowed 10 10 Lansana Tinkiano and the Touré signatures, I didn't have to include information that was not on the record? 11 any known comparator signatures to compare them with. A. (Mr LaPorte) Can I consult with Mr Welch? (The experts 12 And again I've rendered an indication: may have been 12 confer) Yes, can you just be more specific? 13 written by the same person, for each of these Q. Did Mr Garel remind you of paragraphs 19 and 20 of PO17, 14 signatures. 14 that provide that the documents that we or the 15 That essentially concludes the results of the 15 Tribunal-appointed experts were going to file should not 16 handwriting examinations. 16 include information that was not already on the record? 17 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. 17 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, I didn't recall -- Mr Garel, he didn't 18 MR WELCH: You're welcome. see our presentation, so I don't know if he knew what 19 was in it. But no, I did not --THE PRESIDENT: So that concludes your initial presentation. 19 20 We would now take the lunch break, and then we would 20 Q. My question was whether he reminded you of that 21 resume at 2 o'clock, if that's fine with everyone, and 21 provision. 22 would then give the Claimants time for their questions 22 A. (Mr LaPorte) No, I don't recall that. That's why 23 23 I was -- I guess I can respond for me in this case -to the experts. We have provided for 75 minutes: is 24 that what you anticipate to need? 24 Q. Mr Welch, do you remember? 25 MR LIBSON: We've planned to try and keep within that, but 25 A. (Mr Welch) I don't recall specifically. He may have; Page 85 Page 87 13:03 1 there is quite a lot to go through. Of course, 13:55 1 I just don't recall. 2 afterwards we have an additional 45 minutes for either 2 Q. Did you tell him, did you confirm that the documents did party as well this afternoon. 3 not include new information, or information that was not 3 4 THE PRESIDENT: Sorry? 4 yet on the record? 5 MR LIBSON: This afternoon we also have follow-up, we have 5 A. (Mr LaPorte) Once again, I'll speak for myself, just a session for follow-up questions as well. 6 based on what I recall. 6 7 7 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, yes. We are going to have a long No, we presented -- gave him the information, but 8 afternoon. 8 I don't think Mr Garel knew what was -- all the 9 MR LIBSON: We are. We're looking forward to it! information that we were turning over. 10 THE PRESIDENT: That I can promise you, that's the only 10 Q. And Mr Welch? 11 11 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, I'm not really clear on what 12 Should we start at 1.45, having heard that? Maybe 12 specifically you're asking about. 13 13 Q. My question is: did you tell Mr Garel that the documents that's more cautious, yes. Let's start again at 1.45. 14 I should tell you, gentlemen, that while you are on 14 you were handing over did not include information that 15 the witness stand, you should please not speak to anyone 15 was not yet on the record? It's a clear question. 16 about -- I mean, between the two of you, of course, but 16 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, I did not, no. 17 not to anyone else about your testimony or your Q. You did not, okay. Are you of the opinion that the 17 18 evidence. Thank you. documents that you provided, do these documents include 19 Have a good lunch, everyone. 19 information that was not yet on the record? 20 (1.04 pm) 20 A. (Mr LaPorte) So we are referencing -- just so we're 21 (Adjourned until 1.45 pm) 21 clear for the record, you're referencing the PowerPoint 22 (1.53 pm) 22 presentations that we turned over to --THE PRESIDENT: So now we are ready to resume, and I give Q. Yes, and the other documents. So there are two 24 the floor to the Claimants for their questions. 24 PowerPoint presentations, and then there was a third 25 Mr Daele. 25 document. Page 86 Page 88

- BSG Resources Limited, BSG Resources (Guinea) Limited and BSG Resources (Guinea) SARL v Republic of Guinea Day 1 -- Hearing on Forensic Expert Evidence 13:59 1 information that we're providing is information that was 13:56 1 A. (Mr LaPorte) So when you say "not on the record", 2 already in the record: it was already in the annexes, it 2 everything in the presentation was -- as far as we -- so 3 3 I don't know what was on the record. But as far as was already images from our report. All that 4 4 I know, what I received was -- for example, I received information was already in the record. Q. Your response, again, to Mr Radley's report, was that on 5 a report from Mr Radley in response to our final report. 6 So to me, that was on the record. the record? And if so, please identify why --7 Q. So Mr Radley's report was on the record. Was your THE PRESIDENT: I think he has already answered this 8 question. Obviously the response to Mr Radley's 8 response to Mr Radley's report on the record? 9 comments was not in the record; how could it have been? 9 A. (Mr LaPorte) Well, we --10 MR DAELE: That's my question. 10 Q. Yes or no? A. (Mr Welch) The images that we used, and the information, 11 A. (Mr LaPorte) Well, no, it wasn't at the time. That's --12 12 we were providing it to Mr Garel to be on the record. was in the record. 13 Q. So by providing these documents -- because these 13 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: To make it abundantly clear, if 14 14 I may, what did the Secretary of the Tribunal, Mr Garel, documents do include your response to Mr Radley's 15 15 exactly tell you yesterday, at what time? 16 A. (Mr LaPorte) That's correct, yes. 16 A. (Mr Welch) He said, "Any information that you provide must already have been in the record". And we had this 17 Q. But that information was not on the record yet? 17 discussion: we said, "Everything in my PowerPoint --18 A. (Mr LaPorte) No, it was not on the record yet, yes. 18 19 Q. But paragraphs 19 and 20 provide that these documents everything in our PowerPoints, all the images are 19 20 20 information that was already in the report and the should not include information that was not on the 21 annexes". 21 record yet. 22 A. (Mr LaPorte) So that's where I think we're confused, 22 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: He reminded you about PO17? 23 because the information was already on the record. 23 A. (Mr LaPorte) He didn't cite those numbers. 24 That's my --PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Okay, thank you. 25 Q. So your response, your views on Mr Radley's report, can 25 THE PRESIDENT: I think we can carry on. This seems Page 89 Page 91 13:57 1 14:00 1 you identify where it was on the record? answered. A. (Mr LaPorte) It was on the record because it was turned 2 MR DAELE: Can I use this document (indicating)? It's one 3 of the PowerPoint presentations. over to us. 4 THE PRESIDENT: Well, somehow you will have to make choices. Q. No, no, that's Mr Radley's report. A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes. 5 You asked us not to consider it, and now you want us to consider it, so I'm a little -- I'm not clear about what 6 Q. Your response to Mr Radley's report, where was that on 7 you wish to do. 7 the record? 8 MR OSTROVE: (In English) With respect, I have to object to 8 MR DAELE: I wish to demonstrate that one of the statements that was just made, that the information was already in this line of questioning, which is highly misleading.
 - 10 There has been a misstatement of what PO17 states in
 - 11 paragraphs 19 and 20.
 - 12 As we've already seen, paragraphs 19 and 20 refer to
 - 13 on the one hand demonstrative exhibits, which have to be
 - 14 material that is on the record, and paragraph 20 refers
 - 15 to PowerPoints or slides accompanying presentations. So
 - 16 to mix the two, and to claim that an argument that was
 - 17 going to be in the presentation had to itself have
 - 18 already been in the record is highly misleading, it's
 - 19 highly prejudicial, it's going to create confusion, and
 - 20 I strongly object to that line of questions.
 - 21 A. (Mr Welch) Can I clarify my response to your question
 - 22. also? Yes, he did bring this issue up, and --
 - 23 MR DAELE: Now you remember?
 - 24 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, specifically. And when he brought this
 - 25 up to us, both Gerry and myself told him that any

- 10 the report, so I want to show one particular image and
- 11 ask the experts to show me where that image was in the
- 12 final report.
- 13 THE PRESIDENT: Fine, so we note that you wish to rely on
- 14 the PowerPoint, and you would have to identify --
- 15 MR DAELE: Well, I want to rely on that one particular page;
- not on the entire PowerPoint presentation, but on this 16
- 17 one particular page.
- 18 THE PRESIDENT: As we said this morning, if we refer to
- 19 certain pages, then they will become part of the record.
- 20 But you may go ahead of course, with this specification.
- 21 MR DAELE: In the documents that you provided to Mr Garel,
- 22 was there, for example, an image of an analysis of the
- 23 movement or the formation of Mr Lev Ran's signature?
- 24 A. (Mr Welch) No, there was not an image of -- what
- I provided in the PowerPoint, there was not an image of

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		1405		
14:02 1	the movement in the report. But it was based or	14:05 1		a stronger wording, because what you're describing here
2	essentially, the observations that I'd made [were] based	2		is again this practice of expert shopping, and here you
3	on evidence that were in the records when I did my	3		said, "It seems obvious".
4	examination.	4		A. (Mr LaPorte) "It seems"; not "It is". It seems pretty
5	Q. But is there an image in the final report?	5		obvious, because of the circumstances where there was no
6	A. (Mr Welch) No.	6		request at least when we received the request for the
7	Q. No. But there is such an image in the documents that	7		extension or we were asked if we were okay with the
8	you filed yesterday?	8		extension, it was at the very last minute: it was just
9	A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely.	9		prior to the deadline. Description: But then in the last line of that paragraph, you say:
10 11	A. (Mr LaPorte) If I can just add to that, that image that we used was part of the annexes that we originally	10 11		"In [your] opinion, BSGR did not, in good faith,
12	were part of our final reports. This is not a new image	12		disclose their reasoning"
13	that we made up.	13		This is affirmative, no? It says:
14	Q. Okay. Let me move on to the final report then.	14		"In [your] opinion, BSGR did not"
15	In paragraph 9 you take the position that BSGR has	15		This is an affirmative statement, disclosed in good
16	engaged in expert shopping. Can you explain on the	16		faith?
17	basis of what evidence you took that position?	17		a. (Mr LaPorte) It's in our opinion, that's what we're
18	A. (Mr LaPorte) I'm sorry, I'm just going to refer to	18		saying. Once again, we're trying to be transparent.
19	paragraph 9.	19		And based on our duties to the Tribunal, it's to notify
20	Q. It's in the first line. You make the suggestion that	20		that we have a genuine concern that there was something
21	BSGR engaged in shopping for an expert. Can you tell us	21		that was going on.
22	on what basis you came	22		Once again, we didn't have all the facts, we didn't
23	A. (Mr LaPorte) First of all, our statement says, "it	23		know all the facts, we weren't making any of those
24	appears", so we don't make an affirmative allegation.	24		those were things that we were notifying the Tribunal
25	We say, based on our 50 years of experience, that when	25	5	of, for them to just take note of.
	Page 93			Page 95
14:04 1	an expert is retained, and then that expert then goes	14:07 1). Did you ask for the facts? Did you ask BSGR?
2	away and doesn't issue any kind of report, and a new	2		a. (Mr LaPorte) Then that becomes a legal because we
3	expert comes in, that's usually because once again,	3		don't know all the procedural we're just here as the
4	based on our experience it appears that the Claimants	4		experts
5	were seeking another expert, because the original expert	5		D. But you are aware, under paragraph 8 of the terms of
6	did not have findings that supported your position.	6 7		reference: if you wanted information from the parties, you were entitled to ask for information. Were you
7 8	Q. So this is an assumption?A. (Mr LaPorte) Once again, that's why we said, "it	8		aware of that provision?
9	appears". And we went on to say, in the entire	9		a. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, but I believe that pertains to
10	paragraph, that first of all this was just our	10		information related to the examination of the documents;
11	transparency in communicating to the Tribunal that this	11		at least that was our interpretation.
12	is something that does occur. It's not as far as	12		2. What are, let's say, the key components of shopping for
13	I know, from a legal perspective it's not not permitted,	13		an expert?
14	it's not something that's not permitted; you're allowed	14		a. (Mr LaPorte) So I think the first thing and Mr Welch
15	to do that sort of thing. I've seen it quite often.	15		can add if I miss [anything] the first thing is there
16	I've been the second expert that has come into a case,	16		were two experts that were retained by BSGR that
17	so I've been part of that too.	17		attended a four-day inspection in New York City. Those
18	Q. Can we go to paragraph 11, the bottom corner there. It	18		two individuals were there for the entire inspections,
19	says:	19		both of them were there, they observed everything that
20	"It seems obvious that BSGR made their request for	20		was going on. Then there was this last-minute request
21	an extension because the 'original experts' did not	21		to extend the deadline. And then there were no comments
22	dispute"	22	2	about the preliminary report from the originally-hired
22	Can we go down?	23	3	experts.
23	<u> </u>			
23 24	A. Yes.	24	ļ	But suddenly Mr Radley then came into the picture,
		24 25		who and just by the way, I know Mr Radley, we're
24	A. Yes.			

14:08		14:11 1	proposition or the parties' proposition.
-	2 2	2	Q. Yes, and that is why they are selected?
í.	2 1 21	3	A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, but it's done once again, you're
4	1	4	asking me about what's legally allowable. As
		5	an expert
(examination for many, many years, and he is well	6	Q. No, I'm asking you what you write about in your report.
,	respected. I have tremendous respect for Dr Radley. So	7	You describe the concept of "expert shopping", and I'm
:	this is nothing about Dr Radley or Mr Radley.	8	trying to test what you mean, or what in the industry is
9	So now a new expert comes in who wasn't at the	9	meant by "expert shopping". And here in your expert
1	inspection at all. So we spent four days doing these	10	report you say:
1	intensive examinations, with people staring at us for	11	"That is, parties are known to seek out an expert to
1	the whole time. Mr Radley wasn't there, but now	12	advocate on their behalf."
1	suddenly Mr Radley comes into the picture. There was no	13	A little bit further in the same paragraph, you
1-	explanation of why he was there.	14	assume that the original experts:
1.	And then the questions that we received from	15	" have not issued any comments of findings with
1	Mr Radley which are fair and appropriate there was	16	respect to their observations of the extensive testing
1	no background information with the questions. The	17	that took place during the inspection phase and
1	guestions were just kind of open-ended, which then	18	presumably reviewing the materials we provided. In some
1		19	cases, when an expert provides conclusions to a party
2		20	that do not significantly deviate from an opposing
2	Q. We'll come to that later. But you haven't really	21	expert and do not support the position of their client
2		22	then the party may seek out another expert that will
2		23	support their position."
2		24	A. (Mr LaPorte) Right.
2		25	Q. So I am saying that this paragraph here and we can go
	Page 97		Page 99
14:10	•	14:12 1	back to 11 as well, where you have the same kind of
2	that had no background based on the inspection. Is that	14:12 1 2	idea. You say we made the request:
	that had no background based on the inspection. Is that right?	2 3	idea. You say we made the request: " because the 'original experts' did not dispute
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14:14 1 14:18 1 examiners attended the inspection over a course of at But that aside, yes, I see what he says. least 40 hours in New York City, and then they're not 2 Q. So does that in any way affect your assumptions? 3 heard from at all. 3 A. (Mr LaPorte) No. First of all, we didn't --4 Q. You place a lot of emphasis on the fact that they were Q. But you assume that the reason for changing expert is 5 5 there in New York. But in New York you did not share because the original expert does not agree with its 6 any of your findings, did you? 6 party, okay? 7 A. (Mr LaPorte) No, but they had a wonderful opportunity to A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, once again, we were advising the watch everything that was going on, and then they had 8 Tribunal --8 9 the opportunity to ask us questions. 9 O. And --10 Q. But you did not share any findings, conclusions. It was 10 A. (Mr LaPorte) I'm sorry to interrupt. We did not make 11 an assertion that that's what was happening. We just basically collecting evidence, where we and the 12 party-appointed experts were sitting, you know, 1 metre 12 said: these are common characteristics that occur when 13 away from the table where you were doing your exercises, 13 another party seeks out another expert. 14 and you even put papers on the table to make sure that 14 A. (Mr Welch) This is a common practice. 15 we wouldn't actually see what was happening? 15 Q. So why do you say, "In our opinion, BSGR did not, in 16 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes. In all fairness -good faith, disclose their reasoning for an extension"? 17 Q. So that's what you describe as "a wonderful 17 A. (Mr LaPorte) We never heard the reason for the opportunity"? 18 18 extension. We never received any information about it. A. (Mr LaPorte) Well, if you didn't think it was 19 19 A. (Mr Welch) And it certainly wasn't disclosed to us at 20 a wonderful opportunity, then you wouldn't have sent 20 the time what the reasons were. 21 people there, right? I mean, it's a wonderful 21 Q. Is it common practice to accuse parties of bad faith? 22 opportunity. If I'm another expert on the opposing 22 A. (Mr LaPorte) Well, we --23 side, I would be counselling or advising my client that 23 Q. Or failing to act in good faith? 24 it would be a really good idea for me to attend the 24 A. (Mr LaPorte) So normally we wouldn't do that, because --25 inspection, and then also have the opportunity to ask well, first of all, yes, when I worked for the Page 101 Page 103 14:15 1 14:19 1 questions at the end of each session. government, when I worked for the US Secret Service and 2 But in all fairness to your point, we did not have 2 I thought there was something that might have been in 3 any findings or results during the time in New York. We 3 bad faith, I would have notified the US attorney and 4 4 collected information, we made our observations. And said, "I think that there's something inappropriate 5 5 when I say "findings", that's more of a results-type here", and they can look into that. And in those cases, 6 thing. We didn't form any conclusions at the time. 6 those criminal cases, I'm a neutral expert, and I'm 7 7 Q. Are you aware that one of the original experts disagrees allowed to convey that as a neutral expert. 8 with your suggestion of expert shopping, Mr Dennis Ryan? Q. In the same paragraph 9, you state that a number of BSGR 9 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, I don't -- I'm not sure I would comments "would not have been necessary had the '... 10 10 interpret that the same as you. expert' been present". You see that? 11 Q. Well, if I read -- it's under tab 38. But if I read, he 11 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes. 12 Q. Yes. How many queries fall under this category? says -- and it's on page --12 A. (Mr Welch) I'm sorry, can it be brought up? A. (Mr LaPorte) I didn't count and quantify the queries. 13 Q. Tab 38 (C-376). It's on the second page. 14 But there was probably -- if Mr Radley did attend the 14 15 A. (Mr Welch) Can you give us a moment so we can find it? 15 inspection in New York City, I'm sure he would have had We don't have a monitor. (Pause) 16 follow-up questions that would have mitigated or at 16 17 Q. Halfway down the page, just before you see in the middle 17 least reduced the number of queries. "Extension of time", underlined, just before that: Q. There were 65 queries. Can you give us some indication? 18 19 "We therefore find the allegation of expert shopping 19 Is it like 5, 10, 20, 30, 40? 20 entirely unjustified." 20 A. (Mr LaPorte) I don't want to guess on the number. But 21 A. (Mr LaPorte) So one of my first issues with this is that 21 there were a number of them that, when we went through 22 Dennis Ryan is saying "we", right, and yet he is only 22 them, we were like, "Well if Mr Radley was present, he 23 23 signing from himself. I don't see an independent probably wouldn't have asked this question". 24 statement from Laura. So I do have a concern when one 24 Q. If I tell you that in your responses in Annex L, there 25 person issues a statement about two people. 25 were only 2 responses out of the 65 that referred to

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14:21 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	what took place in New York, does that sound reasonable to you? A. (Mr LaPorte) Well, that's because maybe that was direct information. But like I said, I think I believe that if Mr Radley was present at the inspection, he would have been able to ask more questions that would have alleviated Q. But the nature of the questions that the parties were allowed to ask in New York was limited, wasn't it? The nature? A. (Mr LaPorte) The nature? Q. Yes. A. (Mr LaPorte) I don't Q. Was there in the A. (Mr LaPorte) I don't recall them being too limited. I mean, they got to limited in the sense they were allowed to ask questions about the examinations that took place that day. Q. Only technical questions about what exactly you were doing; is that correct? A. (Mr LaPorte) That's correct. Q. Okay, thank you. Now, in paragraph 12 you say that there is another set of questions that were: " unnecessary if the [Preliminary Report] and the	14:23 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	a professional colleague and he's well trained and he's well versed in this area. So I can only Q. Is he competent? A. (Mr LaPorte) Of course he's competent, yes. We were not making that allegation. What I'll say for the document authentication part is that I don't believe Mr Radley and us differ too much in our opinion about the ultimate conclusions with respect to the document authentication. The handwriting opinions, I'll turn over to Mr Welch. Q. Would you qualify Dr Radley as an advocate for the party MR OSTROVE: I'm sorry, is it possible to let Mr Welch answer the question before moving on to the next one?
14:22 1	supporting data were reviewed thoroughly." So is it your position here that BSGR and its expert	14:24 1 2	A. (Mr Welch) Yes. Okay, in your question, regarding your last comment
3	did not thoroughly review the data?	3	MR DAELE: Do you qualify Mr Radley as an expert who
4	A. (Mr LaPorte) I'm sure that the data has been thoroughly	4	advocates for the party that has appointed him?
5	reviewed by now. But prior to the final report, there	5	A. (Mr Welch) No, the
6	were a lot of questions where if someone would have went	6	THE PRESIDENT: Mr Welch has not answered the previous
7	in and looked at all of the images, they may have been	7	question in connection with handwriting.
8	able to answer those questions.	8	A. (Mr Welch) Yes. A properly trained and competent
9	However, there were a lot of images that we took in	9	examiner? Yes, absolutely. Based on the thoroughness
10	this particular instance. The report was very lengthy.	10	of our examination, all of the images, the
11	There was some information that I believe that we	11	high-resolution images that we provide, yes, absolutely,
12 13	provided in the descriptive section of our report, where I thought some of the questions were if someone read	12 13	in my opinion a properly trained and competent forensic document examiner should come to the same or similar
14	the front part of the report, and not just the results,	14	
15	there would have been a lot of information that could	15	Dr Radley obviously, as you indicated, did not. Do
16	have been ascertained that way.	16	I question his training and his competence? Absolutely
17	Q. Can you identify the number of questions that fall under	17	not. But we stand by the statement that it's our
18	this category?	18	feeling that a properly trained and competent examiner
19	A. (Mr LaPorte) Once again, we didn't take our time to	19	should have arrived at the same or a similar conclusion.
20	tabulate all the questions	20	MR DAELE: In paragraph 10 you raise what you call a "major
21	Q. But you do know it's the majority, because you say it's	21	concern", and that is that BSGR would inevitably have
22 23	the majority. So that means more than 30? A. (Mr LaPorte) There were many.	22 23	tainted its expert by providing three documents that had a mark on it saying "forged".
23	A. (MI Larone) There were many.	23	a mark on it saying Torgett.
24		24	A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, we stand
24 25	Q. In response to 13 of BSGR's questions, you say that: "Any properly trained and competent forensic	24 25	A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, we stand Q. And you qualify that as "highly inappropriate", and you

14:26 1	con it is "linewitchle" that DCCD has "list" to 1	14:20 1	and if we are right to the house of this is 60 in
14:26 1	say it is "inevitable" that BSGR has "tainted and	14:29 1	says, if we go right to the bottom of this stuff, it
2 3	biased" its expert. So is it your position now that Mr Radley is tainted	2 3	says, "but it can have an influence and should be guarded against".
	and biased?	4	So it doesn't mean Mr Radley has been tainted.
4 5	A. (Mr LaPorte) No. So am I allowed to answer your	5	We're not making that assertion in any way. Mr Radley
6	question by going to the PowerPoint presentation that	6	asked about a document or two documents that we had
7	I prepared? Because I had a couple of slides that	7	no idea existed. They were not part of the disputed
8	respond to that.	8	documents and they were not in the comparator documents,
9	THE PRESIDENT: As we have said this morning, you can refer	9	and they weren't referenced in our report in any way.
10	to your specific slides if they do respond to a specific	10	So we were taken aback when we heard about these
11	question. The difficulty that we will have doing this	11	documents that were marked "forged" on them. And then
12	is that the slides are not numbered. And of course the	12	Dr Radley or Mr Radley had a series of questions that
13		13	followed that, about: did we see those, did we look at
14		14	those, what was our opinion of them, and so forth. But
15		15	we had not seen those documents.
16		16	MR DAELE: But you say now that an expert can be biased, but
17	slide again show it with the	17	here in your statement you say it is "inevitable".
18	A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, it's right up there. So it'll say	18	A. (Mr LaPorte) No, I'm saying that it's possible for
19	oh, it says here it's slide 27.	19	someone to be biased. When you retain and I'm not
20	THE PRESIDENT: No, it says	20	talking about "you" in general. But when a party in
21	A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, it doesn't say on there. It says on	21	general retains an expert and says, "Here are some
22	here for me. But it's slide 27.	22	documents and they say 'forged' all over them, but
23	THE PRESIDENT: Can we see it again, where on the left-hand	23	they're not part of the documents that are supposed to
24	side we have the different slides with the numbers? If	24	be examined", you've now provided information to just
25	it's not full screen, we will necessarily see it. You	25	Mr Radley, but that information
	Page 109		Page 111
	1 1150 107		1450 111
14:27 1	have to go out of full screen.	14:31 1	Q. Would you be biased if you received from a party that
2	A. (Mr LaPorte) I think I can do it this way.	2	kind of document?
3	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, absolutely.	3	A. (Mr LaPorte) And what I'm saying is I'm not saying
4	A. (Mr LaPorte) So slide 27.	4	Q. No, I'm asking
5	THE PRESIDENT: We will proceed in that way when you need to	5	A. (Mr LaPorte) or alleging that people get biased; I'm
6	refer to a slide.	6	just saying there's a possibility. So I've taken
7	A. (Mr LaPorte) We can do it in that form? Yes, that's	7	training in this area; that doesn't mean that I can't be
8	fine.	8	biased in any way. All humans can be biased to
9	So to answer your question now, this is a very	9	a certain extent. Certainly I know how to look out for
10	common it's an area of immense interest in the	10	it, and when I speak with clients I tell them that
11	forensic sciences now. This is called "context bias".	11	I don't need to know any other extraneous information.
12	This is what we call the tendency so by definition	12	MR OSTROVE: For the record, we have moved to slide 28,
13	so there's a document that has been issued by the	13	which follows slide 27.
14	Forensic Science Regulator in the United Kingdom, and in	14	A. (Mr LaPorte) Sorry.
15	the United States we are kind of following this similar	15	MR DAELE: I still have a number of questions. But in light
16	type of guidance. But in that document which we	16	of the time, and the fact that we still have a follow-up
17	provided as well too is a definition of what's called	17	session, I'm going to hand over to my colleague
18	"contextual bias", and that's the tendency for	18	Mr Libson to continue with a series of questions.
19	consideration to be influenced by background	19	THE PRESIDENT: The follow-up session comes after the
20	information.	20	questions from the Tribunal. It is meant to be
21	So when you give a forensic examiner not just	21	a follow-up session on the questions of the Tribunal.
22	a forensic document examiner information that's not	22	So if the Tribunal asks no question about this and
23 24	necessarily pertinent to the investigation or to the analysis, then you can taint the expert. However, there	23 24	I have no idea whether it will or not there's a good
25	is a statement that's put out by the regulator, and it	25	argument to say that you should not be able to follow up on something that was never asked.
23		23	on something that was never asked.
	Page 110		Page 112

14:32 1	That's a long explanation to say: if you have more	14:36 1	is irrelevant to a forensic examination because part of
2	questions on this topic, you should please ask them now.	2	the examination may be to establish whether or not the
3	And we are aware of the time, and we hope we will manage	3	documents were, in fact, created on their purported
4	the best we can.	4	dates."
5	MR LIBSON: I will go through my questions, and then	5	Yes, you've got that?
6	hopefully we will have some time at the end for Mr Daele to come back to his questions. Thank you.	6	A. (Mr Welch) Yes.
7 8	Mr LaPorte, can we turn to Annex 1 of the terms of	7 8	Q. So what techniques exist to determine in fact that a document was created on a particular date?
9	reference. It should be tab 2 in your bundle in front	9	A. (Mr LaPorte) So that's very difficult, as I outlined
10	of you. Have you got it?	10	this morning. Generally speaking, when I talked this
11	A. (Mr Welch) Yes.	11	morning about having the security code, the CPS code on
12	Q. Thank you. If you look at page 8 and read your response	12	a document, that can tell us the date when it was
13	to question 1. I'll read it for the record. The	13	printed. That only happens on certain from certain
14	response says:	14	manufacturers. So that would be one. But generally, to
15	"As background, to determine the authenticity of	15	try and determine the exact date when something is
16	a document (was it created and executed on its purported	16	signed from a forensic standpoint is very difficult.
17	date?), there are physical, optical, and chemical tests	17	Q. Okay. I want to point you to your conclusions in your
18	that can be performed as part of the forensic document	18	report on two documents, and if you take it from me that
19	examination."	19	the answers are in identical form. They are
20	So according to this answer, whether a document is	20	paragraphs 160 and 177 of your report. If we go to
21	authentic is whether it was created and executed on its	21	paragraph 160. It's at tab 1?
22	purported date; is that right?	22	A. (Mr Welch) What page number is it?
23	A. (Mr Welch) Correct.	23	Q. Page 110.
24	Q. And your role as Tribunal-appointed experts was to	24	A. (Mr Welch) 110, thank you.
25	assist the Tribunal in ascertaining the authenticity of	25	A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, if you could use the page number, that
	Page 113		Page 115
14.34 1	the disputed documents? That's at paragraph 3 of the	14.38 1	would be good
14:34 1	the disputed documents? That's at paragraph 3 of the	14:38 1	would be good.
2	terms of reference, at tab 1, page 2. I think it's set	2	Q. Okay. So that paragraph reads:
2 3	terms of reference, at tab 1, page 2. I think it's set out at the beginning of your report as well.	2 3	Q. Okay. So that paragraph reads: "R-28 is a one page document purportedly prepared on
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14:39 1 14:42 1 2008, we're using that as the default date of the 27 February 2008 ..." A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, so I believe -- and this might --2 Q. Why would that be the earliest date the document would 3 I believe we have a little miscommunication here. So we 4 have been produced, based on what you say gives rise to 4 are using February 27th 2008 as a default date on the 5 5 the assumption? document, and what we're saying is: based on all of the 6 A. (Mr LaPorte) Okay, so there was supposed to be 6 evidence, there was no evidence to indicate that it was 7 a signature; there was no signature or date assigned created and produced at any other time than 8 8 with the signature on that date. There was no date February 27th 2008. There was no evidence to suggest it 9 9 assigned or written on the document. So what we're was done otherwise. 10 saying is: if you're going to produce -- you print 10 Q. But that is not what you say. You do not say, "There is 11 a document February 27th 2008; it could be signed 11 no evidence to suggest it was created on another date". 12 a month later. We don't know that. 12 You say in the report -- and we gave you the opportunity 13 Q. Sorry, but I don't understand why that is the earliest 13 to change the report -- that the assumption was that it 14 date it could be produced. I could create a document 14 was created on that date. Don't look at the answer now. 15 today that is dated February 27th 2008. 15 I'm talking about -- the answers to the questions --16 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes. 16 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, what we're saying: is if someone has Q. -- were to give you the ability to change your 17 a document that's dated February 27th 2008, we're 17 18 just -- remember, we're neutral experts, we're right in 18 conclusion in the final report. 19 the middle, and we have to make the assumption that the 19 THE PRESIDENT: I think in fairness to the expert, he can 20 date that's being purported is the date that we have to 20 read his answer to refresh his recollection. work with. 21 21 MR LIBSON: Of course. I thought he had read his answer. 22 Q. Why do you have to make an assumption at all? 22 No, of course I accept that. But ... 23 A. (Mr LaPorte) We're not making an assumption. We're just 23 A. (Mr LaPorte) So what we did was we repeated -- and we 24 saying that that's the date that we're using as our 24 still stand by this opinion -- at the end, where we say: 25 reference, right? I can't say, "Oh, well, it was 25 "... there is no evidence to indicate that R-28 was Page 117 Page 119 14:40 1 14:43 1 produced in 2014 and then somebody backdated the created and executed on any other date than purported." 2 document". What we're saying is: that was the date on Q. But that's not what the report says. 3 3 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, it does. the document. 4 4 Q. You're not saying that. You say the assumption is it O. No, it doesn't. 5 was created on that [date]. You're not saying that that 5 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, it's the final conclusion that R-28 is 6 is the date that's on the document. part of the disputed documents. This is not a -- first 7 7 A. (Mr LaPorte) No, and I think this is where we're getting of all, this is not a separate conclusion. We would 8 confused. I'm not making a definitive conclusion that never make a conclusion in the middle of the report. 9 it was created and dated on February 27th 2008. We're Q. We asked you to set out the entirety. 10 only using that as a reference point. 10 A. (Mr LaPorte) No, but ... 11 Q. Well, it doesn't read like that. 11 Q. You say you wouldn't make a conclusion in the middle of 12 A. (Mr LaPorte) And that's why I apologise that it 12 the report, but in paragraph 160 this is the language: 13 "Therefore, our conclusions with respect to R-28 are 13 shouldn't read like that. All we're saying is that 14 14 that's our reference date that we're using. That's it. based on the assumption that it was prepared on or 15 Q. We turn to this point -- and we'll come back to this 15 around 27 February 2008." 16 A. (Mr LaPorte) No, what we're saying is: the conclusions 16 quite a lot -- we turn to this point in question 38 of 17 that we're going to make later on will be based on 17 our questions to you in Annex L, and we ask you to set 18 18 a purported date of 27th February 2008. That was our out the evidence that gave rise to the assumption. That 19 19 default. This is no different than if somebody signs is in tab 21, page 22. 20 20 A. (Mr LaPorte) What paragraph? a document and dates it today, and then we get it in 21 Q. Question 38, and it's page 22 of tab 21. We ask the 21 five years from now, my assumption is that's when it was 22. 22 signed and dated to begin with. question: 23 23 What we're saying -- and question 38, I think this "Please set out with full particularity the 24 24 scientific basis on which the [Preliminary Report] would have been better worded had Mr Radley outlined and 25 25 concludes that R-28 was prepared and signed on ... said, "Based on your report", you know, our preliminary Page 120 Page 118

14:44 1 report, "what do you mean by this?" But R-28 falls into 14:46 1 explaining how you approached the stamps. Am I right in saying that in relation to K20 -all of the other documents. 3 A. (Mr Welch) Can you give us a page number? 3 Q. Is this not a good example of cognitive bias? 4 A. (Mr LaPorte) No, this is not cognitive bias at all. 4 Q. Sorry, I'm going to tab 1, page 49 in your report. 5 (Pause to locate the document) What we're saying is: we have to accept -- we have to 5 6 use a date for what it's being purported as. That's the 6 This deals with K20 and the serial numbers beginning date that we're working with. That's the only date that "BB0667". 8 8 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes. we have on the document. 9 Q. Why did you use the phrase "disputed signatures" O. You say that: 10 10 throughout your report? "Since the 'BB' prefix on K20 is expected to follow 11 A. (Mr Welch) Because they're coming to us as being 11 the 'BA' prefix, which was used for the Adhesive Stamps 12 documents that are in dispute, they're questionable. 12 on R-24, then the sequencing of the Adhesive Stamps on 13 Are they questionable, are they genuine or are they 13 R-24 is consistent with them being applied before 14 fraudulently produced? They're disputed somehow. 14 December 2009." 15 Q. No, the documents are disputed, and in the terms of 15 A. (Mr LaPorte) Actually, maybe "being applied" would have reference there is a reference to "Disputed Documents". 16 been -- the "applied" word probably shouldn't have been 16 used. We should have said "manufactured". 17 But there is nowhere -- you can take it from me -- in 17 18 the terms of reference any reference to "disputed 18 O. Okay. The --19 19 A. (Mr LaPorte) Because I can't -- for all fairness, just signatures", yet you use that phrase throughout your 20 20 to make sure that everybody understands, so we can't 21 21 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, because their genuineness, or whether or tell you exactly when the stamps were applied, nor would 22 22 we make that kind of assertion. So that was a poor not they're genuine, or whether or not they're 23 23 word, and we should have used just "manufactured fraudulently produced, is not determined. Because 24 I state that doesn't mean that we're one side or the 24 before". 25 other. We are neutral, as my partner has said. We're 25 Q. But why does the same logic not apply to the serial Page 121 Page 123 14:48 1 14:45 1 neutral experts. We start there. So -number sequencing that are applied to R-24, R-25 and 2 Q. So because you state that they're disputed, we shouldn't 2 understand that they're disputed? 3 A. (Mr LaPorte) I'm sorry, what do you mean? 3 4 4 A. (Mr LaPorte) Well, we were not instructed in any way Q. Go to tab 1, page 98 of your report, paragraph 145. 5 that certain signatures were genuine or not disputed. 5 That's the opposite logic, isn't it, from the logic that 6 Nobody told us that. 6 you apply to the previous document, to the K20 document? 7 7 Q. So why do you just not refer to them as "the signatures A. (Mr LaPorte) No, once again, we should have used the 8 on the Disputed Documents"? 8 term "manufactured". But the sequence -- what we're 9 9 A. (Mr LaPorte) That sounds like a semantic statement. saying in here is that, yes, the sequential numbers are 10 10 I mean, they're still -- if you're asking us, if you're up; but as we explained above, we don't know how those 11 making a request for us to do an examination of those 11 stamps were purchased, whether you could go to the --12 signatures, then they're disputed. 12 whether the timbre fiscal stamps, you go to the store 13 And the irony is we don't know, we have no idea 13 and you could purchase them, and they would already have 14 14 whose signature belongs to who on what side. So we did completely different serial numbers based on what the 15 a full examination of all of the signatures. I believe 15 store has or where you purchase them from. 16 some of those signatures may have belonged to the 16 So all we're saying is we can't make any assertions 17 Respondent in some way; I don't know that. I still 17 based on the sequences being up. 18 Q. But you do make an assertion in relation to K20, but you don't know all of those signatures and who those people 18 19 are associated with. We had no idea. I mean, certainly 19 say you can't make an assertion in relation to the other 20 there's some signatures that the person has "BSGR" under 20 documents. The K20 assertion is that it's consistent 21 them, so I assume they're with BSGR. But that doesn't 21 with them being applied before 16th December 2009. 22 22 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes. Once again, it should have been matter to us. 23 23 Q. Just turning to another assumption that I think you've "manufactured before". 24 made in the report, and this relates to the serial 24 Q. Okay. It's a big difference, isn't it? 25 numbers on stamps. You mentioned this when you were 25 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, I apologise, it was a poor choice of Page 124 Page 122

14:50 1 words. It should have been "manufactured", not 2 "applied". "Applied" means it was stuck to. And no, we 3 can't make a conclusion about when the stamp was stuck 4 on the document. 5 Q. Okay. It makes the stamp evidence slightly confusing, 6 if actually the evidence that you've given in relation 7 to stamps is all about its application, but actually you 8 meant to say "manufactured". 9 A. (Mr LaPorte) It was manufactured. Actually, it doesn't 10 change any of our conclusions. There's no evidence to 11 suggest that the stamps were manufactured after the date 12 of the document and then reapplied. That's all we're 13 saying. That doesn't affect our conclusion in any way 14 whatsoever. But yes, I do agree that it should have 15 been "manufactured", not "adhered to" or "stuck to". 16 Q. I'm going to move on to the debate about the alternative 17 considerations, which we've touched upon already this 18 morning. 19 In layman's language and I'm using a phrase that 20 Mr Radley uses in his report the alternative 21 propositions is about: 22 " considering all issues on 'both sides of the 23 coin' [and then] assessing the likelihood of one 24 proposition over another." 25 Is that right? Page 125	a conclusion that they're genuine. Based on all of the evidence that we looked at, there's no evidence to indicate that they're fraudulent. Q. But did you consider the alternative propositions? A. (Mr LaPorte) Absolutely. We always consider the alternative propositions. Q. So why in the report is there no consideration of the alternative propositions? A. (Mr LaPorte) This report would have been 5,000 pages and I'm not exaggerating if every one of our thoughts went into all of this verbiage. What we've outlined at the beginning, which we haven't covered, is we do describe the testing that we do and the possible
14:51 1 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, that's what he says. 2 Q. Sorry, do you agree with that? 3 A. (Mr LaPorte) Absolutely not. 4 Q. Why? 5 A. (Mr LaPorte) Because you can't assess the likelihood of certain situations without doing that based on having statistics. So I agree in concept with what Mr Radley says, but I don't agree with the use of "likelihood". 9 First of all, "likelihood" is a statistical term that implies that you have some sort of numerical and quantitative value. So for somebody to say you can assess the likelihood that something was printed on a toner machine versus an inkjet machine, I would say: how do you assess that likelihood? There's no likelihood of that. We don't have any research to back that up. 17 Q. Your entire conclusions and this is non-signature; I'm not dealing with the signatures at the moment. 19 A. (Mr LaPorte) Correct. 20 Q. But your entire conclusions are based on one side of the coin, as I put it, i.e. that there's no evidence of page substitution, text alteration, text addition or other irregularities, and then the documents are not fraudulent; is that correct? 25 A. (Mr LaPorte) First of all, I never said that we said	14:53 1 indentation examinations, and I talked this morning 2 about having an earlier-dated document on a later-dated 3 document, the other proposition is that someone truly 4 did backdate a document, but they didn't do it on top of 5 another piece of paper, so there are no impressions. 6 That's the alternative. 7 Q. But there is an alternative 8 A. (Mr LaPorte) There's an alternative proposition to 9 everything. 10 Q. Yes. 11 A. (Mr LaPorte) To everything. 12 Q. But none of the alternative propositions are identified 13 in your report? 14 A. (Mr LaPorte) No. We discussed we stated about 15 indentation examinations. We said: when we can find 16 an earlier-dated document found on a later-dated 17 document, we can make a conclusion that it was not 18 executed on its purported date, if we find that 19 evidence. 20 Q. So one alternative proposition is that there is no 21 alternative authenticity; that's correct? 22 A. (Mr LaPorte) As we talked before once again, can I go 23 back to my slides at this point in time? 24 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, you always can if it helps you respond 25 to a question.

	A MID () OL (D	14.50	
14:54 1	A. (Mr LaPorte) Okay. (Pause)	14:58 1	bias is when somebody gives you information that they
2	First of all, this is slide 7. So this is from	2	shouldn't be giving you.
3	a recognised authority in the area of forensic document	3	Q. Can we refer to the same document that you referred us
4	examination, Ordway Hilton. This is an article. But	4	to, the Forensic Science Regulator report. I don't know which tab that's in. It was sent last night. (Pause to
5	what Hilton describes in here, which we agree with, is	5	
6	that genuineness is really about something that hasn't	6	locate the document)
7	been altered. It's only proven by showing that there	7	THE PRESIDENT: We should describe this for the record, for
8	has been no alteration, or, more specifically, that no	8	the transcript.
9	fraudulent act has been committed. So that's what	9	MR LIBSON: It's the guidance from the Forensic Science
10	Ordway Hilton says.	10	Regulator, "Cognitive Bias Effects". It was just
11	(Slide 8) And then there's another book that's been	11	referred to earlier, on a previous slide (28).
12	written as well, by Jan Seaman Kelly and Brian Lindblom.	12	I am looking at page 24 of 96, paragraph 5.3.
13	So this is Kelly and Lindblom. They talk about this	13	(Pause to locate the document)
14	exact concept in here:	14	A. (Mr LaPorte) Can you read it into the record?
15	"Proving that a paper is unaltered is a challenging	15	Q. It says at paragraph 5.3, in the subheading, "The role
16	problem."	16	of a forensic expert". And the paragraph reads:
17	We've admitted to that. And by "paper" they mean	17	"The role of the forensic science expert is to
18	a questioned document. And as they say here:	18	evaluate scientific findings and the results of
19	"It is the cumulative evidence that establishes that	19	analytical tests in the context of the relevant case
20	the document is unaltered."	20	circumstances. An expert opinion should meet the
21	(Slide 9) They go on to say, if we look right at the	21	following criteria that it is balanced, robust,
22	underlying portion:	22	logical and transparent."
23	"When the combined results reveal no change, it can	23	Do you agree with that?
24	be stated that there is no evidence to support that this	24	A. (Mr LaPorte) I totally agree with that, and I think
25	document was altered."	25	that's exactly what we did.
	Page 129		Page 131
14:56 1	Which is the language that we used, which is the	14:59 1	Q. And then it breaks down the four criteria: "Balanced",
14.30 1	language that's been used by hundreds of examiners over		Z. 1 and then it breaks down the roun criteria. Dataneca,
		')	"Robust" "Logical" "Transparent"
3		2 3	"Robust", "Logical", "Transparent". THE PRESIDENT: I'm sorry, but the Tribunal is a little lost
3 4	the years, and I see it actually quite often.	3	THE PRESIDENT: I'm sorry, but the Tribunal is a little lost
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4 5	the years, and I see it actually quite often. So this is written in textbooks about what this means, and it goes all to the fact that proving	3 4 5	THE PRESIDENT: I'm sorry, but the Tribunal is a little lost here. Can we just make sure that we look at the right document. It is also for the transcript later on.
4	the years, and I see it actually quite often. So this is written in textbooks about what this means, and it goes all to the fact that proving a document is genuine is I don't want to say	3 4	THE PRESIDENT: I'm sorry, but the Tribunal is a little lost here. Can we just make sure that we look at the right document. It is also for the transcript later on. MR OSTROVE: We also don't have that page. We only have
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	the years, and I see it actually quite often. So this is written in textbooks about what this means, and it goes all to the fact that proving a document is genuine is I don't want to say "impossible", but I'll say is nearly impossible. MR LIBSON: But this isn't the language that you use. A. (Mr LaPorte) We said that there's no evidence to support that the document was fraudulent. "Altered" would mean that it was fraudulent. MR OSTROVE: For the record, we have added slides 8 and 9, I think. MR LIBSON: "Fraudulent" does not mean "altered". A document can be altered for legitimate purposes presumably? A. (Mr LaPorte) It can, yes. Q. Exactly, so it's not the same. A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes. Q. You just said "fraudulent" meant "altered". A. (Mr LaPorte) Altered for fraudulent purposes. Q. Okay. So the issue of considering alternative propositions is something that is important in guarding against cognitive bias, isn't it?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	THE PRESIDENT: I'm sorry, but the Tribunal is a little lost here. Can we just make sure that we look at the right document. It is also for the transcript later on. MR OSTROVE: We also don't have that page. We only have through page 23. MR GAREL: The pages we printed were only the pages that Mr LaPorte was going to refer to in his presentation, when we still thought he was going to do a presentation. So I didn't print the entire report, just for ecological purposes. I sent the full report by email, and I printed the relevant pages in paper. So you have it. In the Box folder of the case, we have the full report. I only printed the relevant THE PRESIDENT: When you speak of "the full report" MR GAREL: The full document, sorry. THE PRESIDENT: The document entitled "Cognitive Bias Effects" of the Forensic Science Regulator, it says "Overseeing Quality". And we have all the pages that were submitted last night, but we don't have the relevant pages now. That's not a problem, as long as we are clear what we are talking about and that it is in the record.

15:01 1 passage that you were referring to, with the page, please. 3 MR LIBSON: It's page 24 of 96, it's paragraph 5.3, and it has the subheading "The Role of a Forensic Expert". It reads: 6 "The role of the forensic science expert is to evaluate scientific findings and the results of analytical tests in the context of the relevant case circumstances. An expert opinion should meet the following criteria that it is balanced, robust, logical and transparent." 12 And I think Mr LaPorte agreed, wholeheartedly I would even say, with that. 14 A. (Mr LaPorte) That's correct, yes. 15 Q. Then later in the paragraph, immediately below that, it goes through those four criteria: "Balanced", "Robust", "Logical" and "Transparent". At (a) in relation to "Balanced", it says: 19 " the expert has considered alternative propositions. At the simplest level it may be match or no match, but in other cases it may require both the prosecution and defence propositions are constructed and/or considered in the evaluation." 10 Do you agree with that? 21 A. (Mr LaPorte) Absolutely. Page 133	15:03 1 all, there can be speculation. I never said that 2 I believe my response was: yes, we always consider 3 alternative propositions. 4 Q. Can I just we're going to come back to it a few 5 times, but can I take you to tab 45, and I'll take you 6 to the specific page in a minute. I just want to put 7 a proposition to you. 8 The disputed documents in this case are very short 9 documents, aren't they? Yes? The disputed documents 10 that you looked at. 11 A. (Mr LaPorte) It was only one document, I believe. 12 Q. No, sorry, not in Patel, sorry. I'm talking about our 13 case, sorry. 14 A. (Mr LaPorte) Oh. 15 Q. Sorry, I'll come to Patel in a second. Sorry, it's my 16 mistake; I shouldn't have taken you to it. 17 A. (Mr LaPorte) So what page am I looking at? 18 Q. No, this is just a general question. The documents in 19 our case, in the case in question 20 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes. 21 Q that we're here for, they're short documents? 22 A. (Mr LaPorte) I don't know if I'd call them "short". 23 I mean, they're multiple-page documents. 24 Q. They're one or two pages, one- or two-page documents? 25 A. (Mr LaPorte) Relative, I guess. "Short" is a relative Page 135
15:02 1 Q. So wouldn't it have helped us to see your consideration 2 of alternative propositions in your report? 3 A. (Mr LaPorte) Like I said, I think we explained this in 4 the early part of our report. When we talk about 5 like when we do an ESDA indentation examination, we 6 talked about what the findings could indicate. We 7 talked about the stamps this morning, like I talked 8 about, and I said: okay and we say this in our 9 report if there are physical characteristics and 10 there's some consistency with somebody stamping 11 a document two documents that have been dated in 12 an entirely different time period but they've been 13 stamped contemporaneously, we would issue those kinds of 14 findings. We did not find those. So I can't just make 15 up things because we don't have any findings. The 16 findings are the findings. 17 Q. We did ask lots of questions about alternative 18 propositions and you just didn't want to deal with them. 19 A. (Mr LaPorte) No, because they're first of all, 20 alternative propositions, we do that all the time. 21 I mean, we're always looking for explanations, whatever 22 that may be. 23 Q. I thought you said this morning you wouldn't do it 24 because it was speculation? 25 A. (Mr LaPorte) No, I said some alternative first of	15:04 1 word. 2 Q. Okay. Mr Radley in his report refers to the proposition that it's equally likely that a fraudster would reprint a document if an error was made as would occur for a genuine document, and he calls that an "equally likely proposition". Do you accept that? 7 A. (Mr LaPorte) I totally disagree with that. How would he know that it's equally likely that a fraudster would reprint something with an error? How do we know that the fraudster observed their own error? I've seen many documents before, fraudulent documents, where an error is committed because somebody misses the error. 13 So once again, this is a likelihood thing. There's no statistics, there's no research and there's no—there's nothing to back up a statement like that. 16 Certainly that's a proposition for us to think about, 17 I understand that. But now to sort of weigh that out on a scale and balance it, without having some sort of numerical value? I don't know how I would do that. 20 Q. Have you still got the Patel transcript open there? 21 A. Yes. 22 Q. Can you go to pages 157 and 158 in there. 23 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes. 24 Q. If you go to line 24 on page 157 to line 9 on page 158. This is you being asked questions.

1200	,		15.00	
15:06	1	A. (Mr LaPorte) Okay.	15:08 1	and I don't want to confuse the court, is we can use
	2	Q. So could you perhaps, because it was your voice, just	2	'highly probable' or 'a definitive conclusion', which
	3	read this out.	3	I think would be the same as sorry, I don't want to
	4	A. (Mr LaPorte) I'm sorry, what line starting?	4	mischaracterise what Mr Radley says. But our scale is
	5	Q. Line 24:	5	'definitive' [number one], 'highly probable',
	6	"Also, too, in my experience"	6	'probable', 'indications' and 'inconclusive' or
	7	A. (Mr LaPorte) Okay. Well, can I read the whole answer,	7	'indeterminate'."
	8	so I have context?	8	Yes?
	9	Q. Of course.	9	A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes.
	10	A. (Mr LaPorte) Okay:	10	Q. Why didn't you use that terminology in this case? Not
	11	"It is not an alteration of the text, the wording in	11	in the Patel case, in this case.
	12	the document. I think I was clear in my report that	12	A. (Mr LaPorte) But in the Patel case I used the same
	13	I agree that the document was cut down. Also, too, in	13	terminology that I used in this case.
	14	my experience, when people do things fraudulently with a document, they become very careful with the document.	14 15	Q. I know. But why did you not use
	15 16	They don't do things to it like cut it down, because	15	A. (Mr LaPorte) These are generally for handwriting opinions. They can be used and I have used that
	16 17	then it becomes too detectable."	16 17	*
			17 18	terminology in, I'll say, less complex cases. I use the
	18	Q. Yes, carry on.A. (Mr LaPorte) "Most people, when they do things that are		terminology all the time when I do ink dating in some
	19 20	fraudulent with a document, they actually become	19 20	respects.
	2021	hypersensitive. They handle it in a real special way.	20	These cases where the material is just there's a lot of different tests that are going on, there's
	21	It doesn't become bent. It is treated almost with care	21 22	many, many results to go to, and then there's a whole
	23	because they know they have created something	23	bunch of documents in this case we have like thirteen
	23 24	fraudulent. That is just based on my experience."	23	documents. In this case there was only one document,
	24 25	Yes, that's a and what I was saying was:	25	there was some ink testing that was done, but I still
	۷.)	103, that 5 a and what I was saying was.	23	there was some his testing that was done, but I still
		Page 137		Page 139
15:07	1	physically, if somebody in this particular case, and	15:09 1	didn't use this terminology.
15:07	1 2	physically, if somebody in this particular case, and nobody has the context of this, the document was cut,	15:09 1 2	didn't use this terminology. Q. But if I was to apply "no evidence" and translate it
15:07				
15:07	2	nobody has the context of this, the document was cut,	2	Q. But if I was to apply "no evidence" and translate it
15:07	2	nobody has the context of this, the document was cut, somebody cut the top edge of the document. What I'm	2 3	Q. But if I was to apply "no evidence" and translate it into the other terminology, would you agree with me that
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15:10	C	15:13 1	from your negative that there was not evidence that the
2		2	signatures were written in the past two years, that
3	of any value to anyone, if in one case it means	3	there was evidence that the signatures were written in
۷	, , ,	4	the past two years?"
5	something else?	5	And you answer:
6	6 A. (Mr LaPorte) I've never said that it means something	6	"No, I mean, I apologise if there was confusion,
7	else. "No evidence" to me means there's no evidence.	7	because I generally like to make sure that this is very
8	I don't know how else to say it.	8	well understood in my report. So my conclusion is that
ç	Q. Well, in Patel you accepted shall we go to the	9	I'm indeterminate. I can't make a decision one way or
10	transcript?	10	another."
13	A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes.	11	And "indeterminate" is taken from the phraseology
12	Q. Okay. If you go to page 188.	12	A. (Mr LaPorte) Correct. And if you look at line 19 on
13	3 MR OSTROVE: (In English) With respect, Madam President,	13	page 188, ultimately what I said is:
14	I believe the witness has already answered the question	14	"I cannot conclude when the 2005 will was printed
1:	about the difference between the circumstances of the	15	and signed."'
10	Patel case and this case, and why he could use different	16	And I would say the very same thing in this
1′	language. I would also respectfully note that the	17	particular case: I cannot conclude when the documents
18	Claimants have already gone beyond the time they had	18	were printed and signed for sure, with that definitive
19	indicated. So I would just ask if this line of	19	opinion.
20	questioning is really relevant to what we're trying to	20	Q. Okay.
2	accomplish here today.	21	A. (Mr LaPorte) But this is a completely different document
22	2 THE PRESIDENT: Far beyond? I'm not certain how much	22	examination. I didn't do a full document examination,
23	3 time	23	and there were no handwritten I didn't do any
24	4 MR GAREL: (No microphone)	24	handwriting in this particular case. It was a one-page
25	THE PRESIDENT: So it's not far beyond.	25	document.
	Page 141		Page 143
	rage 141		rage 143
15:11 1	MR OSTROVE: I stand corrected.	15:14 1	Q. I just want to ask you one last question on phraseology.
2	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.	2	The phraseology "it is [my] expert opinion that there is
3	MR LIBSON: So can I go to the end of the sorry.	3	every indication that the Disputed Documents are
4	THE PRESIDENT: No, just about the time. How much more time	4	genuine", is that meaningful to you, in terms of the
5	do you think you will need?	5	phrases that either your bodies recommend or that you
6	MR LIBSON: I have to deal with handwriting as well. I will	6	use in your evidence?
7	finish with Patel and then I'll go on to handwriting.	7	A. (Mr LaPorte) I'm sorry, repeat that?
8	THE PRESIDENT: I can understand that, but that doesn't	8	Q. " it is [my] expert opinion that there is every
9	really answer my question.	9	indication that the Disputed Documents are genuine".
10	MR LIBSON: I will be shorter on handwriting. I will be,	10	And the phrase I am particularly interested in is "every
11	hopefully, 15 minutes on handwriting, and 5 for Mr Daele	11	indication", because I've seen the word "indications"
12	at the end. So 20 more minutes, if we may.	12	used in the SWGDOC terminology, but I haven't seen
13	THE PRESIDENT: 20 more minutes, yes, I think we can allow	13	
	THE TRESIDENT. 20 more inninces, yes, I timik we can anow	13	and I'm obviously an amateur compared to you but
14	that. We will give you more time if you need it.	14	I haven't seen anywhere in the literature the phrase
14 15	that. We will give you more time if you need it. Somehow tomorrow night we are all leaving here,		I haven't seen anywhere in the literature the phrase "every indication that" as a helpful phrase.
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15:16 1		15:19 1	that different font sizes are used for page 1 of R-26
2	1 1 , 3	2	compared with pages 2 and 4.
3	1 5	3	Do all of those comments ring a bell to you?
4		4	A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes.
5	A. (Mr LaPorte) I don't have a comment about that. I mean,	5	A. (Mr Welch) Yes.
6	that's not a statement that I use. I think that's	6	Q. They do. And then you conclude:
7	Q. Have you seen it made anywhere else?	7	"There is no evidence of page substitution, text
8	A. (Mr LaPorte) Gosh, I've seen a lot of cases. I don't	8	alteration, text addition or other irregularities to
9	know if I have or I have not seen that.	9	indicate that R26 was fraudulently produced."
10	THE PRESIDENT: In the Patel transcript, 186, in the	10	Correct?
11	terminology that you referred to there is one that says	11	A. (Mr LaPorte) Correct.
12	"indications". Is that what you meant there, or do you	12	A. (Mr Welch) Correct.
13	mean something else?	13	Q. So none of those five factors were considered in the
14		14	
15		15	A. (Mr LaPorte) Of course they were considered.
16		16	•
17	-	17	A. (Mr LaPorte) Because somebody uses a different size font
18		18	
19		19	That almost seems like common sense; I'm sure we've all
20	-	20	
21		21	Q. So the cumulative effect of five different factors did
22		22	not give rise to any comment in relation to the overall
23	-	23	assessment? Because there's no argument in relation to
24		24	5
25		25	in the report, but nothing where you set out why they
23			
	Page 145		Page 147
15:17 1	PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: In the scale, "indication" is	15:20 1	don't give rise to any other conclusions.
2	•	2	A. (Mr LaPorte) No, many of those are actually very simply
3	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	3	and logically explained. If we made a conclusion that
4	MR LIBSON: Thank you. I just want to have one last	4	that document was fraudulent based on that, we would get
5		5	kicked out of our professional organisations, if we ever
6	at one example of where a variety of different factors	6	made a statement that a document was fraudulent based on
7	are identified in your report on a document that you	7	that.
8	•	8	Q. No, I'm not suggesting that you ought to have made that
9		9	conclusion. I'm wondering why there was an utter
10		10	
11	* *	11	document, because we could go through many of the
12		12	
13	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	13	
14		14	
15		15	
16		16	`
17		17	A. (Mr Welch) So I can address the rogue initials, if
18	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	18	
19	-	19	
20		20	
21		21	rejected were for two reasons. Essentially, the
22		22	
23	f	23	initials in black ink. Page 2 has one set of initials,
24	4, but you could not determine the source of that	24	"A.L.".
24 25	4, but you could not determine the source of that		"A.L.".
	4, but you could not determine the source of that transfer, that's paragraph 138 of your report; and (5)	24	"A.L.". The reason why it was rejected: if you look at the
	4, but you could not determine the source of that	24	"A.L.".

15:23 1 15:27 1 A. (Mr Welch) 65 and 66. signature, it's a blue ballpoint pen ink. If you look 2 at the initials for that page, "A.L." allegedly THE PRESIDENT: Good, thank you. 3 representing "Avraham Lev Ran". So it's suggested or 3 A. (Mr Welch) 65 represented C-0084.6 and 66 represented 4 indicated that these were initialled at different times. 4 Secondly, there was an entry that you could see, and 5 5 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. 6 if you adjusted the contrast you could see this entry 6 A. (Mr Welch) You're welcome. right above the first "A.L." initial on page 1 of R-26, THE PRESIDENT: Mr Libson, you can continue. 8 where there's an "X" marked, and it appears to say 8 MR LIBSON: Thank you. So I'm turning now to the 9 "Michael" or "Michel", or possibly "M-I-C-H-A-L". 9 10 THE PRESIDENT: I would read "initial". 10 So in relation to the documents, if we accept the A. (Mr Welch) Okay, "initial", alright. 11 proposition that it is difficult to conclude, that 11 12 THE PRESIDENT: That would make sense, because --12 they're indeterminate one way or another in relation to A. (Mr Welch) "Initial", okay. Sorry. 13 the genuineness or there are no indications of them 13 14 So that's essentially -- as soon as I saw (1) that 14 being fraudulent, then the issue of whether the 15 15 the ink was a different colour, and (2) that the signatures are forged or not becomes the determinative 16 characteristics in those initials, they appeared to be 16 factor, and the stamps as well. We've dealt with the 17 distorted, I didn't know and feel it appropriate to use 17 stamps, but I'm now turning to the signatures. That's 18 these as known initial standards of Mr Avraham Lev Ran. 18 correct as a proposition, isn't it? 19 MR DAELE: That's not my point. My point is that these look 19 A. (Mr Welch) Well, you can have an authentic signature, a genuine signature on a document that's fraudulent. 20 to me, as a layman, irregularities on the document, yet 20 21 they were completely discounted in your conclusions in 21 Q. Yes, of course. Of course. 22 relation to this document. This is one of five things 22 We've discussed the SWGDOC guidelines. You've said 23 that we say are irregularities that you've identified 23 that the SWGDOC guidelines Mr LaPorte hasn't applied to 24 24 that say that there are no irregularities. his analysis but, Mr Welch, you've applied them to your 25 My point is not about the different times of the 25 analysis, haven't you? Page 149 Page 151 15:25 1 affixing of the signatures or the different inks; it's 15:28 1 A. (Mr Welch) Correct. 2 about the irregularities, which is what you say about Q. They're at paragraph 38 of your report. The actual 2 3 this document. 3 standard is at tab 19, Annex C. It's paragraph 7.12.5. A. (Mr LaPorte) No other irregularities to indicate fraud. 4 A. (Mr Welch) I'm sorry, one second. (Pause) Okay. I'm 5 That's what that statement is: no irregularities to 5 sorry, what section? 6 indicate fraud. And a change in a font, and then having 6 Q. Paragraph 7.12.5 of the Standard for Examination of 7 an ink toner transfer that we could not source, that 7 Handwritten Items. It's page 3, the bottom of page 3 in 8 doesn't constitute fraud. 8 tab 19. 9 Q. I'm going to now, as I said, move on to the handwriting. 9 A. (Mr Welch) Okay. 10 MR OSTROVE: I'm sorry, just for the record, the documents Q. You've got it? that were just put up on the screen, were those 11 A. (Mr Welch) Yes. 11 12 additional slides from the PowerPoints? Q. It says that an examiner must: 12 13 A. (Mr LaPorte) Correct. "Evaluate the similarities, differences, and 13 14 MR OSTROVE: Would it be possible for us to get limitations." 14 15 an indication of which slides were referred to, maybe at 15 And: 16 16 "Determine their significance individually and in 17 THE PRESIDENT: It would be helpful, yes. combination." 17 18 A. (Mr LaPorte) Do you want the number now for the record? A. (Mr Welch) That's correct. 18 19 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, okay. Q. But you haven't -- sorry, and in your final report you 20 THE PRESIDENT: The document was C-0084.6 that you showed to 20 also state in relation to handwriting that: 2.1 21 "Writing is identifiable when there is agreement in 22 A. (Mr Welch) C-0084.7. I'm sorry, .6 and .7. 22 the combination of individual and class characteristics, 23 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. 23 while lacking any fundamental differences." 24 A. (Mr Welch) The slide numbers were 65 and 66. 24 That's ---25 THE PRESIDENT: So these were taken from your slides 64 ... 25 A. (Mr Welch) Correct. Page 150 Page 152

15:30	1 Q. So when we look at handwriting, differences are as	15:32 1	Q. Let's go back to it. In your answer this morning,
	2 important as similarities; is that right?	2	Madam President asked you about the differences in
	3 A. (Mr Welch) Correct.	3	relation to the formation of the "A"s in the Lev Ran
	4 Q. But you don't identify a single difference in the	4	initials, and you said (page 81, line 10):
	5 handwriting between the disputed documents and those of	5	" I noted that."
	6 the comparator documents in your report, do you?	6	Where?
	7 A. (Mr Welch) No, that's correct.	7	A. (Mr Welch) It's in the report.
	8 Q. So why, when you are talking generally about	8	Q. The differences?
	9 handwriting, do you refer to the need to identify	9	A. (Mr Welch) That's correct. There's a red arrow in that
	differences, but when looking at the specific documents,	10	particular chart in that report, and the initial.
	11 you don't?	11	Q. There was no clue in the report as to what the red arrow
	12 A. (Mr Welch) Because I didn't see any differences of	12	actually meant. Until this morning, I didn't understand
	13 significance in the comparison evaluation.14 Q. Did you see differences?	13 14	what the red arrow actually meant. A. (Mr Welch) Okay, if you go to This is the report.
	14 Q. Did you see differences?15 A. (Mr Welch) No, I did not see any fundamental	15	This is going to be page 116. If you look at
	16 differences.	16	figure [38], it says:
	17 Q. Okay. We asked you to identify differences in our	17	"The blue arrows in the chart represent similar
	18 comments to the preliminary report, and that's at	18	handwriting habits and red arrows represent dissimilar
	19 paragraph 19 of our comments, which is Annex L, which is	19	handwriting habits between the disputed signature and
	20 tab 21. If you go to page 17.	20	the known comparison signatures of Avidan Asher."
	21 A. (Mr Welch) I'm there.	21	Q. Okay. I missed that when I read through the report.
	22 Q. Okay. Question 21:	22	But it's not referred in the same rubric for Mr Lev Ran.
	23 "Do the Experts accept that the signatures and/or	23	In any case, this morning you also said (page 65,
	24 initials of Marc Struik, Michael Noy, Avraham Lev Ran,	24	lines 19 to 20):
2	25 Abdoulaye Cisse and Mamadie Touré are not difficult to	25	"Each [signature] has a level of variation"
	D. 152		D 155
	Page 153		Page 155
			_
15.21	1 come for company with good representing skility.	15.25 1	And year reformed to the feet that year locked at
15:31		15:35 1	And you referred to the fact that you looked at
	i.e. without recourse to tracing and without labouringof the pen to cause a distortion?"	2 3	dissimilar characteristics. Where in the report do you address that?
	4 Do you want to read your answer to that?	4	A. (Mr Welch) I'm sorry?
	5 A. (Mr Welch) Yes:	5	Q. When you were giving evidence this morning in answer to
	6 "The signatures and initials referenced in this	6	a question about the signatures, you said:
	7 query were considered and properly evaluated as part of	7	"Each [signature]"
	8 the forensic examination. Therefore, no changes or	8	And I think you mean generally, from the way in
	9 edits will be incorporated into the Final Report based	9	which you introduced, the way in which people form their
]	10 on this query."	10	signatures:
1	11 Q. And that's essentially the same answer that you gave to	11	" has a level of variation"
1	12 all our questions, isn't it?	12	A. (Mr Welch) Correct.
1	13 A. (Mr Welch) That's correct.	13	Q. But we looked at dissimilar characteristics, and my
1	14 Q. But it's not really an answer to the question, is it?	14	question to you is: where in the report do you address
1	15 A. (Mr Welch) No, it is an answer to the question. If	15	the dissimilar characteristics?
1	there were any differences, fundamental differences,	16	A. (Mr Welch) There are again
1	17 I would not have rendered a positive conclusion and	17	THE PRESIDENT: To accelerate matters, maybe we could look
	18 identification.	18	at page 83, figure 24. I think that is the one about
	10 O T	19	which I asked you questions this morning.
	19 Q. It was the same question that Madam President asked you		
	20 this morning, wasn't it?	20	A. (Mr Welch) That is correct.
2	20 this morning, wasn't it? 21 A. (Mr Welch) I'm sorry?	21	And again, this is an indications opinion. And
2	20 this morning, wasn't it? 21 A. (Mr Welch) I'm sorry? 22 Q. It was the same question that Madam President asked you	21 22	And again, this is an indications opinion. And according to the SWGDOC standard, I accounted for the
2	20 this morning, wasn't it? 21 A. (Mr Welch) I'm sorry? 22 Q. It was the same question that Madam President asked you this morning, it occurred to her as well, and you gave	21 22 23	And again, this is an indications opinion. And according to the SWGDOC standard, I accounted for the limitations and the limited amount of questioned writing
2	this morning, wasn't it? 1 A. (Mr Welch) I'm sorry? Q. It was the same question that Madam President asked you this morning, it occurred to her as well, and you gave a different answer?	21 22 23 24	And again, this is an indications opinion. And according to the SWGDOC standard, I accounted for the limitations and the limited amount of questioned writing with respect to the "A.L." initials. And if you read
2	20 this morning, wasn't it? 21 A. (Mr Welch) I'm sorry? 22 Q. It was the same question that Madam President asked you this morning, it occurred to her as well, and you gave	21 22 23	And again, this is an indications opinion. And according to the SWGDOC standard, I accounted for the limitations and the limited amount of questioned writing
2	this morning, wasn't it? 1 A. (Mr Welch) I'm sorry? Q. It was the same question that Madam President asked you this morning, it occurred to her as well, and you gave a different answer?	21 22 23 24	And again, this is an indications opinion. And according to the SWGDOC standard, I accounted for the limitations and the limited amount of questioned writing with respect to the "A.L." initials. And if you read
2	this morning, wasn't it? A. (Mr Welch) I'm sorry? Q. It was the same question that Madam President asked you this morning, it occurred to her as well, and you gave a different answer? A. (Mr Welch) I don't think I did.	21 22 23 24	And again, this is an indications opinion. And according to the SWGDOC standard, I accounted for the limitations and the limited amount of questioned writing with respect to the "A.L." initials. And if you read the standard terminology for "indications":
2	this morning, wasn't it? A. (Mr Welch) I'm sorry? Q. It was the same question that Madam President asked you this morning, it occurred to her as well, and you gave a different answer? A. (Mr Welch) I don't think I did.	21 22 23 24	And again, this is an indications opinion. And according to the SWGDOC standard, I accounted for the limitations and the limited amount of questioned writing with respect to the "A.L." initials. And if you read the standard terminology for "indications":

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	" a body of writing has few features which are of significance for handwriting comparison purposes, but those features are in agreement with another body of writing." So the signatures that you're talking about, the signatures of Avraham Lev Ran, Marc Struik and Avidan Asher I identified. There were no differences, fundamental differences, and I would have obviously expressed those if there were, and my conclusion would have exemplified that, if there were in fact any fundamental differences. MR LIBSON: I need to apologise to you, because I put the question wrongly originally. The red arrows are indicated in the rubric there as well. So I apologise. A. (Mr Welch) That's okay. Q. I'm going to ask one final question on the [handwriting] A. (Mr Welch) Sure. Q and then pass over to Mr Daele for five minutes. I want to turn to tab 21 again (Annex L) at page 18. Sorry, it's in question 25 and it's on page 18. A. (Mr Welch) Okay. Q. Part of the criticism that's been made of the questions that we put to you was that they weren't specific, and we didn't give the material to you in order for you to	15:39 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	handwriting habits that I've got. And then in the evaluation in the end, I evaluated the fact that it's limited in the amount of the writing. It's two letters: it's a capital "A" and a capital "L". I considered that in my evaluation. And therefore that's why it's a very, very, very weak opinion; indications, according to the standard, and the standard is very clear on that. Q. But I don't know why you didn't engage with the questions when we asked them. It is part of the SWGDOC recommendations to engage with the differences as well as the similarities. We asked the question about differences and you just refused to answer. And that's the same in relation to practically every single question in that appendix, both in relation to handwriting and in relation to other matters. A. (Mr Welch) Sure, fair enough. But everything that was asked was considered in the examination process. And again, another properly trained, competent forensic document examiner I would expect to come to the same or similar conclusion, and I fully expected Dr Radley would render a similar conclusion to me. Q. Well, he didn't A. (Mr Welch) Or that I did. Q and we're going to hear from him tomorrow.
9 (answer the questions; in other words, the questions that we raised were too generic. But here is a very, very specific question where we put to you the six differences in the known writings of Mr Lev Ran, and even then if you want to read your response, "Response (a & b)" you refused to engage. Do you want to read that out? A. (Mr Welch) Sure. You want me to read that response? Q. Yes. A. (Mr Welch) "Our findings and conclusions are based on examining all of the handwriting characteristics and their appropriate significance in combination. Therefore, no changes or edits will be incorporated into the Final Report based on this query." Yes, if I could address that further. With respect to that "A" form, it's dissimilar. The fact that Mr Radley went through and pointed out six characteristics, I could have gone we could have done the same thing and pointed out the same number of similar handwriting characteristics with the rest of the samples, with the periods and with the "L", the height relations and their proportions. So the fact that you're mentioning that there are six dissimilarities in one "A", it's dissimilar, I agree with that. But the similarities far outweigh the number of dissimilar	15:40 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, he didn't, you're correct. MR LIBSON: Thank you. MR DAELE: Thank you. I have just three short questions. In paragraph 11 of the final report you state that: " BSGR did not, in good faith, disclose their reasoning for [applying for] an extension." Do you remember what reasoning BSGR did disclose? A. (Mr LaPorte) No, we never received a reason. I don't believe we did. I'm going to say for accuracy purposes I don't recall receiving an explanation. A. (Mr Welch) No, we did not. A. (Mr LaPorte) It was just BSGR wanted some extra time to do that. And we said that's you know, it's up to the Tribunal. Q. But you have seen in the meantime the documents that we filed with the disqualification request? A. (Mr LaPorte) I haven't read the explanation thoroughly. Based on what I've seen, it doesn't seem to make Q. Can we go to tab 36. (Pause) Have you seen this document before? A. (Mr LaPorte) This tab 36? Q. Yes. A. (Mr Welch) It's an email? Q. Yes. A. (Mr LaPorte) So I don't recall receiving this email.

- BSG Resources Limited, BSG Resources (Guinea) Limited and BSG Resources (Guinea) SARL v Republic of Guinea Day 1 -- Hearing on Forensic Expert Evidence 15:42 1 15:45 1 There's a possibility it could have been forwarded and remember that snowstorm? 2 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, it didn't shut down New York. It was then I didn't read the text below it, but I don't recall 3 seeing this. I could certainly check --3 for two days, and they could have read the report for 4 4 Q. Because in the beginning of paragraph 11 you say: two days. 5 A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely. 5 "We are also concerned that BSGR has not been 6 forthright and did not act in good faith with respect to Q. Do you consider that a valid reason? 7 their request for an extension to respond to the PR on A. (Mr LaPorte) No, not at all. We were in the snowstorm 8 8 11 January ..." 9 Q. Yes, but you had done your work. They hadn't done their 9 So there maybe you got the date wrong, but here --10 A. (Mr Welch) What page? Where are we at? 10 work A. (Mr LaPorte) I was doing work during the snowstorm. You 11 Q. Paragraph 11 of your report. 11 12 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, this is our report. 12 use a computer. All you need is a computer and to be able to read everything. 13 A. (Mr Welch) Yes. 13 14 A. (Mr LaPorte) I recall us saying that. 14 Q. So when the original experts said that they had no 15 Q. So you do recall to have seen it? 15 access because they were working from home and they 16 couldn't access the data because of the volume, do you 16 A. (Mr LaPorte) No, I recall we made that statement. 17 I don't recall the explanation why. I don't believe we 17 think that's not a proper reason? 18 received any information or explanation. 18 A. (Mr LaPorte) Actually, I don't understand that, because 19 you don't need to go to your office to receive it 19 Q. Let's go to tab 36, so the email we've sent, the 20 reasoning that we did disclose in support of our request 20 through Dropbox or -- you know, I don't know if their --21 21 for an extension. In the second paragraph you see: once again, I don't want to make assumptions. But if 22 22 their power was out, or something like that, "However, the PR ..." 23 23 I understand that, if your power is out for a couple of So the preliminary report: 24 "... was much longer than anticipated, running to 24 days. And my power was out for 48 hours. 25 25 So I don't -- you know, they can just access the almost 200 pages, supported by ..." Page 161 Page 163 15:43 1 15:46 1 Do you see that? files from the internet. All you need is an internet 2 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes. Q. So that is the first reason we disclosed. Would you A. (Mr Welch) The report was a PDF file. 4 consider that a valid reason to ask for an extension? 4 Q. And what about the supporting data? 5 A. (Mr LaPorte) When was our PR turned over? When did we A. (Mr Welch) You can pore over the 200 pages without going 6 issue our PR? over there. And then once the storm -- or two days
 - 7 Q. On the 3rd.
 - 8 A. (Mr LaPorte) This is January 25th? Why wouldn't you ask
 - 9 for that on January 3rd?
 - 10 Q. No, that's 10th January.
 - 11 A. (Mr LaPorte) Oh, 10th January? Why wouldn't you ask for
 - that on January 3rd, when we turned it over? 12
 - 13 Q. But you don't reply to my question. Would you consider
 - 14 the fact that your provisional report runs into
 - 15 200 pages, and is supported by I think in your report
 - 16 you say 10 gigabytes of supporting data, would you
 - 17 consider that a valid reason to ask for an extension?
 - 18 A. (Mr LaPorte) No, I don't consider that a valid reason.
 - 19 We are the ones that wrote the report and put all that
 - 20 data together. Todd and I worked til 3 or 4 o'clock in
 - 21 the morning a number of times. We worked through
 - 22 Christmas, we worked through the holidays. So I think,
 - 23 no, I guess that's not acceptable, in my terms.
 - 24 Q. Then the second reason we gave in the same paragraph was
 - 25 that our experts were caught in a snowstorm. Do you

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- 7 later, you could start going over those files.
- 8 Q. But 10 giga of supporting data, how much time would you
- need to go through 10 giga of supporting files? I think
- 10 you say in your report there's like 1,100 electronic
- 11 files of information.
- 12 A. (Mr Welch) Yes.
- Q. How long do you think it takes to go through
- 14 1,100 electronic files?
- 15 A. (Mr LaPorte) I don't know. Mr Radley seemed to get it
- done. I don't quite understand. Mr Radley got it done,
- 17 but Mr Ryan couldn't? That doesn't make any sense.
- 18 Q. I think you did criticise in your report that we did not
- 19 properly review the data, or that the majority of the
- 20 questions would have been unnecessary if we had reviewed
- 21 properly the data. So did we do it or we didn't do it?
- 22 A. (Mr LaPorte) Certainly there was a lot of data in there.
- 23 For example, I think Mr Radley brought up the idea of
- 24 the CPS codes, and he asked us the question. It's like, 25

just look at the digital images: you can tell if there's

Page 164

		I	
15:47 1	a CPS code in a digital image.	15:50 1	and we considered them. Like I said, Mr Radley is
2	We didn't seem to get those kinds of queries from	13.30 1	a well-respected forensic document examiner, so of
3	the Respondent's side. They were able to assess the	3	course we looked at them and we considered everything
4	evidence. And one of their people lives in New York	4	that he said.
	also, and he seemed to get the work done.		MR DAELE: I have no further questions, thank you. Thank
5	Q. Is it correct that you were, let's say, irritated by the	5	
6		6	you very much.
7	fact that you had to work throughout the Christmas	7	THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. So that concludes this part of your examination. Now we will take a ten-minute break
8	period, and that BSGR obtained an extension?	8	•
9	A. (Mr LaPorte) No, it's actually been a pleasure working	9	and resume at 4 o'clock, and then we give the floor to
10	on this case. I can't control the results of the case.	10	the Respondent for their questions. You are still under
11	But no, we enjoyed working on the case, it was a case	11	the same admonition not to speak, please.
12	that we'll talk about in the future.	12	(3.51 pm)
13	So, no, we worked hard because somebody gave us	13	(A short break)
14	a deadline, that's why. Nobody likes deadlines. The	14	(4.07 pm)
15	deadline is the deadline.	15	THE PRESIDENT: Just on the question of the extension for
16	Q. You also know that the terms of reference allowed you to	16	the comments on the preliminary report, the Secretary
17	ask for an extension as well if you needed one?	17	has just sent everyone the Secretary's email of
18	A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, but it was my understanding that	18	11th January 2018 to the experts and the response. And
19	Q. But you didn't seem that was not necessary?	19	in case you wish to ask further questions having seen
20	A. (Mr LaPorte) No, because we discussed this. We were	20	the exchange, you may do so, maybe in the follow-up
21	doing a lot of work. You know what? I'm a manager,	21	questions.
22	I manage a staff of people, and when I tell people we	22	MR DAELE: Thank you.
23	have a deadline, then I expect them to make the	23	THE PRESIDENT: Good. Let's give the Respondent the floor
24	deadline.	24	now. Maître Ostrove.
25	Q. One last question. In the first line of paragraph 12	25	MR OSTROVE: (Interpreted) Merci, Madame Presidente.
	Page 165		Page 167
	•		•
15:48 1	you say:	16:08 1	(In English) For ease of avoiding interpretation, we
15:48 1	you say: "Also, per paragraph 21 and 22 of the [terms of	16:08 1 2	(In English) For ease of avoiding interpretation, we will ask questions of the experts in English, if that's
2	"Also, per paragraph 21 and 22 of the [terms of	2	will ask questions of the experts in English, if that's
2 3	"Also, per paragraph 21 and 22 of the [terms of reference], both Parties were to provide comment"	2 3	will ask questions of the experts in English, if that's alright. (Pause)
2 3 4	"Also, per paragraph 21 and 22 of the [terms of reference], both Parties were to provide comment" And you put that in italic.	2 3 4	will ask questions of the experts in English, if that's alright. (Pause) (4.09 pm)
2 3 4 5	"Also, per paragraph 21 and 22 of the [terms of reference], both Parties were to provide comment" And you put that in italic. " however, BSGR instead has provided sixty-five	2 3 4 5	will ask questions of the experts in English, if that's alright. (Pause) (4.09 pm) Examination on behalf of Respondent
2 3 4 5 6	"Also, per paragraph 21 and 22 of the [terms of reference], both Parties were to provide comment" And you put that in italic. " however, BSGR instead has provided sixty-five (65) queries"	2 3 4 5 6	will ask questions of the experts in English, if that's alright. (Pause) (4.09 pm) Examination on behalf of Respondent MR OSTROVE: Messrs LaPorte and Welch, good afternoon. My
2 3 4 5 6 7	"Also, per paragraph 21 and 22 of the [terms of reference], both Parties were to provide comment" And you put that in italic. " however, BSGR instead has provided sixty-five (65) queries" And then in the last [sentence] of the same	2 3 4 5 6 7	will ask questions of the experts in English, if that's alright. (Pause) (4.09 pm) Examination on behalf of Respondent MR OSTROVE: Messrs LaPorte and Welch, good afternoon. My name is Michael Ostrove. I'm counsel for the Republic
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	"Also, per paragraph 21 and 22 of the [terms of reference], both Parties were to provide comment" And you put that in italic. " however, BSGR instead has provided sixty-five (65) queries" And then in the last [sentence] of the same paragraph, you say:	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	will ask questions of the experts in English, if that's alright. (Pause) (4.09 pm) Examination on behalf of Respondent MR OSTROVE: Messrs LaPorte and Welch, good afternoon. My name is Michael Ostrove. I'm counsel for the Republic of Guinea. I will have a few questions following up on
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	"Also, per paragraph 21 and 22 of the [terms of reference], both Parties were to provide comment" And you put that in italic. " however, BSGR instead has provided sixty-five (65) queries" And then in the last [sentence] of the same paragraph, you say: "Although BSGR's response does not provide comments, and instead is designed like a cross examination" Is it your position then that the comments that BSGR made were not in line with paragraphs 21 and 22? A. (Mr LaPorte) To me they weren't comments, simply because they lacked background. They were just sort of when you ask a question without providing any kind of background, then a layperson could interpret that in a different way. Q. So they were not in line with 21 and 22? A. (Mr LaPorte) At least I didn't see them as being like a constructive comment even offering us to make a change. Q. Did that affect the way you dealt with them? A. (Mr LaPorte) No, absolutely not. We had we certainly we read through like I said, we have	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	will ask questions of the experts in English, if that's alright. (Pause) (4.09 pm) Examination on behalf of Respondent MR OSTROVE: Messrs LaPorte and Welch, good afternoon. My name is Michael Ostrove. I'm counsel for the Republic of Guinea. I will have a few questions following up on various points that have been discussed with you so far, and some other questions we have regarding your report and certain criticisms of it by Claimants. We do not have a bundle of documents. We expect to limit ourselves primarily to your final report, Mr Radley's report and certain demonstrative exhibits, or items that we consider to be demonstrative exhibits, and some of the slides that you've provided, and we will ask you for your views. First, just considering some of the questions that Mr Daele asked you regarding the extension for time and the change of experts by Claimants. When you learned that an extension was being granted, did you understand at that time whether Claimants were going to be changing experts? A. (Mr LaPorte) We did not, no.

16:10 1 16:13 1 Q. Okay. In retrospect, having looked at the concerns assisted with the preparation of the comments or questions presented by Claimants? raised by BSGR, do you think that you were biased in any 3 A. (Mr LaPorte) We do not. 3 way in the opinions you rendered? 4 Q. Do you know whether Claimants are still, to this day, 4 A. (Mr LaPorte) No, I don't believe we're -- we were not 5 relying in any way on Mr Ryan and Ms Mancebo in the 5 biased in any way whatsoever. In retrospect, you know, 6 background? 6 maybe we could have sent an email to the Secretary to 7 A. (Mr LaPorte) We do not. 7 convey to the Tribunal, and then left it at that. We 8 8 Q. To the extent it was your opinion that there may have still would have been doing our duty to notify the 9 been expert shopping going on, why did you consider that 9 Tribunal. In retrospect, maybe -- because we've spent 10 10 important to raise to the Tribunal? a lot of time talking about this issue, and not really 11 the substance of all of the work that we did. 11 A. (Mr LaPorte) So I think it was the nature of the 12 questions. So I keep coming back to this, the 12 Q. Now, you have had the experience -- I don't want to say 13 65 questions without any context to them. We thought that you're adverse to Mr Radley here, because you're 13 14 that they were questions that when a layperson or -- not 14 the Tribunal-appointed experts and each party has 15 15 to say anything demeaning to the Tribunal, but I'll say a party-appointed expert. In the case of Patel v Patel, 16 "non-forensic document experts". would you consider that you were adverse to Mr Radley? 16 17 THE PRESIDENT: We are completely aware of our laymen and 17 A. (Mr LaPorte) No, not really. I believe -- I'm trying to 18 laywoman status, so there's no offence! 18 recall the case. It's a year and a half/two years old. 19 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes. So if they read the questions too, So I did some ink work, and that wasn't Mr Radley's 19 20 20 they might get taken aback by the questions, once again expertise. There were some other things that were going 21 21 without having context. So we sort of wanted to lay on with the document. I don't believe we really 22 this out in a more transparent way to the Tribunal. 22 differed in our examination results. 23 That really is the ultimate reasoning for what we did. 23 Q. But is it fair to say that you were engaged by opposite 24 We believed that it was our duty to put some context 24 sides in the case? 25 into the questions as well too. 25 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes. Page 169 Page 171 Q. Okay. Were any of the other experts involved in this 16:12 1 Q. With respect to your analysis of the questioned 16:15 1 documents, how, if at all, did the change of experts proceeding engaged on the opposite side in that case? 3 affect your approach to your work? A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes. 4 4 A. (Mr LaPorte) Oh, in no way whatsoever. I mean, our duty Q. And who would that be? 5 is to the Tribunal ultimately, that's who it's to. And A. (Mr LaPorte) Dr Aginsky. 6 if other information became available that swayed our Q. Okay. So was Dr Aginsky's line of work directly 7 7 opinion in some way, then so be it. We are completely relating to your work? 8 neutral experts here. A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes. 9 Once again, when Mr Welch and I examined the Q. And would it be fair to say that you had opposing views 10 documents, we didn't even know -- I don't even know who 10 in that case? 11 the documents -- like why they're even important, for 11 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes. 12 that matter. Obviously they're important documents, but Q. Do you believe that Dr Aginsky's presence as an expert 13 we don't know why. We don't know, like, the people who 13 working with the Republic of Guinea in this case has 14 14 signed them, who they belong to. I still don't know any impacted your views or affected your impartiality with 15 of the -- I have no context to what any of that means. 15 respect to our positions? 16 I mean, we just did a forensic document examination. 16 A. (Mr LaPorte) Absolutely not. 17 17 MR OSTROVE: Co-counsel Mr Jaeger has some questions for And we both -- you know, we have 50 years of combined experience. We've been cross-examined, we've 18 18 19 had really difficult questions. So none of this bothers 19 MR JAEGER: (In English) Laurent Jaeger. A follow-up 20 20 us. It doesn't bother us in any way whatsoever. question on this issue of the opinion you made that 21 Q. I believe you mentioned on questioning by opposing 21 there might be some expert shopping. 22. 22 If you had observed the same conduct from counsel that you had looked at the motion, the request 23 23 Respondent, if you had seen Respondent change expert in to recuse you? 24 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes. Yes, we each read it. I mean, I read 24 the course of the expert examination in similar 25 25 circumstances, would you have come to the same Page 172 Page 170

16:16 1 16:20 1 conclusion? you created additionally after the submission of your A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, so I do think, just to put it in 2 final report? 3 context, it wasn't just the changing of the expert, it 3 A. (Mr Welch) That was an image created after the 4 was all of the other circumstances that surrounded it. 4 submission of my report. 5 5 So it wasn't just one thing, but the request for the Q. This addition of arrows, is that typically what you do 6 deadline, the questions that Mr Radley posed that we for a demonstrative exhibit when you testify? 7 believed could be taken out of context to a certain 7 A. (Mr Welch) That's correct. 8 8 Q. How would you define, in your understanding, extent, and then sort of the change in the expert 9 altogether. So it's all of those circumstances, not a demonstrative exhibit? 10 10 A. (Mr Welch) One that is clear to the trier of fact; that just a single one. 11 is illustrative; that's clear and concise. And I've 11 But to answer your question, yes, we would have --12 if the Respondent had the same circumstances, we would 12 provided that with arrows showing the directions of the 13 have notified the Tribunal of our concern. 13 strokes, based on my examinations, and I find it clear 14 14 and concise. Q. So is it fair to say that you reacted to the situation 15 that was unfolding in front of you, rather than 15 Q. Could you just walk us through or walk the Tribunal through the construction of Mr Lev Ran's signature and 16 expressing a judgment on a party. 16 17 how you came to the conclusions of the directions of the 17 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, I think that's a fair way to put it. 18 Q. Now, does it go to your conception of the ethics of the 18 strokes? 19 19 conduct of a party in the course of an expert A. (Mr Welch) Sure. 20 investigation? Was the opinion you expressed in your 20 Q. Would you rather show the slide from your own computer 21 21 report triggered by your own understanding of how to allow an arrow to point, or are you okay? 22 a party should behave in expert proceedings in general? 22 A. (Mr Welch) It might be better if I could point to some 23 23 A. (Mr LaPorte) No, our opinion was based on the evidence things, so I can use mine. (Pause) 24 and how we evaluated it, which was done before --24 Okay. So based upon my examinations, a full and 25 25 detailed examination of the questioned signature, at I mean, we issued our preliminary report, which Page 173 Page 175 16:18 1 16:21 1 virtually had the same conclusions. point 1 is the beginning stroke. It's a light feathered 2 MR JAEGER: Thank you. 2. or flying start into the vertical downstroke. This MR OSTROVE: I expect that most of our following questions 3 flying start suggests that the hand is in movement or in 4 are going to be more directed to Mr Welch as they relate 4 motion holding the pen when the pen hits the paper, and 5 5 primarily to signature analysis, and I'd like to start you see that fine, subtle stroke coming into the very 6 with the signature of Mr Lev Ran. top of the downstroke. 7 7 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Mr Welch, may I ask you here Is it correct that you undertook an examination of 8 what is purportedly Mr Lev Ran's signature in 8 a discrete question, while you're going through the Exhibits R-24, R-25 and R-26? numbers. How do you know this was the first stroke? 10 10 A. (Mr Welch) That is correct. A. (Mr Welch) Because the evidence supports that. If you 11 Q. Would you characterise that signature as either a simple 11 look at the bottom of the stroke at point 3, typically 12 signature or a complex signature? 12 your ballpoint pen, when it's changing direction, that 13 A. (Mr Welch) I would consider it a complex signature. 13 ink builds up on the housing, and as it moves direction it deposits what we call in our profession "gooping". 14 14 Q. Have you endeavoured to indicate the various pen strokes 15 involved in creating that signature? 15 And I can see that that is on the left side of that 16 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, I have. 16 stroke, indicating that that is in fact the movement of 17 Q. Did you prepare any demonstrative exhibit to indicate 17 this particular stroke. 18 the direction of those pen strokes? 18 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: I still ask the question: is this 19 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, I did. 19 the first stroke? Because I see a lot of strokes on the 20 20 Q. Is that in the PowerPoint slides? signature. A. (Mr Welch) So what I'm showing is, number 1, the pen 21 A. (Mr Welch) It is. Let me bring it up. 22 Q. Would it be this slide here, slide 9? 22 drag into the first initial downstroke. So I'm showing A. (Mr Welch) That is correct. 23 the --23 24 THE PRESIDENT: I think we understand well why 1 is the 24 Q. The image that's used in this slide, is that an image first one in 1, 2, 3. The question here is: why is 1 25 that was already in the record or is that an image that Page 176 Page 174

16:23 1 the first one, and for instance 4 is not the first one? 16:29 1 A. (Mr Welch) I have it. I just wanted to make sure that 2 MR OSTROVE: Could I recommend we turn to the next slide. I wasn't showing ... (Pause) 3 slide 102 3 THE PRESIDENT: What are you trying to show us? Is it the 4 THE PRESIDENT: Well, maybe -- I mean, the expert can 4 movement from 3 to 4, which you have already explained 5 to me this morning, or is it something else? Because 5 explain it. 6 MR OSTROVE: I withdraw my suggestion. 6 that is something you have already explained. 7 THE PRESIDENT: Mr Welch. A. (Mr Welch) The movement in 25 and 26. A. (Mr Welch) Yes. So we could see that the stroke at 3, THE PRESIDENT: Do you have a slide for this? 8 9 the hook coming out, slightly begins to move back to the A. (Mr Welch) I do. 10 10 THE PRESIDENT: If you do, then you should show it to us. 4 position. We also see an ink spot here (indicating), 11 Otherwise we have to move on, and Professor Mayer had which appears to be the movement as the pen comes into 11 12 12 4, sets the pen down, hits the paper, and then proceeds a question with respect to --13 up to 5, retraces back down to 6, retraces back up to 7, 13 A. (Mr Welch) No, I don't have a slide for that. 14 7 comes back down and across that stroke, 8 comes up --14 THE PRESIDENT: Fine. I think Professor Mayer had 15 actually, 8 crosses 7, goes straight up to the top, 15 a question on 25. 16 retraces and comes down to the left of 7, intersecting 16 PROFESSOR MAYER: Yes. Can it be put easily on the screen 17 both 5, 8 and 9. And we have another characteristic: 17 again, what we were just shown? 18 this nice feather terminal stroke at the end. 18 THE PRESIDENT: Slide 9. 19 19 PROFESSOR MAYER: Slide 9. Arrow 3, we see that there's So the evidence to me clearly shows that it starts 20 up at the top, comes down to 3, up and around to 4, and an upward movement. 21 that's the movement. 21 A. (Mr Welch) Correct. 22 We can see this movement in ... (Pause) 22 PROFESSOR MAYER: Very short because the pen is lifted then, 23 MR LIBSON: While there's a gap, have we got a reference 23 I understand. It's to the left. 24 number for this? 24 A. (Mr Welch) Correct. 25 MR OSTROVE: That was slide 9 that we were looking at. 25 PROFESSOR MAYER: Could it be to the right, up but to the Page 177 Page 179 16:26 1 16:31 1 May I make suggestions of slide numbers to move right, the same person signing? 2 things along? A. (Mr Welch) Could the same person have made a hook on the 3 THE PRESIDENT: No, I think if we stick to the rule: it's 3 right side of the downstroke? 4 the expert who determines which slides may be responsive 4 PROFESSOR MAYER: Exactly. 5 to a question. They must know their slides. 5 A. (Mr Welch) They could have. Everybody is unique. 6 MR DAELE: This is not the way it happened just before. If What's the handwriting habits? What are the I go to 15:23:40 (page 176, line 19), it was Mr Ostrove 7 7 characteristics? Do they typically -- does 8 who said: 8 an individual, the range of variation, show a movement 9 "Could I recommend we turn to the next slide ...?" down, up and to the left, or down and up and to the 10 10 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, and my reaction to this was that the right? It depends upon the individual. But this 11 expert is the one who has to respond. 11 particular characteristic comes down and up and to the 12 MR DAELE: Apologies. (Pause) left. 12 A. (Mr Welch) You asked -- what was your next question? 13 PROFESSOR MAYER: It seems to me that at page 79 of your 13 14 report we see an example, R-26.4, in which -- unless 14 Q. I believe you were in the middle of saying: 15 "So the evidence to me clearly shows that it starts 15 I don't read correctly -- it seems to go to the right. 16 up at the top, comes down to 3, up and around to 4, and 16 A. (Mr Welch) What page number? 17 that's the movement." PROFESSOR MAYER: Page 79 of the report. 18 And you started to say: 18 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, this particular signature on page 79 19 "We can see this movement in ..." 19 comes down and tapers down to the right -- I'm sorry, 20 And I believe you were looking for an example, and 20 I was talking about the terminal stroke. 2.1 I was going to suggest an example where I believe we see 21 Yes, the initial vertical stroke comes down and 22 22 that movement, but I believe we will ask you to find immediately moves to the right. In the right, you will 23 that first. 23 see a nice pen drag in that direction. So what we saw 24 THE PRESIDENT: If Mr Welch has no other example he wants to 24 in slide 9 is that downstroke comes down, up and to the 25 show us with respect to the movement, we should move on. 25 left, and then moves back into the 4 position. So the Page 180 Page 178

16:33 1	habit or the movement is the same: it comes up, down,	16:37 1	variation in the individual's writing.
2	up, and then comes over to the 4 position. And I show	2	So I can show a very good example of that in one of
3	you here (indicating).	3	my slides which I think will help everybody understand
4	MR OSTROVE: For the record, that's slide 10.	4	the significance of variation. (Pause)
5	A. (Mr Welch) It's slide 10.	5	These are four known signatures of Marc Struik.
6	PROFESSOR MAYER: Okay, thanks.	6	This is slide 33 of 66. Here's a perfect example of
7	THE PRESIDENT: If I compare at least the picture that	7	variation in an individual's writing. If you look at
8	results from the movement on page 53 and on page 79,	8	K1.2, K10.3, K17.13 and K18.2, if we look at this "S"
9	that is on R-25.2 and on	9	formation or "S"-shaped formation, where the arrow is
10	A. (Mr Welch) 53?	10	•
11	THE PRESIDENT: Yes. And then compare that with page 79.	11	loop, arcs up to the top, retraces down, moves over to
12	A. (Mr Welch) Okay, yes.	12	
13	THE PRESIDENT: The initial stroke is very different in	13	up, arches back up into the next loop.
14	terms of placement and movement, in the sense of the	14	If we look at K10.3
15	continuation. How do you explain this?	15	Q. I'm sorry, could I suggest you go out of presentation
16		16	mode, so that we can actually see your cursor.
17	their writing, and again, this is what we talk about	17	A. I'm sorry. (Pause)
18	when we talk about variation. Not everybody signs their	18	So here we see the stroke comes up, retraces down,
19	name the same way twice.	19	comes back over, arches back down, and up into the next
20	THE PRESIDENT: We understand all that. But still	20	•
21	A. (Mr Welch) So this movement is essentially it's very	21	If we look at the next undisputed and known writing
22	similar in the fact that this comes in on page 53 it	22	sample of Mr Struik, we see the same stroke, the same
23	comes up and then moves back and to the right, and on	23	form comes up, retraces down, comes down to the bottom,
24	page 79 it comes down and immediately moves to the	24	loops back up, crosses back over, down, and back into
25	right. That's just variation.	25	the next stroke; completely different than K1.2.
	1.5.1.1 1.1.1.0 just (4.1.1.1.5.1.)		and note out one, completely different dami 111121
	Page 181		Page 183
16:35 1	THE PRESIDENT: But that movement from 3 to 4 looks quite	16:39 1	But again, these are known signatures of Mr Struik,
2	different in 53 and 79, for a layperson.	2	which is well within this is showing variation in
2 3	different in 53 and 79, for a layperson. A. (Mr Welch) Correct, for a layperson, it will.	2 3	which is well within this is showing variation in everybody's writing. We all have this.
2 3 4	different in 53 and 79, for a layperson. A. (Mr Welch) Correct, for a layperson, it will. THE PRESIDENT: Either it goes like this or like this	2 3 4	which is well within this is showing variation in everybody's writing. We all have this. Q. If I ask you: is that a difference between the first
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16:40 1	a difference	16:43 1 Q. If we go back to Mr Lev Ran as one example, at
10.40 1	THE PRESIDENT: When you say "difference", it means	2 paragraph 252 of Mr Radley's report he discusses the
3	fundamental difference?	3 vertical strokes, which is I believe what you described
4	A. (Mr Welch) Indicative of a different writer, that's	4 as the first, second and third movements of the
5	correct.	5 A. (Mr Welch) One second. What page of Mr Radley's report?
6	THE PRESIDENT: When you say "dissimilar", what does it	6 Q. Sorry, page 54.
7	mean?	7 A. (Mr Welch) 54, okay.
8	A. (Mr Welch) It's means it's dissimilar, but I can't place	8 Q. It's in section 10, which starts on page 53, "Radley
9	the significance on it. I can't say it's indicative of	9 opinion concerning the authenticity of the Avraham
10	another writer or it's attributed to his range of	10 Lev Ran signature on R24 R26".
11	variation.	11 A. (Mr Welch) Correct.
12	THE PRESIDENT: When you say "variation", it necessarily	12 Q. So putting this in context, in paragraph 248 he says:
13	implies that it is the same writer?	13 "The very important feature that I note with respect
14	-	14 to these three signatures is that they all have
15	in if I had these two signatures to look at, and	15 irregularities in one stroke not found within the
16	I had all these similarities and agreement, but I had	16 47 comparison signatures presented."
17	this form that was dissimilar between each other, right,	17 A. (Mr Welch) Correct.
18		18 Q. Then he goes on, and in paragraph 251 he notes:
19	with respect to its significance unless I had additional	19 " a 'star' shape [with] unusual
20	-	20 protrusion either side of the main line from point 2 to
21	dissimilar. I can't say it's necessarily indicative of	21 point 3 illustrated at 'B' and 'C'."
22	a person, of another writer; I just don't know.	22 A. (Mr Welch) Correct.
23	THE PRESIDENT: When you use the word "variation", as you	23 Q. The at paragraph 252 he says:
24	did here, it necessarily means that it is the same	24 "One can also note that these vertical strokes in
25	person writing; it's just	25 R24 and R25 are disproportionately long relative to the
	Page 185	Page 187
16:42 1	A. (Mr Welch) Correct. It's exhibited in their handwriting	16:45 1 stroke that determines the width of these signatures,
2	habits.	2 i.e. the stroke from point 2 to point 3 (the lengths of
3	THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.	these strokes are denoted by the red dotted lines)."
4	A. (Mr Welch) So the reason why I wanted to illustrate this	Which are at the bottom of page 53 of his report.
5	for you is so that you can see that each person does	5 A. (Mr Welch) Correct.
6	have variation in their writing and how they may write	6 Q. "On measuring the same, these vertical strokes are
7	their signature. And if you look at that "S" form in	7 significantly longer in relative terms than the
8	17.13, you can see that form is a little bit different	8 corresponding ratio of lengths seen in all the
9	or dissimilar than 1.2 and 10.3, and then even 18.2 is different than all of them. But the four represent	9 comparison material." 10 Just focusing on that last difference, do you have
10 11	a range of variation for how he makes that character.	, ,
12	_	any reaction to what Mr Radley appears to be stating 12 I don't want to put words in his mouth; I'm not sure
13	presented to you in the form of comments on your	that he actually calls them a difference. But do you
13		14 agree with him that the strokes are "significantly
15		15 longer in relative terms than the corresponding ratio of
16		16 lengths seen in all the comparison materials"?
17	any) the Tribunal-appointed Experts identified between	17 A. In 24 and 25, no I'm sorry, in 24 and 26, no. But in
18		18 25 the downstroke is slightly, minimally longer, and
19		19 I attribute that to variation.
20		20 You know, the relationship in that particular
21	say, "There is no evidence of any difference that would	21 section of the report that you point to where he points
22	suggest someone other than Marc Struik signed the	to the proportion of point B and point C, I see that all
23	document"?	23 over in the known handwriting standards of Avraham
24		24 Lev Ran. I mean, it's a consistent habit, that
25	would be indicative of another writer.	proportion spacing, and I have an image of that that
	Page 186	Page 188

16:47 1 I can show. But it goes along with his range of 16:51 1 was purported to be a signature of Mr Avidan in 2 2 Exhibits R-28 and R-29? 3 Q. When you say "an image of that that [you] can show", is 3 A. (Mr Welch) Correct. 4 that an image that's taken from a document in the record 4 Q. Do you consider Mr Avidan's signature to be a simple or a complex signature? 5 or is it an additional new image? 5 6 A. (Mr Welch) No, it would be an additional new image. A. (Mr Welch) A complex signature. 7 Q. I'm sorry? Q. Did you prepare any demonstrative exhibit in order to 8 A. (Mr Welch) An additional new image. indicate the strokes that appear in Mr Avidan's 8 9 Q. Sorry, the -signature? 10 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, I did. 10 A. (Mr Welch) It's in my PowerPoint. 11 Q. Did you use for the PowerPoint a photograph of Q. Would you mind showing that to us, please, and 12 12 a document that was not in the record or did you create explaining it to us? a demonstrative exhibit from it? 13 A. (Mr Welch) Sure. 13 14 A. (Mr Welch) I created a demonstrative exhibit. MR DAELE: Apologies, Madam President, but this is now again 15 Q. Could you show us that demonstrative exhibit, please? 15 another example where it is Mr Ostrove who invites the 16 A. (Mr Welch) Yes. (Pause) Here we go, slide 16. expert to produce one of these slides. 17 THE PRESIDENT: Just to understand what you have done here, MR OSTROVE: I am simply asking him if he has --18 these are all photographs that are either in your THE PRESIDENT: Yes --19 report, reproduced in your report or contained in the MR DAELE: Do you mind showing to us, please? MR OSTROVE: I asked him after I asked him if he had 20 annexes to your report? 21 a slide. 21 A. (Mr Welch) No. All the images are, yes, absolutely. 22 22 THE PRESIDENT: The question is, and it is certainly of These are in the annexes. 23 THE PRESIDENT: What you have added are the arrows and other 23 interest to us: is it a complex signature? Yes, it is. 24 marks? 24 That's what you have answered. 25 A. (Mr Welch) That's correct. 25 A. (Mr Welch) Yes. Page 189 Page 191 16:49 1 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. But the images are those that are in THE PRESIDENT: How does the movement run? And now you your annexes; is that right? 2 could explain it, and say, "By the way, I have A. (Mr Welch) Yes, ma'am. 3 a demonstrative". THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Q. (Mr Welch) Sure, yes. 4 5 A. (Mr Welch) So this shows the relationship in THE PRESIDENT: That may be the better way of asking the 6 C-0271-287.8, .12, .19 and .33. You can see that A. (Mr Welch) Sure. I do have a demonstrative to 7 7 relationship from the top of the stroke B, that 8 relationship is narrower than the same relationship from 8 illustrate the complexity of these two particular 9 the bottom of the stroke to that central stroke in C. signatures. 10 THE PRESIDENT: That is slide 41? 10 You can see these in each of them. So the B is 11 narrower, that proportion is narrower, and wider in C. A. (Mr Welch) That will be slide 41 of 66. 12 And you can see that throughout, there's even more MR OSTROVE: So what do we learn from -- could you explain 13 samples of this. So that proportion is with the your analysis of his signature? A. (Mr Welch) Sure. 14 handwriting variation of Mr Avraham Lev Ran. 14 15 MR OSTROVE: So do you agree or disagree with Mr Radley's 15 Based upon my examinations, microscopic 16 conclusion that this feature could be a difference 16 examinations, if we look at R-28, we can see the 1 moves 17 17 up and around; 2 -- and we can just follow the numbers, 18 A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely disagree. It's contained -- you 18 and for the sake of time I'm not going to go through 19 can see it. These are known signature samples of 19 them all. But there's essentially 19 different 20 movements within this particular signature, and 20 Mr Avraham Lev Ran. 21 21 Q. Thank you. I consider this a very complex signature. 22 22 I would like to move on to the signatures of We could see the same in R-29, only there's 23 Mr Asher Avidan. 23 approximately 21 different movements in this particular 24 24 A. (Mr Welch) Okay. signature. 25 Q. Is it correct that you undertook an examination of what Q. In your experience, is it easy or difficult for Page 192 Page 190

16:54	1	a forger, or a determined forger, to forge a signature	6:57 1 A. (Mr Welch) Never saw that docum	nent.
	2	of this type?	2 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Yo	
	3	A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely.	3 I see. There is a similar one for R-	29, which is
	4	Q. Sorry, is it easy or difficult?	4 C-0113. You haven't seen that eith	
	5	A. (Mr Welch) Oh, I'm sorry. Absolutely, it is more	5 A. (Mr Welch) None of the documen	ts marked "forged".
	6	difficult, and I would say it couldn't be done with all	6 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Aı	
	7	the fine and subtle details that are contained within	7 the signature of Ms Touré is in a di	• •
	8	the signatures that fit within the range of variation of	8 has an additional stamp. Maybe it	*
	9	Mr Avidan Asher.	9 on, but we should ask the question	
	10	Q. If I could ask you then to turn to I'm sorry. Did	10 MR OSTROVE: I don't mind whether	
	11	you find any significant differences between the	11 later. Of course, I was just going to	•
	12	signatures of Mr Avidan on the questioned documents as	12 I don't believe the experts have see	
	13	compared to his known documents?	they haven't had a chance to study.	
	14	A. (Mr Welch) No, I did not.	14 could provide it to them later.	But permaps we
	15	THE PRESIDENT: While we're on this slide, before we move	15 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: M	avhe it can be shown later
	16	on, can we just ask a question.	16 MR OSTROVE: Thank you.	ayor it can be shown fater.
	17	Does it occur, in your experience, that there's	17 Mr Welch, Mr Radley, starting a	t the bottom of
	18	a difference in number of movements in the signature?	page 61 of his report, addresses the	
	19	Is it within variations that are observable?	19 name of Asher Avidan in R-28 and	
	20	A. (Mr Welch) Yes, that's a great question. It all goes to	20 A. (Mr Welch) One second. (Pause)	
	21	variation with respect to the individual and the	21 page?	Okay, Tili Soffy, What
	22	strokes.	22 Q. The bottom of page 61 and going	on to page 62 in his
	23	And then some of the movements sometimes, if you	23 report.	on to page 02 in ins
	24	have a long pen drag going into a movement, you know,	24 A. (Mr Welch) Okay.	
	25	that's obviously going to be when I'm doing my	25 Q. He criticises your position that:	
	23	that's obviously going to be when I'm doing my	25 Q. The efficises your position that:	
		Page 193	Page 195	
16:55	1	microscopic examination and making my notes, that's	6:58 1 " there is no 'evidence or	f differences that would
	2	going to be something that I mark as the first movement.	2 suggest someone other than	Asher Avidan signed the
	3	If it's a blunt start, where the pen just is simply	3 document'"	
	4	placed down and then a vertical line drawn down, that	4 That's in paragraph 289.	Then in paragraph 290 he
	5	would be my number 1. So if there's a flying start or	5 goes on to say:	
	6	a flying finish, that may add a couple of extra numbers.	6 "On comparing the question	oned signatures in the name
	7	So you can't look at when you're looking at	7 of Mr Avidan with the con	-
	8	formation, you can't look necessarily at the numbers and	8 presented, there again, appear	ar to be a number of
	9	say: oh, well, if there's two more extra movements, it	9 differences, as follows."	
	10	means it must be a different writer. No, that's not the	And then he has a diagran	
	11	case. It all goes to variation, you're absolutely	11 like it should be indicating f	
	12	correct.		en in paragraphs 291 through
	13	THE PRESIDENT: Does it just mean that you're just marking	13 294, he lists what he consider	
	14	it differently, or is there really a different movement	Have you a chance to con-	sider these paragraphs?
	15	of the hand?	15 A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely.	
	16	A. (Mr Welch) The movement is the same; it's just the fine,	16 Q. Do you have any response?	
	17	subtle features that I'm picking up that may add to it.	17 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, I have so	
	18	So let me give you an example	disagree with this, these state	ements here, and I do have
	19	THE PRESIDENT: We can see it, for instance, here in 1, 2,	some images to illustrate.	
	20	3, and compare the 2. The 3 is	20 Q. As you discussed, if you co	
	21	A. (Mr Welch) Exactly, that's a perfect example.	presented as differences one	by one, so we can follow,
	22	PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Whilst we are on this document, you	that would be helpful.	
	23	also stated you had not seen before, but then after your	23 A. (Mr Welch) Sure.	
	24	preliminary report came the Exhibit C-0112, with the	The first dissimilarity that	
	25	label "forged" on it?	25 relationship of this "S"-shap	ed form in (Pause)
		Page 104	D 100	
		Page 194	Page 196	
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17:00	1 Q. If you told me the slide, I could put it up from my	17:04 1	whatsoever. This absence of a loop, merely a sideways
	computer.	2	'V' shape, is not seen in any of the known signatures."
	3 A. (Mr Welch) It's going to be 44 of 66.	3	Do you agree with that statement?
	4 In this particular image you can see that Mr Radley	4	A. (Mr Welch) I agree in part and disagree in parts. The
	5 addresses the vertical dotted line. The upper and lower	5	movement is similar; it does not have the same size loop
	6 arched movements in that particular signature are in	6	in all of the other signatures. And I've put together
	7 line with that dotted line. And we can see in the	7	an illustration to show that.
	8 similar handwriting habits within the range of variation	8	Q. Where is that illustration?
	9 of Mr Avidan Asher, you can see this in K13.2 and K22,	9	A. (Mr Welch) Let me bring it up. That's going to be
	where again the top and bottom arched movements of that	10	slide 48 of 66.
	1 "S"-shaped form in K13.2 touch, and then the top nearly	11	Q. Could I ask you to explain this demonstrative, please?
	touches, and the bottom does in fact touch in K22. So	12	A. (Mr Welch) Sure.
	that is absolutely within Mr Avidan Asher's range of	13	So this particular R-28 I've got each of the
	4 variation.	14	signatures, R-28, the known two exemplars that I'm
	5 Q. Okay. That's with respect to paragraph 291, Mr Radley's	15	showing, K22 and K20.61, to show that Mr Avidan in K22
	6 first purported difference?	16	and K20.61 has a vast range of variation in how he makes
	7 A. (Mr Welch) That's correct.	17	that particular movement. You look at the size, how
	8 Q. Could you address his second purported difference? He	18	small and upright K22 is, and in K20.61 you see how wide
	9 says:	19	and how a particular loop moves up and to the left, to
	"From the end of the bottom 'S' shape in R28, there	20	the 10 o'clock position.
	is a long horizontal stroke that then bends and forms	21	The fact that in R-28 we've got a similar movement
	2 a curved dome in an anticlockwise direction. The way in	22	where it comes up and around, it's nearly a retrace.
	which the horizontal transforms into the arc of the dome	23	There almost appears to be a small loop; you can't see
	4 is very rounded with a relatively large radius	24	it, I'm sorry. But the movement is similar, very
	curvature. Generally, the change of direction is fairly	25	similar; you just don't have the size of the loop.
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	Page 197		Page 199
17.02		15.06.1	D . I
17:03		17:06 1	But I don't attribute this as a difference
	2 A. (Mr Welch) Correct.	2	indicating a different writer, and I would attribute
	Q. Do you agree that that's a difference with the known	3	this to variation.
	4 writings?5 A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely not. It is well within	4 5	Q. Moving on to the final purported difference identified by Mr Radley at paragraph 294 of his report. He says:
	6 Mr Avidan's range of variation, and I completely	6	"The element (short 'L' shaped line) towards the top
	disagree with that.	7	right hand corner of the signature in R28"
	8 I have an image of that, to illustrate it: that	8	I believe it's this little element that I'm
	9 would be slide 46 of 66. In the red-boxed area is the	9	indicating with my mouse that he's talking about here:
	particular feature or element that Mr Radley was	10	
	addressing, at the very end where it's curved. What	11	• •
	2 I did was I made enlargements of that same element for	12	
	R-28 down below, I enlarged them so everybody could see	13	
	4 it clearly, and then we see that K20.59, K20.58 and	14	•
	5 K20.61 have that same curved end to it, which is very	15	
	6 similar and well within Mr Avidan's range of variation.	16	•
	7 It is not a difference whatsoever.	17	
	8 Q. Thank you.	18	,
	9 Moving on to Mr Radley's third point of difference,	19	
	where he says in paragraph 293:	20	• •
	1 "Beneath the main portion of the signature, the	21	
	2 known signatures show a clockwise looped pen movement	22	,
	with an extended downward tail similar to the shape of	23	9
	4 a crossed '9'. Whilst there is a form of reproduction	24	• •
	5 of that form in R28, there is no significant loop	25	
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17:08 1	clarify tomorrow considers this to be a difference.	17:11 1	different movements in that; it's not smooth. And we
2	But in your view, is there any significance to this?	2	can see even another odd-shaped movement in that
3	A. (Mr Welch) Yes, I would absolutely disagree and say it's	3	particular form with respect to 13.2.
4	not a difference. There's a good example in this that	4	So I don't want to attribute that at all to being
5	fits within the range of variation of Mr Avidan Asher.	5	characteristic of a simulation. There are far too many
6	I've put together a display or an image to	6	individual, unique, very subtle and fine details in the
7	illustrate this. You can see in slide 50 of 66, if you	7	signature to ever call this or suggest that this would
8	look at the first image, R-28, I'm showing the entire	8	be a forgery by way of simulation.
9	signature itself, with the arrow, and then I'm showing	9	Q. Thank you.
10	the particular stroke that Mr Radley is addressing,	10	Looking at Mr Radley's second purported difference
11	directly to the right of the R-28 signature. You can	11	with respect to the signature in R-29, he notes at
12	see that the movement slightly comes down, and then	12	paragraph 298 of his report:
13	begins to curve and go out to the right, where it	13	"Through the looped '9' shaped element beneath the
14	feathers.	14	left hand side"
15	You can see the same movement in K23.3. I showed	15	Which I believe, if I can get my cursor, is this
16	an image of the signature itself, and then	16	little element here that I'm indicating on the screen,
17	an enlargement of the same similar type of "L" stroke,	17	on the bottom left.
18	where it starts up, comes down, and moves out to the	18	A. (Mr Welch) Correct.
19	right and tapers into a nice fine stroke. That is	19	Q. " there is a reproduction of what should be the
20	exhibited in his known comparison standards and	20	rapidly written horizontal dash (often with a hook into
21	representative within his range of variation.	21	the beginning of it on the left in the comparison
22	Q. Thank you.	22	signatures). In the known writings, it is clearly very
23	Mr Radley makes some similar criticisms regarding	23	rapidly executed with smooth movement of the pen and
24	your analysis of the purported signature of Mr Asher	24	tapering on the right-hand side as the pen speeds in the
25	Avidan in R-29, and it's points that are at	25	rightward direction flying from the paper. R29 can be
	Page 201		Page 203
17.00 1	moreographa 207, 200 1, 200, TL (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	17:10 1	counts has a more different and desired and of the Country of the
17:09 1	paragraphs 297, 298 and 300. There are three points of his report.	17:12 1 2	seen to be a waved line (not conducive with a fluent dashed off, 'flying' pen movement)."
3	The first criticism he makes is that:	3	Then he says in an additional comment:
4	"The supposedly smooth curving stroke representing	4	"Furthermore, instead of being tapered at the end
5	the 'diagonal' of the 'S' shape has an irregular	5	there appears to be a very slight downward hook
6	clockwise bend in it not seen in any of the known	6	**
7	writings. This somewhat awkward stroke is out of	U	i.e. the pen has come to a near stop before flicking off
			i.e. the pen has come to a near stop before flicking off the paper in a downward direction (unlike the known
8	_	7	the paper in a downward direction (unlike the known
8 9	keeping with the mode of execution of the known writings		•
	_	7 8	the paper in a downward direction (unlike the known writings where the pen comes off the paper towards
9	keeping with the mode of execution of the known writings but is the type of feature sometimes observed in	7 8 9	the paper in a downward direction (unlike the known writings where the pen comes off the paper towards '3 o'clock')."
9 10	keeping with the mode of execution of the known writings but is the type of feature sometimes observed in simulations."	7 8 9 10	the paper in a downward direction (unlike the known writings where the pen comes off the paper towards '3 o'clock')." Do you agree with Mr Radley that that's a difference
9 10 11	keeping with the mode of execution of the known writings but is the type of feature sometimes observed in simulations." Do you agree with Mr Radley?	7 8 9 10 11	the paper in a downward direction (unlike the known writings where the pen comes off the paper towards '3 o'clock')." Do you agree with Mr Radley that that's a difference compared to the known writings?
9 10 11 12	keeping with the mode of execution of the known writings but is the type of feature sometimes observed in simulations." Do you agree with Mr Radley? A. (Mr Welch) No, I do not. Q. Could you explain why, please? A. (Mr Welch) Yes. We can see other evidence within	7 8 9 10 11 12	the paper in a downward direction (unlike the known writings where the pen comes off the paper towards '3 o'clock')." Do you agree with Mr Radley that that's a difference compared to the known writings? A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely not, not a difference. And this
9 10 11 12 13	keeping with the mode of execution of the known writings but is the type of feature sometimes observed in simulations." Do you agree with Mr Radley? A. (Mr Welch) No, I do not. Q. Could you explain why, please? A. (Mr Welch) Yes. We can see other evidence within Mr Asher's known comparison standards where he has this	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	the paper in a downward direction (unlike the known writings where the pen comes off the paper towards '3 o'clock')." Do you agree with Mr Radley that that's a difference compared to the known writings? A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely not, not a difference. And this actually very much goes to genuineness in this particular instance. And I prepared an image for illustration. It would
9 10 11 12 13 14	keeping with the mode of execution of the known writings but is the type of feature sometimes observed in simulations." Do you agree with Mr Radley? A. (Mr Welch) No, I do not. Q. Could you explain why, please? A. (Mr Welch) Yes. We can see other evidence within Mr Asher's known comparison standards where he has this variation exhibited in the downstroke, in this	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	the paper in a downward direction (unlike the known writings where the pen comes off the paper towards '3 o'clock')." Do you agree with Mr Radley that that's a difference compared to the known writings? A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely not, not a difference. And this actually very much goes to genuineness in this particular instance. And I prepared an image for illustration. It would be slide 55 of 66. The stroke that we're talking about
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	keeping with the mode of execution of the known writings but is the type of feature sometimes observed in simulations." Do you agree with Mr Radley? A. (Mr Welch) No, I do not. Q. Could you explain why, please? A. (Mr Welch) Yes. We can see other evidence within Mr Asher's known comparison standards where he has this variation exhibited in the downstroke, in this odd-shaped what[ever] his terminology was.	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	the paper in a downward direction (unlike the known writings where the pen comes off the paper towards '3 o'clock')." Do you agree with Mr Radley that that's a difference compared to the known writings? A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely not, not a difference. And this actually very much goes to genuineness in this particular instance. And I prepared an image for illustration. It would be slide 55 of 66. The stroke that we're talking about is this numeral "9"-shaped form and a cross-stroke. In
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	keeping with the mode of execution of the known writings but is the type of feature sometimes observed in simulations." Do you agree with Mr Radley? A. (Mr Welch) No, I do not. Q. Could you explain why, please? A. (Mr Welch) Yes. We can see other evidence within Mr Asher's known comparison standards where he has this variation exhibited in the downstroke, in this odd-shaped what[ever] his terminology was. Q. "Awkward stroke".	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	the paper in a downward direction (unlike the known writings where the pen comes off the paper towards '3 o'clock')." Do you agree with Mr Radley that that's a difference compared to the known writings? A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely not, not a difference. And this actually very much goes to genuineness in this particular instance. And I prepared an image for illustration. It would be slide 55 of 66. The stroke that we're talking about is this numeral "9"-shaped form and a cross-stroke. In Mr Radley's evaluation of this particular cross-stroke,
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	keeping with the mode of execution of the known writings but is the type of feature sometimes observed in simulations." Do you agree with Mr Radley? A. (Mr Welch) No, I do not. Q. Could you explain why, please? A. (Mr Welch) Yes. We can see other evidence within Mr Asher's known comparison standards where he has this variation exhibited in the downstroke, in this odd-shaped what[ever] his terminology was. Q. "Awkward stroke". A. (Mr Welch) "Awkward stroke". We see this. We see this	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	the paper in a downward direction (unlike the known writings where the pen comes off the paper towards '3 o'clock')." Do you agree with Mr Radley that that's a difference compared to the known writings? A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely not, not a difference. And this actually very much goes to genuineness in this particular instance. And I prepared an image for illustration. It would be slide 55 of 66. The stroke that we're talking about is this numeral "9"-shaped form and a cross-stroke. In Mr Radley's evaluation of this particular cross-stroke, he appears to be confusing where the line intersects for
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	keeping with the mode of execution of the known writings but is the type of feature sometimes observed in simulations." Do you agree with Mr Radley? A. (Mr Welch) No, I do not. Q. Could you explain why, please? A. (Mr Welch) Yes. We can see other evidence within Mr Asher's known comparison standards where he has this variation exhibited in the downstroke, in this odd-shaped what[ever] his terminology was. Q. "Awkward stroke". A. (Mr Welch) "Awkward stroke". We see this. We see this in this particular stroke.	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	the paper in a downward direction (unlike the known writings where the pen comes off the paper towards '3 o'clock')." Do you agree with Mr Radley that that's a difference compared to the known writings? A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely not, not a difference. And this actually very much goes to genuineness in this particular instance. And I prepared an image for illustration. It would be slide 55 of 66. The stroke that we're talking about is this numeral "9"-shaped form and a cross-stroke. In Mr Radley's evaluation of this particular cross-stroke, he appears to be confusing where the line intersects for the cross-stroke with the beginning stroke of the
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	keeping with the mode of execution of the known writings but is the type of feature sometimes observed in simulations." Do you agree with Mr Radley? A. (Mr Welch) No, I do not. Q. Could you explain why, please? A. (Mr Welch) Yes. We can see other evidence within Mr Asher's known comparison standards where he has this variation exhibited in the downstroke, in this odd-shaped what[ever] his terminology was. Q. "Awkward stroke". A. (Mr Welch) "Awkward stroke". We see this. We see this in this particular stroke. And if you go to I prepared a slide, slide 53 of	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	the paper in a downward direction (unlike the known writings where the pen comes off the paper towards '3 o'clock')." Do you agree with Mr Radley that that's a difference compared to the known writings? A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely not, not a difference. And this actually very much goes to genuineness in this particular instance. And I prepared an image for illustration. It would be slide 55 of 66. The stroke that we're talking about is this numeral "9"-shaped form and a cross-stroke. In Mr Radley's evaluation of this particular cross-stroke, he appears to be confusing where the line intersects for the cross-stroke with the beginning stroke of the numeral "9", and mistakenly does so.
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17:14 1	Mr Asher where this same subtle movement going into the	17:18 1	order.
2	"9" is seen in CWS-10.5 where the red arrow is, and	2	I'm simply asking them for their explanations. If
3	K13.2 where the red arrow is, and K13.4 where the red	3	they have demonstrative exhibits, I would say that the
4	arrow is. But you see that similar movement in 10.5,	4	entire slide presentation, which includes text
5	13.2 and 13.4, which is very similar with his	5	explaining their positions as a presentation, has,
6	handwriting habit.	6	I believe, unfortunately not been admitted. But I don't
7	When you look at the cross-stroke itself, you can	7	see any reason why they shouldn't be allowed to use
8	see it's very, very similar with K13.4: it's an upward	8	demonstratives. I can almost not imagine expert
9	movement, and out and to the right. And you can see	9	evidence like this without demonstrative exhibits.
10	that same up and out to the right movement in K20.59.	10	THE PRESIDENT: Give us a few moments.
11	MR DAELE: Excuse me, Madam President. May I intervene for	11	(The members of the Tribunal confer)
12	a second?	12	THE PRESIDENT: The Tribunal considers that the line of
13	I think for the last 25 minutes Mr Ostrove has been	13	questions is admissible. It does not ask questions on
14	taking the expert through his own presentation. So	14	the PowerPoints; it does ask questions on Mr Radley's
15	basically there's a comment of Mr Ostrove, he says	15	report. And obviously the Tribunal is interested in
16	"Mr Radley so-and-so", and this is on one particular	16	being enlightened about the criticism that Mr Radley has
17	slide, and then we see immediately the expert then	17	raised to these experts' reports, and it is important to
18	saying, "Oh, yes", and then coming on to the following	18	us that we understand their answers, and we can test
19	slide of the presentation.	19	tomorrow Mr Radley's views on the answers.
20	So basically for already half an hour we are going	20	So we should please proceed.
21	through this presentation that is basically not on the	21	MR OSTROVE: Thank you, Madam President.
22	record. Each slide follows	22	Mr Welch, the last purported difference in
23	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I've noted the same. Actually I have	23	Mr Avidan's signature in Exhibit R-29 raised by
24	the same questions for the experts, because obviously	24	Mr Radley is at paragraphs 300 to 301 of his report, and
25	I have reviewed what Mr Radley has said and it is	25	it relates to:
	That is to the weather that is and the said that is	23	it foldes to.
	Page 205		Page 207
17.16 1	immentant to understand what these avenues have to say	17.20 1	"After the 'S' shope the terminal loop "
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2 3	on this criticism, as it is important to hear Mr Radley tomorrow and see how he responds to the answers that we	2 3	Which I believe is this part of the signature that I'm indicating on the screen. He says it "proceeds as
2 3 4	on this criticism, as it is important to hear Mr Radley tomorrow and see how he responds to the answers that we hear today. I'm afraid that if we don't go into this	2 3 4	Which I believe is this part of the signature that I'm indicating on the screen. He says it "proceeds as illustrated by the arrow on the photograph above", which
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17.01	M A 'L a	17.04	11.1
17:21 1	Mr Avidan?	17:24 1	could please comment on these.
2	A. (Mr Welch) I completely disagree with Mr Radley on this	2	But if you could start, I would like to have your
3	particular point.	3	view as to whether Mr Struik's signature is a simple or
4	Q. Could you explain why?	4 5	a complex signature. A. (Mr Welch) This is a complex signature also.
5	A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely. I've put together an illustration to show this. The characteristic is		Q. Do you have a sense of how many strokes there are in
6 7	well within the handwriting habits and variation of	6 7	this signature?
8	Mr Asher.	8	A. (Mr Welch) Yes, there are approximately 20 movements or
9	If you look at slide 57 of 66, I've provided	9	points of reference in the formation of this particular
10	an illustration. This is an illustration of the	10	structure.
11	similarity in the terminal loop. If we look at R-29,	11	Q. One of the first differences that Mr Radley purports to
12	which is the first image, I have an arrow pointing to	12	find is "a very thin initial loop"; that's in
13	the loop, and then directly to the right of that, I have	13	paragraph 273 of his report. He says:
14	an enlargement of that particular element. And we can	14	" there being only one other [thin initial loop]
15	see, as it comes across all the way to the end of the	15	(K3.1) in the twenty six comparison signatures showing
16	stroke, it begins to move up, it comes up, and then	16	this to the same degree."
17	comes down where the second arrow is.	17	He considers this "obviously [a] rare occurrence".
18	You see that this particular formation is very	18	Do you have any reaction?
19	similar with K20.59. I've got the signature of K20.59	19	A. (Mr Welch) Yes. I completely disagree, in the sense
20	with the arrow to the loop, and then I have	20	that although it's rare, he's right, in K3, it is within
21	an enlargement. Very similar.	21	his range of variation, it's exhibited in his range of
22	There is no evidence there is no drawn appearance	22	variation.
23	whatsoever in this particular loop. It's very fluently	23	I have an illustration to show this point, in
24	and very naturally written. You can see the tapered	24	addition to another feature. If you go to slide 28 of
25	stroke. These are very similar, and these are very	25	66, you can see that K3 is a narrow form. And not only
	Page 209		Page 211
17:23 1	unique and individualised when comparing the questioned	17:26 1	do we have a similar loop size, we also have this nice
17:23 1 2	unique and individualised when comparing the questioned signature in this element with the known writing of		do we have a similar loop size, we also have this nice hook in the beginning stroke in both of these particular
		17:26 1 2 3	do we have a similar loop size, we also have this nice hook in the beginning stroke in both of these particular signatures.
2	signature in this element with the known writing of	2	hook in the beginning stroke in both of these particular
2 3	signature in this element with the known writing of Mr Avidan Asher.	2 3	hook in the beginning stroke in both of these particular signatures.
2 3 4	signature in this element with the known writing of Mr Avidan Asher. Q. So, having reviewed all of Mr Radley's suggested differences, do you have any changes that you would like to make to your opinion regarding the authenticity of	2 3 4	hook in the beginning stroke in both of these particular signatures. So this particular point that he makes, to me as
2 3 4 5	signature in this element with the known writing of Mr Avidan Asher. Q. So, having reviewed all of Mr Radley's suggested differences, do you have any changes that you would like to make to your opinion regarding the authenticity of Mr Avidan's signature?	2 3 4 5 6 7	hook in the beginning stroke in both of these particular signatures. So this particular point that he makes, to me as a forensic document examiner, is individualised and it's again within his range of variation. So as far as why he addresses it as a "rare occurrence", I don't know.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	signature in this element with the known writing of Mr Avidan Asher. Q. So, having reviewed all of Mr Radley's suggested differences, do you have any changes that you would like to make to your opinion regarding the authenticity of Mr Avidan's signature? A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely not. I stand by my opinion 100%, all of them. Q. Thank you. I would like to turn to Mr Radley's comments on your analysis of the signature of Marc Struik. His analysis is in section 11 of his report on page 57, beginning at paragraph 266. He points out in paragraph 268 that in Annex L, question 35 asked whether you'd found any differences between the signature of Mr Struik in R-27 and the comparison writings. Do you find any differences? A. (Mr Welch) No, I found no differences that would be indicative of another writer at all. Q. If you turn over the page to page 59 of Mr Radley's reports, he has a demonstrative exhibit inserted in his report that illustrates nine alleged differences. In the interests of time, I'm not sure I'll be able to take	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	hook in the beginning stroke in both of these particular signatures. So this particular point that he makes, to me as a forensic document examiner, is individualised and it's again within his range of variation. So as far as why he addresses it as a "rare occurrence", I don't know. There's some significance to this particular stroke and the beginning stroke. Q. Mr Radley's second purported difference refers to the length of the first loop of the stroke it's in paragraph 274 the length of the loop of the first stroke relative to the overall height of the structure. He says that: "None of the twenty six known signatures show this proportioning." Do you agree that that is a difference? A. (Mr Welch) That's absolutely incorrect. I mean, if we look at the same example, K3, I've got an illustration to show that it is absolutely similar. It's the same characteristic that he is saying is not in any of them. I put an image together for this. If you look at slide 30 of 66, you can see these dotted lines at the top, at the bottom. The R-27 signature is what he

17:28 1	size, overall loop size is very similar.	17:32 1	This near retracing of the element and the subsequent
2	So again, this particular feature falls within	2	retrace of the joining loop is not seen in combination
3	Mr [Struik]'s range of variation and it's consistent	3	within the twenty six known writings. A similar pen
4	with his handwriting habits. (Pause)	4	movement is seen in K10.3 but this is not such a thin
5	Q. The third purported difference noted by Mr Radley is in	5	loop to the same extent as seen in the questioned
6	paragraph 275 of his report, if I could direct your	6	signature."
	attention to that. He says:	7	<u> </u>
7	•	-	Do you believe that that is a difference between the
8	"The second loop of the questioned signature is	8	signature in R-27 and the known writings?
9	similarly thin and whilst isolated examples of a thin	9	A. (Mr Welch) It is absolutely not a difference.
10	second loop do appear in the known writings, the	10	Q. Could you explain?
11	combination of a very thin first loop and second loop	11	A. (Mr Welch) It's variation. Yes, and I'm sorry, that's
12	does not"	12	the illustration here.
13	He references K17.3 as "probably the nearest in	13	Q. Which is slide 31?
14	comparable structures", and:	14	A. (Mr Welch) Slide 31 of 66.
15	"The combined widths of the loops in the questioned	15	Mr Radley is correct in the assessment that that
16	signature is slightly less than the combined width of	16	loop formation is not as wide, but it's definitely the
17	the loops in K17.13."	17	same movement, and absolutely is attributed to variation
18	Would you agree that this is a difference between	18	and not a difference. So I completely disagree.
19	the signature in R-27 and the known signatures of	19	I mean, the examples K10.3 and 12.1 illustrate that
20	Mr Struik?	20	similar movement.
21	A. (Mr Welch) No, absolutely not. It's not a difference.	21	In fact, if you look at K12.1, if you look at the
22	Q. Could you explain why, please?	22	relationship and where that stroke coming out of the
23	A. (Mr Welch) Yes, I can if you could pull up the image.	23	arched stroke that comes out of that initial first tall
24	I've created an image, can you pull up an image?	24	stroke, you can see how it cuts through nearly the
25	Slide 31 of 66.	25	middle of that loop, you see that in R-27.
	Page 213		Page 215
	1 age 213		1 age 213
17:29 1	We can see the formation of this particular stroke	17:33 1	That's part of his handwriting habit individual and
17:29 1	We can see the formation of this particular stroke in R-27 starting at the bottom, comes up, retraces	17:33 1	That's part of his handwriting habit, individual and
2	in R-27, starting at the bottom, comes up, retraces	2	unique, and goes towards, again, his handwriting habit.
2 3	in R-27, starting at the bottom, comes up, retraces down, comes back up into that upward stroke, then comes	2 3	unique, and goes towards, again, his handwriting habit. Q. Mr Radley continues, regarding the joining stroke from
2 3 4	in R-27, starting at the bottom, comes up, retraces down, comes back up into that upward stroke, then comes down, and then curves or arches back up, and retraces	2 3 4	unique, and goes towards, again, his handwriting habit. Q. Mr Radley continues, regarding the joining stroke from the element just described and the curvature of it,
2 3 4 5	in R-27, starting at the bottom, comes up, retraces down, comes back up into that upward stroke, then comes down, and then curves or arches back up, and retraces down into the next element.	2 3 4 5	unique, and goes towards, again, his handwriting habit. Q. Mr Radley continues, regarding the joining stroke from the element just described and the curvature of it, saying:
2 3 4 5 6	in R-27, starting at the bottom, comes up, retraces down, comes back up into that upward stroke, then comes down, and then curves or arches back up, and retraces down into the next element. Q. I'm sorry, how does that demonstrate the second loop and	2 3 4 5 6	unique, and goes towards, again, his handwriting habit. Q. Mr Radley continues, regarding the joining stroke from the element just described and the curvature of it, saying: " [it] descends and then bends upwards into the
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	in R-27, starting at the bottom, comes up, retraces down, comes back up into that upward stroke, then comes down, and then curves or arches back up, and retraces down into the next element. Q. I'm sorry, how does that demonstrate the second loop and the thinness between A. (Mr Welch) Oh, I'm sorry. Q. If you could look at Mr Radley's report, paragraph 275, he says that the first and second loop are very narrow. He says: "K17.13 is probably the nearest The combined width of the loops in the questioned signature is slightly less than the combined width in K17.13." Page 59 of his report. (Pause) In the interests of time, if you want time to consider that, maybe we could come back to that later. A. (Mr Welch) Yes. Q. If we could move to the fourth purported difference. Mr Radley says: "In the questioned signature, following the three initial looped elements, the pen rises so as to touch the preceding loop, descends whereupon it virtually retraces itself before moving downwards into the next	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	unique, and goes towards, again, his handwriting habit. Q. Mr Radley continues, regarding the joining stroke from the element just described and the curvature of it, saying: " [it] descends and then bends upwards into the following vertical element [and] has a tighter curvature than seen in any of the twenty six known writings." Do you agree with him that that could be a difference? A. (Mr Welch) No, I do not agree that it is a difference. He is correct in the assessment that that arch is narrower, but again it goes towards variation; it is not a difference. Q. Have you seen that variation in any of the known writings of Mr Struik? A. (Mr Welch) Not as narrow as that particular feature in R-27. But again, it goes along with his handwriting habits. I've got an illustration of that. If you look at slide 32 of 66, you see R-27, and I've highlighted just underneath that connecting stroke going into that last up-and-down element in red. You can see very similar in how they cut through that loop into that last

17:35	1	the distance, in the width of that arc or that	17:39	1	A. (Mr Welch) That's exactly correct: you can't, because
11.33	2	connecting stroke.	11.37	2	how many times is that characteristic going to show up
	3	It definitely is not a difference which would be		3	outside of the samples that you're examining? Signing
	4	suggestive or indicative of another writer.		4	100 different documents, if you looked at 100 different
	5	Q. Mr Radley goes on and says that:		5	signatures, you may find that individual or that
	6	"The small kink that follows this downstroke"		6	particular feature that you find rare in the sample that
	7	This is in paragraph 279:		7	you have may express itself many times over.
	8	" is quite pronounced and there are only two		8	Q. Another alleged difference that Mr Radley points to is
	9	comparison signatures that show anything near the depth		9	in paragraph 278, the preceding paragraph. He says:
	10	and same curvature, namely K7.3 and K14.2. This is		10	"Following that curving joining stroke"
	11	therefore a rare feature but not a true difference."		11	Sorry, that's going back to the stroke off of the
	12	Could you give us your reaction to that sentence		12	figure just after the large three loops:
	13	about that being "a rare feature but not a true		13	" a further vertical element, shown as a loop in
	14	difference"?		14	all of the comparison signatures, is not drawn as a loop
	15	A. (Mr Welch) It's not a difference, it's absolutely within		15	in the questioned signature but is a straight up/down
	16	his range of variation. I can't understand why he would		16	stroke which retrace itself to a large extent. None of
	17	note that it's a rare feature when it's obviously		17	the twenty six comparison signatures show this
	18	exhibited in his known handwriting samples.		18	retracing."
	19	If you look at I prepared an image in slide 34 of		19	That's point 6 in his [differences]. Do you agree
	20	66. You can see this pronounced kink similarity in		20	with him that that's a difference?
	21	these two signatures. If you look at K7.3 and K14.2,		21	A. (Mr Welch) I don't agree that it's a difference, no.
	22	you can see the red arrow. And very similar in size and		22	It's not you don't see where he loops it or, I mean,
	23	distance relationship, which is also consistent with the		23	you don't see where he retraces it like that. But the
	24	handwriting from Mr Struik.		23 24	height relations, there's other characteristics that go
	25	Q. In his penultimate paragraph, paragraph 282, Mr Radley		2 4 25	along with the handwriting habits of Mr Struik, and
	23	Q. III ilis penulumate paragrapii, paragrapii 202, ivii Radiey	•	23	along with the nandwriting habits of Mi Struk, and
		Page 217			Page 219
17:37	1	combines both what he sees as differences and rarities	17:40	1	I don't see that as a difference.
	2	in one analysis. He says, "All of these features may be		2	Q. Then in paragraph 280 Mr Radley goes to another
	3	regarded as differences not found in the twenty six		3	perceived difference. He says:
	4	comparison signatures or rarities rarely found", and		4	"Following the anticlockwise dome of the terminal
	5	then criticises your report for having apparently		5	loop, the pen then curves to the right with a fairly
	6	disregarded these.		6	lengthy curving stroke which shows a relatively angular
	7	Leaving aside the fact that you have disagreed with		7	bend as illustrated with red arrows on the
	8	differences that he has found, do you believe it is		8	illustration."
	9	appropriate to include rarities, as opposed to		9	Which is the red arrows at point 8 in his
	10	differences, in the analysis?	1	10	illustration on the top of page 59.
	11	A. (Mr Welch) Rarities are handwriting habits that are	1	11	"However, the angularity of this stroke is, in
	12	found within the variation of a writer. It doesn't		12	[Mr Radley's] opinion, significantly different than seen
	13	matter how many times they do it; if it shows up one		13	in the known writings with one possible exception:
	14	time, it's within that individual's range of variation.		14	K19.18 that does show a short small angular kink."
	15	So the fact of the matter is in my evaluation, in my		15	You can read the rest of his paragraph. Do you
	16	very detailed examinations conducted, there are		16	agree with him that this should be considered
	17	substantial, significant individual handwriting		17	"significantly different"?
	18	characteristics between all three of the individuals		18	A. (Mr Welch) No, it is not significantly different.
	19	that I've identified with their known comparison		19	Q. Would you
	20	samples.		20	A. (Mr Welch) If you look at K19 and I've got an image
	21	Q. Excuse me for just a moment please. (Pause)		21	of that that I prepared: that would be slide 35 of 66
	22	A more theoretical question about your profession.		22	you can see that dome-shaped terminal movement is very
	23	You're given a certain number of known signatures. How		23	similar in its form, size and construction between R-27,
	24	can you determine whether something is rare or not rare		24	and is well within Mr Struik's range of variation.
	25	in someone's overall writing?	<u>'</u>	25	Q. The final point of difference that Mr Radley notes,
		Page 218			Page 220

17:42 1	which he says is "partially related to issues previously	17:45 1	brings us.
2	raised" is in paragraph 281 of his report, where he	2	Gentlemen, you are still under the same warning not
3	says:	3	to speak.
4	" if one looks at the relative proportions of the	4	So let's take 10 minutes, but really 10 minutes, not
5	height to width of the first five elements"	5	15.
6	Which he has surrounded with turquoise dotted lines	6	(5.46 pm)
7	in his image on the top of page 59:	7	(A short break)
8	" the questioned signature fits into a far taller	8	(5.59 pm)
9	rectangle than any of the twenty six comparison	9	Questions from THE TRIBUNAL
10	•	10	THE PRESIDENT: Thank you for your patience. We know it is
11	loops are narrow but also the joining strokes on the	11	a long day. We still have a few questions. Obviously
12	1	12	most of the questions have been dealt with by counsel.
13	1	13	When I read your report the first time, before
14	, ,	14	reading Mr Radley's comments, it did strike me that your
15	A. (Mr Welch) No.	15	conclusions with respect to the signatures and that's
16		16	a question for you, Mr Welch were relatively
17	A. (Mr Welch) That was paragraph 281?	17	assertive.
18		18	You have quoted today from your page 9 we could
19	A. (Mr Welch) Yes. This relative proportion that he talks	19	take it there or we could take it later in your
20		20	report but for Lev Ran, Marc Struik and Asher Avidan,
21	in his report, you absolutely see this in one of the	21	you have concluded that these individuals wrote the
22	1	22	disputed signature on the relevant documents.
23		23	I have seen a number of forensic expert reports, and
24	1 1	24	I must say that I have never come across such a positive
25	five of these elements fitting within the turquoise box	25	affirmative conclusion. I always read things that are
	Page 221		Page 223
17:44 1	in R-27 that Mr Radley speaks about. We can see the	18:00 1	more in line with some of the terminology that we have
2	same thing in 14.2, where these five elements fit within	2	heard about today. And I was asking myself how come you
2 3	same thing in 14.2, where these five elements fit within that same-size box.	2 3	heard about today. And I was asking myself how come you made these very assertive conclusions in respect of the
2 3 4	same thing in 14.2, where these five elements fit within that same-size box. It absolutely goes to variation and not a difference	2 3 4	heard about today. And I was asking myself how come you made these very assertive conclusions in respect of the signatures.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	same thing in 14.2, where these five elements fit within that same-size box. It absolutely goes to variation and not a difference or suggestive of another writer. Q. In light of the totality of what Mr Radley has identified as purported differences, would you want to change your opinion in any way regarding the authenticity of Mr Struik's signature? A. (Mr Welch) Absolutely not. I stand on my examinations and my conclusions. MR OSTROVE: Thank you, Mr Welch. Thank you, Mr LaPorte. Respondent does not have any other questions at this time. THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Now we are at the end of this further step. The next step is for the Tribunal to ask questions. I suggest that we take a short break, but really a short break, especially to allow the interpreters and the court reporters to rest, because they are bearing with us and they are ready to continue some time after 6.00, and we are grateful to them, because it will have been a very long day. But we will see how much time the Tribunal questions take, and then you will give us	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	heard about today. And I was asking myself how come you made these very assertive conclusions in respect of the signatures. A. (Mr Welch) Yes. Based upon the examinations of the evidence, the significant fine and subtle detail that a forger can't reproduce is just not able to reproduce the speed and execution that somebody can sign their own name, it's not possible. So with all the subtle, individual, unique characteristics, in addition to all the handwriting characteristics that I found in common between the questioned signatures that I identified and the known writings of the individuals that I compared those signatures to, the individual identifiable handwriting characteristics are substantial. And there's no reservation, there's no question in my mind that each of those individuals signed the signatures on those particular documents. THE PRESIDENT: In respect of the comparator documents, I'm not certain I understand the approach. Does it matter how many comparator documents you have? A. (Mr Welch) It just depends upon the individual. So to give you an example, somebody who has a very narrow range of variation, like myself, I may be able to

18:02 1 18:05 1 A. (Mr Welch) Correct. signature with just five samples, because my range of 2 variation is so narrow, I'm very consistent with my THE PRESIDENT: And actually relatively easy to copy, is it not? I mean, I've tried. I have to train more; it's 3 signature. However, somebody who's got a very wide 3 4 range of variation, I may need 30 samples to resolve all 4 not yet very good. But it's starts here, and then you 5 the handwriting characteristics. So it's just dependent 5 have to do something like this (indicating), and that's 6 upon each individual and the range of variation. 6 7 THE PRESIDENT: So for Mr Lev Ran you had 47, if my memory 7 So how can you say this is all the same person? 8 8 A. (Mr Welch) I said that there are indications that they serves me right. 9 A. (Mr Welch) Correct. 9 may have been written by -- I did not identify them as 10 THE PRESIDENT: Does he have a broad range of variation, 10 all being written by the same person. And you're right, 11 the limited nature of that particular signature, and the 11 would you say? 12 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, he has, I would say, a fairly wide --12 amount of writing and the simplicity of it, you know, 13 moderate, average, leaning towards the wide side of 13 that's correct, that's a limitation. And I took that 14 variation, ves. 14 into account when I examined and did the 15 15 THE PRESIDENT: For the other two, you had significantly inter-comparisons. 16 fewer samples; is that right? I would have to go back 16 So just for clarification -- and I'll read the to where I have the notes. Yes, Struik, 25; Avidan, 14. 17 terminology according to the SWGDOC standard for 17 18 But among the 14, there's a number that are sourced from 18 indication conclusion: 19 19 the same signature, if I'm not mistaken, so actually it "... a body of writing has few features which are of 20 20 is less: there must be something like 11. significance for handwriting comparison purposes, but 21 21 Mr Avidan has quite a complex signature. We have those features are in agreement with another body of 22 seen a number of dissimilarities or variations. I am 22 writing ... There is evidence which indicates (or 23 23 not saying they are fundamental or not, I'm just trying suggests) that John Doe of the known material may have 24 24 to express with my words. Is the number of comparators written the questioned material but the evidence falls 25 sufficient for you to conclude in such a positive way? 25 far short of that necessary to support a definite Page 225 Page 227 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, ma'am. If it wasn't, I would have 18:07 1 [identification]." 18:04 1 2 rendered a less than conclusive opinion. The evidence 2 And that's the conclusion I rendered for these 3 in the handwriting characteristics, the individual 3 particular individuals. 4 THE PRESIDENT: For Mamadie Touré and also for 4 unique characteristics are, in my opinion, overwhelming. 5 5 THE PRESIDENT: And that applies to Mr Struik as well, Lansana Tinkiano? 6 I suppose? A. (Mr Welch) Yes, ma'am. THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Maybe I'll give the floor to my 7 A. (Mr Welch) Each person that I identified. If there was 8 any question in my mind, again, I would not have 8 colleagues and I'll check whether my other questions have been dealt with so far. 9 positively identified them as writing the signatures. 10 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Mr Welch, could you please go to 10 THE PRESIDENT: So you are not thinking in terms of 11 probability, or "more likely than not" or something like 11 your report at page 113. And show it on the screen. 12 that; you are giving a firm conclusion --12 There you see the signature of Mr Avidan. 13 A. (Mr Welch) That's correct, I'm giving you a firm 13 Can you put it on the screen please? (Pause) 14 A. (Mr Welch) If I could start my computer and restart it; 14 conclusion --15 THE PRESIDENT: -- that this is what happened? 15 is that a problem? 16 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: If you look at the signature, R-28 16 A. (Mr Welch) -- based on our SWGDOC standards, yes. THE PRESIDENT: You reached different conclusions with 17 at the bottom. Do you see that? 17 respect to Lansana Tinkiano and Mamadie Touré. We have 18 A. (Mr Welch) Yes. 18 19 not spoken of Mamadie Touré's signature so far, and you 19 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: And you see -- and that's the 20 20 have simply said they may have all been written by the reason why I would like to have it on the screen. I'm 21 same person. That is because you had no comparator 2.1 going to show you what I mean. (Pause) 22 22 If you look with me, Mr Welch -- I have to do it on documents; is that right? 23 this screen, although I can point to this screen, but A. (Mr Welch) Yes, ma'am, that's correct. 24 24 THE PRESIDENT: That signature strikes me as basic; I think you can't see it. Look at this. So here what strikes 25 you have said it. 25 me: he has these dots under the signature. On the Page 226 Page 228

18:10 1 18:13 1 signature of Ms Touré, also R-28. We have not discussed signatures on the known documents, R-28 and R-29, you 2 see these dots. If you go to the comparator documents 2 very much today Ms Touré's signature; at least I didn't 3 at page 116, you see that a number of those, at least to 3 hear questions from either side. 4 my eye, don't have those dots. 4 Am I correct -- but I see that I have learnt my 5 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, so ... 5 lesson today -- the sequence is, how she signs according 6 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Is that a difference or 6 to this one, she starts here, she goes here, she ends a variation, or in the range of variation, as you call 7 here, lifts up, and then puts two of these strokes here 8 8 (indicating); is that correct? Is my understanding 9 A. (Mr Welch) You're talking about the four dots? 9 correct? Or is it just first she puts the two strokes 10 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Yes --10 and then starts here? A. (Mr Welch) If you look at K23.3 ... 11 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, I'm not sure about that. I could not 11 12 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: You see the four dots. 12. determine that. 13 A. (Mr Welch) ... you see the four dots. And then if you 13 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: The last question I have is as well 14 go to 29.1 ... 14 a question I asked you, but I was stopped because it was 15 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: You see them there again. 15 outside the sequence of questioning by counsel. 16 A. (Mr Welch) ... you see them there. But what's 16 Could you please be shown C-0112 and C-0113. If you 17 interesting, and if we zoom in ... go to your report, Annex L, and you go to paragraphs 12 17 18 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Is it one of the 20 movements he 18 has to make? The dot is one movement? 19 19 A. (Mr Welch) Do you have a page number? PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: No, unfortunately you don't have 20 A. (Mr Welch) Those are part of the movements, yes, that I talked about. 21 page numbers on this one. Paragraphs 12 and 13, and 2.1 22 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: One dot is one movement? 22 Annex L is where you answer the questions. 23 A. (Mr Welch) Okay, one second. 23 A. (Mr Welch) One dot is one movement, correct. 24 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: But we have to go further, because 24 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: He has it here, R-28. This is 25 these are only the questions, but now we want the R-28, where just you got. Page 229 Page 231 18:11 1 But look at this one below -- if you can move up 18:14 1 answers. (Pause) 2 a little bit the screen so we see what the number is. 2 Basically you give the same answer. Do you see 3 It's K20.58. 3 that? So: A. (Mr Welch) Okay. 4 "C-0112 is a different version of R-28 ..." 5 5 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: It's very little, only one. That's the question. And then the question goes on: "... which was received by BSGR and subsequently A. (Mr Welch) That's part of his variation. Sometimes he 6 7 7 does one, sometimes he does four. marked 'Forged'." 8 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: I see. So you don't consider that 8 "... subsequently marked 'Forged'", it says. Pause a difference? 9 there, and keep this in mind, because I have also 10 10 A. (Mr Welch) No, because we see it. a question on that one. 11 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Yes, I see what you mean. Alright. 11 "What difference do the Experts identify between the 12 A. (Mr Welch) We see it in the other ones that I spoke 12 two documents? What weight, if any, do the Experts 13 about. In fact, if you look at K23.3, if you draw 13 place on the differences which exist between C-0112 and 14 a line from the first dot down to the second dot, that 14 R-28? If the Experts do not consider the differences 15 relationship, and then if you draw a line from the 15 (if any) to be relevant to their conclusions, please 16 second dot up to the fourth dot, you're going to see 16 explain why." 17 that move up, in the upwards direction, that's part of 17 That's the question. Now, you answer, "We didn't 18 his handwriting habit. That's unique, and that's what 18 receive a document like this". I understood from you 19 a forger can't duplicate. 19 earlier today that you haven't seen the document at all. 20 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Thank you for showing me that the 20 Or have you seen it? comparator documents amongst themselves have already 21 A. (Mr LaPorte) That's correct: we have not. PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: You have not seen it. Let me then 22 differences -- or, sorry, variations. 22 23 A. (Mr Welch) Variations, yes. 23 de-mystify you and show you the document. 24 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Could you please go back to where 24 Can somebody show the document on the screen? At 25 we were at page 113, and can you blow up, please, the 25 the same time maybe you are able to put the two Page 230 Page 232

18:16 1 together, R-28 on the left and C-0112 on the right, so 18:21 1 be a different one on the top, which ends under the "E". 2 you are able to make the comparison. Or is that asking 2 A. (Mr Welch) Can you enlarge it a little bit larger? 3 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: So I'm talking about this. Look at 3 too much? (Pause) 4 First of all, this is C-0112. Do you see this 4 this area and compare it with this area (indicating). 5 "Forged"? To my layman's eye -- and please correct me 5 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, I mean, you can tell the signature --6 if I'm wrong -- this is a sticker, isn't it? I say this 6 you know, there's differences between the two because you see here these lines. So it's not simply signatures. 8 8 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Yes, right. And then we stay here, stamped on it; it's --9 A. (Mr Welch) It could be stamped. 9 and if you look to the stamp, look to the "ASHER", and PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: It could be stamped? No, but 10 the "R"ends in the "B", and here the "R" and the "B" is 10 11 why -- if you look at these lines, you see this here. 11 slightly in a different spot. This is only a visual 12 12 And C-0113, if you show that one, then you can see it inspection by a layperson. 13 even clearer, in my view. Can C-113 be shown? Alright. 13 A. (Mr Welch) Sure. 14 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: So what would be your conclusion if 14 You see here, again ... 15 Can we go to C-112, please, and can we go to the 15 you see these two documents or compare these two 16 bottom. What you see here is purportedly the signature 16 documents? of Ms Touré. Note two things: it's below the name and 17 A. (Mr Welch) Well, the one thing that I would want to do 17 18 there's a stamp. 18 is I would want to overlay these documents and take 19 19 a look at them and see what in fact is different and if Now, can you compare -- do you have R-28 in front of 20 20 there is anything that is in fact similar. Is there 21 evidence of a cut-and-paste of the signature into that 21 A. (Mr LaPorte) I have R-28, yes. 22 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Please compare it with R-28. 22 23 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, there's no -- it doesn't appear to be 23 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: I have to tell you one thing. 24 24 a stamp on R-28. Can you make it a bit smaller, the thing come back 25 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: And what else do you note? (Pause) 25 to normal? Right, okay. Page 233 Page 235 18:19 1 It's a simple thing. You see here the signature in R-28 18:22 1 Here you see "Fait en double exemplaire": it means appears above the name, and here the signature purports 2 2 "Made in twofold". So there may actually be two 3 to be below the name, beneath the name? 3 versions of the same document. That may be one of the 4 A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, that's a difference. I don't know if reasons. 5 5 it's a significant difference, but it's a difference. Can we take it any further than this, on the basis PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Yes. Can it be that if you look to 6 6 of your visual inspection? A. (Mr Welch) No. We would need to do a physical 7 the stamp here and the signature, on the basis of your 7 8 visual inspection as experts, is there a difference 8 examination, have time to evaluate this. between the signature of Mr Avidan here and here? PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Would it be possible that do you 10 see that tonight, but on the basis that you have limited 10 A. (Mr Welch) I can't tell from here. PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: If I tell you that the stamp -resources with you, and report back to us tomorrow? 12 okay, first let's see the signatures. Can you blow up 12 A. (Mr Welch) Is that what the Tribunal wants us to do? 13 the signatures? PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: How far can you get, as an expert? 14 If I tell you with my layman's eye that here, you A. (Mr Welch) I don't know. It could take quite a lot of 14 15 see this thing here, below that is not under the "E", 15 time; it could take more than the time that we have for 16 and here it's under the "E", visually it would be 16 this hearing. 17 a different signature, isn't it? 17 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Right. It is not really necessary, 18 Do you see this one? Here. Look at this thing 18 but it was simply a question of why these documents are 19 here. Under the "B", it ends, right? 19 in the record. Questions were asked by the Claimants 20 MR OSTROVE: I'm sorry, Professor van den Berg, I don't 20 about this document. 2.1 understand. When you say it's "under the 'B"", are you 21 A. (Mr Welch) Did they have Mr Radley examine that? 22 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Ah, you want to serve it over the 22 talking about the "B" in "société BSG" --23 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: You see the signature? The top of 23 24 A. (Mr Welch) I said, "Did they have Mr Radley examine 24 the signature, you see this move, and the end of it is, 25 if you line it up, under the "B"; but here it seems to 25 that?" Page 234 Page 236

I			
18:24 1	PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: I know. What I suggest is you have	18:28 1	and on the other there's something else, the
2	a look and see how far you get tonight. But it's not	2	similarities that you may find, but that you then
3	an essential question.	3	consider as not fundamental and therefore within the
4	PROFESSOR MAYER: I would like to come back to this position	4	range of variations.
5	that you can say that this has been signed by the person	5	Are these two different aspects or is it all the
6	who is supposed to have signed it.	6	same? What is the weight of one or the other when you
7	For instance, a complex signature like Mr Avidan's,	7	reach your conclusions?
8	very complex, many strokes, there are many comparatives,	8	A. (Mr Welch) Yes, that's you have to properly reason
9	with a big range it seems to me that the range is	9	and evaluate what is significant in the known writing
10	rather big and it falls within the range.	10	and what is significant in the questioned writing, and
11	Now, to be able to say that it's Mr Avidan who has	11	you have to evaluate that significance in combination,
12	signed this, I suppose that it's based on the fact that,	12	together.
13	first, it's very complex; second, it's fluid and it	13	Again, individuals are not machines, right? We just
14	doesn't tremble; and maybe other and I'd like to know	14	don't write exactly the same way every single time. But
15	more about that. Because the result, the conclusion,	15	every person is going to have that fine and subtle
16	the positive conclusion is surprising to a layman	16	detail in their writing that's going to reveal itself as
17	because you would think, if you are not an expert, that	17	either being genuine or characteristics of a forgery.
18	a genius can imitate any signature.	18	THE PRESIDENT: Yes. And if I'm very tired or I'm ill, and
19	So in fact, more precisely, what allows you to say	19	I sign with some difficulty, you would still recognise
20	really it is humanly impossible that someone else made	20	that this is my signature; it would not look like
21	that signature? Is it based only on your experience, or	21	a forger's signature?
22	are there studies? Can you elaborate?	22	A. (Mr Welch) Great question. I mean, there may be things,
23	A. (Mr Welch) Sure.	23	there can be outside factors that influence our writing
24	Yes, it's based on my 3 years of training and my	24	where we may not be able to resolve, if you're ill or
25	over 25 years of experience in law enforcement with the	25	you're on medication or you have a broken arm or some
		23	you're on ineciculon of you have a broken aim of some
	Page 237		Page 239
18:26 1	Michigan State Police doing handwriting examinations,	18:30 1	type of medical condition, Parkinson's, something like
2			-
	thousands of comparisons, inter-comparisons. And based	2	that, where you may not be able to positively identify
3	upon my testimony and everything that I've shown you	3	that, where you may not be able to positively identify that individual.
3 4	upon my testimony and everything that I've shown you today, there's no question in my mind that all of those	3 4	that, where you may not be able to positively identify that individual. THE PRESIDENT: There were a few more things, but not many,
3 4 5	upon my testimony and everything that I've shown you today, there's no question in my mind that all of those signatures have the complexity, they have the	3 4 5	that, where you may not be able to positively identify that individual. THE PRESIDENT: There were a few more things, but not many, I can reassure you.
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18:32	1 it was an afterthought.	18:35 1	I shouldn't say "can't", but it's very, very, very
	Now, the examination that we did with respect to	2	difficult.
	document authentication is far more comprehensive. So	3	The only time in my experience when we have
	4 it's a completely different type of examination.	4	determined whether documents are genuine or
	So in my view the SWGDOC standard in its current	5	counterfeit and I've actually written a chapter on
	status doesn't necessarily work for this type of	6	this in a textbook is we can do this for authorised
	examination. I have used the conclusionary language in	7	documents, like government-issued documents, like money,
	the SWGDOC standard for other examinations, and I would	8	like currency, drivers' licences, passports. And the
	say most of the time I use that terminology.	9	reason we can do that is because we know what a genuine
	In this particular case though, because we can't	10	should have, all the security features of it, and if it
	prove something is authentic or genuine, it's very	11	doesn't have those security features, then we can say
	2 difficult to do, it almost voids out the scale that we	12	that it's fraudulent. So that's really the only type of
	3 use. Because the scale says that you can say	13	exam where you can truly say something is genuine or
	4 "Absolutely yes" or "Absolutely no", and then there's	14	authentic.
	5 kind of this in between.	15	PROFESSOR MAYER: If I understand correctly, the situation
	6 But really the evidence is actually it's much	16	is different for the two experts. I mean, when it's
	7 easier to prove fraud than it is to prove genuineness.	17	chemical or physical, either you find that there's fraud
	8 It's way more easier to prove that a document is	18	or you don't know, because you have not found it, but
	9 fraudulent than it is to prove that it's truly genuine.	19	you don't know the truth.
	O So the scale is almost already tilted in the fraudulent	20	I understand that it's completely different for
2	•	21	signatures: because you can compare things, it's
	2 is to show one thing, whether it's a watermark that	22	a completely different exercise?
2	<u> </u>	23	A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes.
2		24	PROFESSOR MAYER: Am I right?
2	· · ·	25	A. (Mr LaPorte) Absolutely. So I'm a chemist. When we're
_	20 the imagings that we we used in this case is	20	The (the date) freestately too finite electrical which we re-
	Page 241		Page 243
18:33 1		18:37 1	talking about chemistry, it's very easy for me to prove
2	standard just doesn't really encompass this. Now,	2	things that are conclusively true or conclusively wrong
3	standard just doesn't really encompass this. Now, hopefully in years to come, maybe in the next one year	2 3	things that are conclusively true or conclusively wrong or not true. So, yes, that's a difference.
3	standard just doesn't really encompass this. Now, hopefully in years to come, maybe in the next one year or, you know, next year and a half, the standard now has	2 3 4	things that are conclusively true or conclusively wrong or not true. So, yes, that's a difference. I think, with all due respect to Mr Radley, I don't
2 3 4 5	standard just doesn't really encompass this. Now, hopefully in years to come, maybe in the next one year or, you know, next year and a half, the standard now has kind of developed that language to address these kinds	2 3 4 5	things that are conclusively true or conclusively wrong or not true. So, yes, that's a difference. I think, with all due respect to Mr Radley, I don't believe that we have a significant difference. So
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12 22 33 24 55 66 77 88 99 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 22 22 24	standard just doesn't really encompass this. Now, hopefully in years to come, maybe in the next one year or, you know, next year and a half, the standard now has kind of developed that language to address these kinds of issues. THE PRESIDENT: Mr Radley has suggested some terminology, if you look at paragraph 51 of his report to paragraph 54 on page 12. Do you have his report there? (Pause) That's when he discusses the alternative possibilities. But he speaks of "the evidence conclusively demonstrates", "there is very strong evidence", "strong evidence", "moderate evidence". A. (Mr LaPorte) Yes, so once again this goes back to what I was saying: you could never say that it conclusively demonstrates genuineness. So that's why this kind of scale doesn't work: what it does is it starts to bias the scale. If we are going to use a symmetrical scale that's equal on all sides, then we have to have an equal and I'll use Mr Radley's language: we have to kind of have an equal likelihood to prove both propositions. THE PRESIDENT: Then we come back to the discussion on likelihood that we had earlier today. A. (Mr LaPorte) Correct. And you can't prove genuineness.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	things that are conclusively true or conclusively wrong or not true. So, yes, that's a difference. I think, with all due respect to Mr Radley, I don't believe that we have a significant difference. So Mr Radley has stated that while he I think while the documents may not have evidence, it doesn't mean they are genuine. I don't disagree with that. I don't disagree with that philosophy. But I don't put it in an equal likelihood in this particular case, based on the fact that we've done so many examinations on so many documents. We talk about this whole master forger theory. We would have to have a master forger who would have to do all of these signatures, and then that master forger has to exhibit the same variation for each signature that Mr Welch has found in the knowns. It almost sounds like a theory that just doesn't work out, and can never work out. I mean, I can't imagine and I worked for the Secret Service, and I used to work intelligence cases, I worked in the intelligence community for years, and we had really good forgers, I worked with really good forgers. But I could not imagine a forger doing this kind of thing over and over for multiple signatures,

18:38 1 using different pens, doing it on different documents 18:42 1 A. (Mr Welch) I know that Mr LaPorte testified to this 2 with different paper, not stacking them on top of each earlier today, but it's not uncommon when you are 3 other, using different printing processes. 3 dealing with different documents to pull them from 4 What we've been saying throughout our report is when 4 a file to look at or review for supportive purposes. So 5 you look at the cumulative value of the entire report, 5 that could have happened in this particular case. 6 it makes these things much less likely, if you will. 6 THE PRESIDENT: So this was the explanation that we heard 7 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. 7 already. 8 Mr Welch, you would have no difficulty using one of 8 A. (Mr LaPorte) They could have been stored together. 9 the terms that Mr Radley proposes in these paragraphs 51 THE PRESIDENT: You already said that. 10 to 54. Which one would you use? 10 A. (Mr Welch) Or copies of them. A. (Mr Welch) "The evidence conclusively demonstrates". A. (Mr LaPorte) That's the other thing: we don't know that 11 12 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: That is the equivalent to your 12 it came directly from that document. It was the same 13 conclusion with respect to the three signatures of 13 text. So there may have been another copy of that 14 Lev Ran, Avidan and Struik? 14 document too. 15 A. (Mr Welch) If that's the strongest. Again, we don't use 15 THE PRESIDENT: Mr Radley also insists on the fact that the 16 this scale. 16 dates of production of the documents cannot be 17 THE PRESIDENT: No, I know --17 established. And I was wondering whether there are 18 A. (Mr Welch) But if that's the strongest, "the evidence 18 techniques -- other than the ink-dating, which here conclusively demonstrates" would be what I would use, 19 19 doesn't apply because of the age of the document -- to 20 20 determine the age of a document; and, if so, did you use 21 THE PRESIDENT: What would you use for Mamadie Touré and 21 these techniques? 22 Lansana Tinkiano? 22 A. (Mr LaPorte) That's an excellent question, and I do 23 A. "There is moderate evidence to support". 23 agree with Mr Radley: we can't establish the date of 24 THE PRESIDENT: To support what? 24 when they were actually printed. But other than doing 25 A. (Mr Welch) The indication that the same individual may 25 the ink-dating testing that we had talked about early Page 245 Page 247 18:44 1 18:40 1 have signed or wrote those -on, that would mean that the document would have had to 2 THE PRESIDENT: The proposition that the same individual has 2 be less than two years old. So we know that -signed, not these individuals? 3 3 I believe the FBI took possession of them in 2013, is my 4 4 A. (Mr Welch) Correct. understanding. So they fell out of the range to do 5 5 THE PRESIDENT: Fine. a specific ink-dating test. There's another smaller point, but I'd like to cover 6 6 The only other way -- and once again we talked about 7 7 it. In paragraph 134 of Mr Radley's comments there is this before -- was these counterfeit protection security 8 this discussion -- and that's a question for you, 8 codes that they put in some printers, or some photocopy 9 Mr LaPorte. Maybe you read the entire paragraph. But 9 machines, when you could determine the date that that 10 10 the question that is being asked is: why were R-24 and document came off of the machine. But other than that, 11 R-28 together at one point in time, which seems to be 11 I can't think of a way to establish with 100% certainty 12 your explanation, when they are dated two years apart, 12 when they were actually executed. 13 between two different parties, and they are different 13 THE PRESIDENT: Fine. I have no further questions. There 14 types of documents? 14 are no questions from my colleagues either. So now we 15 A. (Mr LaPorte) Is that the one with the impressions? 15 would go over to the follow-up questions of the parties, 16 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I think it is. It refers to your 16 if you have any, and these are questions arising out of 17 paragraph 176. If you go back to your report, 17 the questions asked by the Tribunal. 18 paragraph 176 would be page 119. (Pause) MR DAELE: Not by counsel for Guinea? THE PRESIDENT: Let me think about that. We are not in 19 A. (Mr LaPorte) Mr Welch worked on this part of the 20 examination. 20 a cross-examination/re-direct logic. Do you have many of those? I said earlier it was follow-up questions on 21 A. (Mr Welch) Yes. And your question? 21 22 THE PRESIDENT: My question is: what do you say to the 22 the Tribunal's questions, because that's how we framed 23 criticism of Mr Radley, who says that these documents 23 the examination. 24 are two years apart and between different parties, so 24 MR DAELE: The questions relate to explanations that the 25 how could they have been together at some point? 25 expert gave in response to questions by counsel for Page 248 Page 246

18:45 1 Guinea, who took the Tribunal, for example, to all these 18:50 1 document on a later-dated document, somebody created 2 slides that are now part of the record. So I do have 2 that document at a later date or they backdated it. 3 a number of questions arising out of the examination 3 I wouldn't use the term "fraudulent" in my report. 4 both by you -- I mean, some of those questions were Q. You did though, and you keep on slipping into that term. 5 asked by the Tribunal; some of the questions were raised A. (Mr LaPorte) No, actually we have never determined that 6 by Mr Ostrove. 6 anything is fraudulent. We've said that there is no 7 THE PRESIDENT: We will of course hear the parties' experts 7 evidence to indicate fraudulence. So we're using that 8 8 tomorrow, and we will hear Mr Radley in particular on in a different -- in my report, if we did find that kind 9 9 of evidence, we would not have said that it was 10 10 What follow-up questions does the Respondent have? fraudulent; we would have said that it was altered. MR OSTROVE: Personally I am considering maybe two follow-up 11 Q. So it was wrong to say, "One test and you can show 11 12 questions on the Tribunal's points. They could lead to 12 something is fraudulent"? You should have said, "One 13 further questions about really the nature of this test and you can show it's altered"? 13 14 exercise, so it could take a few minutes. 14 A. (Mr LaPorte) I'll be careful on that, because there may 15 THE PRESIDENT: Do you have a time assessment? 15 be a test that shows that something is truly --MR DAELE: It depends how prompt the answers come, but ... 16 Q. There may be. I understand that. I understand. 16 17 THE PRESIDENT: At this time of the day, it becomes A. (Mr LaPorte) It's been backdated; I don't know why it's 18 18 been backdated, I guess. 19 MR DAELE: For me, probably 15 minutes. 19 Q. Then you also said that a master forger would have to do 20 MR LIBSON: I have 5 minutes. 20 all of the signatures that we've been examining on the 2.1 21 (The members of the Tribunal confer) record for the signatures to be -- they all have to come 22 THE PRESIDENT: We will let you ask questions also that 22 together; in other words, all three of the signatures 23 23 arise out of the questions from Respondent's counsel, that we've been talking about would have to be performed 24 and especially in respect of the slides that are now 24 by a master forger? 25 newly in the record. 25 A. (Mr LaPorte) And they would have had to create those Page 249 Page 251 18:48 1 18:51 1 At the same time, I must say that it's 6.50. We documents without leaving any evidence of alterations. 2 have interpreters and court reporters -- we have no Q. Why would one person --3 problem, we can stay here for very long and we are at 3 A. (Mr LaPorte) So it's all of that together. 4 4 Q. Sorry. Why would there have to be one person who your disposal, but we have other people who are 5 supporting us who already have had a very long day and 5 created all of the documents? 6 it may start being difficult for them to follow 6 A. (Mr LaPorte) I guess you could get three master forgers, 7 7 everything. So out of respect for them, we should try I don't know. 8 and keep it as short as it can be. But then I am not Q. Why do all the documents have to be forged? 9 limiting you if you think you have questions that you A. (Mr LaPorte) Well, I'm not saying -- I'm saying: if they 10 10 need to ask now. were forged, or all of them were forged or ... Anyway, 11 MR LIBSON: Thank you. I am going to ask some questions 11 our conclusion is based on looking at all of the 12 that arise out of the Tribunal's questions. 12 evidence as a whole. We didn't find anything with (6.49 pm) 13 13 respect to any individual document. 14 Further examination on behalf of Claimants Q. You were asked to look at each of the documents 14 15 Q. You were asked about being able to show whether 15 separately, and you have no idea which of the documents 16 a document is genuine, and you said that's very 16 is said to be a forgery? 17 difficult. We established that earlier today. And at A. (Mr LaPorte) I have no idea what the importance of those 17 documents is, individually or together. 18 one point in your answers this afternoon, you said: one 19 test, and you can show something is fraudulent. 19 Q. So what's the relevance of saying that a master forger 20 I thought that you and I had established this 20 would have to have done all of the signatures for this 21 morning that one test and you can establish that 21 Tribunal, in them determining the issues that are before 22 22 something is altered, rather than fraudulent? 23 A. (Mr LaPorte) Correct. So "alteration" is the word that A. (Mr LaPorte) No, what I'm saying is there were a whole 24 I should be using. But certainly if you do 24 bunch of things that would have had to work out, right? 25 an indentation examination and you have an earlier-dated 25 They would have had to create the document --Page 252 Page 250

18:55 1 A. I do. 18:52 1 Q. From where do you get that? In relation to each 2 individual document. You are talking about all of the Q. Is the top diagram supposed to be a reproduction of what 3 documents in question. 3 Mr Radley had produced? 4 4 A. (Mr Welch) That's correct, yes. A. (Mr LaPorte) I was talking as a whole. Q. Okay. Can I ask you to keep that open -- could we have 5 Q. But where do you get that from? A. (Mr LaPorte) I was saying that if a document is that on screen? -- and also have open Mr Radley's report 6 7 fraudulent and somebody forges it -at page 59. 8 8 Q. But why do all of the documents have to be fraudulent. To my eye, this is not a reproduction of this 9 9 A. (Mr LaPorte) I was saying as a whole. diagram. If I can explain that -- sorry. 10 A. (Mr LaPorte) We can't get it from his computer ... 10 Q. They don't, thank you. 11 This is as much for the Tribunal as it is for 11 12 Mr LaPorte. The documents that Professor van den Berg 12 MR OSTROVE: While we're going there, if the point being 13 13 made is that it's not a photocopy but rather has put on the screen were in fact available in the 14 14 a reconstruction, we would certainly concede the point universe of documents that were available to you. 15 I don't say that you've seen them, because I understand that it's a new demonstrative, not a copy. you haven't. But on 18th September the parties were 16 MR LIBSON: Mr Ostrove, how can you concede the point? It's 16 17 invited to identify the documents on the record 17 not your demonstrative. 18 containing the signatures in question, and actually 18 MR OSTROVE: I'm looking at it, and it's obviously not. 19 MR LIBSON: I'm asking the questions of Mr Welch, thank you. Guinea identified these document as being on the record. 19 20 Then under paragraph 9 of the terms of reference, Mr Welch said it was a reproduction. 21 you had access to the best available copies of all of 21 MR OSTROVE: And I would say it is a reproduction, yes. 22 22 MR LIBSON: So it's not a copy; you have reproduced it the documents. I'm not saying that you've seen the 23 23 documents, but that is the regime that was -yourself? 24 MR OSTROVE: I'm sorry, it seems like we're going into 24 A. (Mr Welch) That is correct. 25 25 Q. And it's not the same, is it? pleading rather than questioning. Is there a question Page 253 Page 255 18:53 1 about what the --18:58 1 A. (Mr Welch) Hold on, let me see. (Pause) 2 MR LIBSON: It goes to questions that Mr Daele was asking Q. Shall we just look at one thing? I haven't looked at 3 before, but also to Professor van den Berg's questions, 3 this closely, but if you would just look at one thing. which is that these weren't hidden from anyone; they 4 In the rectangle, the right-hand line that goes up 5 were available. 5 on the right, goes just to the right, it touches the "U" 6 But you don't recall seeing them at all? 6 in "Resources" in Mr Radley's report, and in your slide 7 A. (Mr LaPorte) All I can say is I've never seen them. So 7 it goes almost to the -- sorry, in Mr Radley's report 8 they may have been made available, but we've never seen 8 it's on the left of the "U", and in your reproduction them. They weren't turned over to us. 9 it's on the right of the "U", for example. 10 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Mr Libson, on those two documents, 10 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, that's correct. 11 it struck me, because I had noticed that earlier, your O. So it's not the same? 11 12 question 12 says that your client received them, and A. (Mr Welch) No. I did my best to overlay them in some 12 13 subsequently was added the word "Forged". 13 imaging shot or software, to make sure it was absolutely MR LIBSON: Yes, they did. 14 14 the same size, and just the slight placement of it 15 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Right. So the word "Forged", the obviously is just a little bit off, correct. 15 provenance is from the Claimants' side? Q. Well, it's quite a lot off, isn't it? Isn't the point 16 16 MR LIBSON: Exactly. Well, it goes to the factual pleading, 17 17 of these things precision? 18 A. (Mr Welch) The point of this is: this same -- this blue and we'll come to that. 18 19 My last question to Mr Welch. At slide 37 that you 19 turquoise box and this red turquoise box are the exact 20 produced today, responding to page 59 of Mr Radley's 20 same size in my display, and you can see that the 21 handwriting characteristics of the first five elements 22 A. (Mr Welch) Slide what number, I'm sorry? 22 fit within that or very closely to that, to the 23 Q. 37. 23 questioned signature and to the known signature. So 24 A. (Mr Welch) Yes. 24 it's relative. It's relative. And that's going off 25 Q. Have you got that in front of you? 25 Mr Radley's description. Page 256 Page 254

BSG Resources Limited, BSG Resources (Guinea) Limited and BSG Resources (Guinea) SARL v Republic of Guinea ICSID Case No ARB/14/22 Day 1 -- Hearing on Forensic Expert Evidence 19:00 1 Q. But it's not a reproduction of Mr Radley's material, is 19:03 1 A. (Mr Welch) You will not find this image with the arrows 2 it? It's not a good reproduction? 2 and numbers in my report. 3 A. (Mr Welch) I think it's pretty close. 3 Q. Where will we find other analysis of the movement of the Q. And it's not Mr Radley's description either, is it? 4 signature at R-24? 5 A. (Mr Welch) Will we find what? 5 Where is it in Mr Radley's description? 6 A. (Mr Welch) Paragraph 281: Q. An analysis of the movement of R-24? 7 "As a general point and one which is particularly 7 A. (Mr Welch) In the report? 8 related to issues previously raised, if one looks at the 8 Q. Yes, a narrative analysis of the movement of R-24. 9 relative proportions of the height to width of the first 9 A. (Mr Welch) You won't find an illustration, but it was in 10 10 five elements (as illustrated with the dotted turquoise fact part of my examination --11 11 Q. Where will we find narrative? 12 Q. Yes, as illustrated in his material, not in your box 12 A. (Mr Welch) -- my examination process. You're not going 13 to find a narrative in the report, no. 14 A. (Mr Welch) That's correct. I created an illustration to 14 Q. So there's no information in the [final] report on the 15 illustrate what Mr Radley was saying from the documents 15 movement of the signature? in the annex, and you can clearly see that those five 16 A. (Mr Welch) I'm sorry, maybe I'm misunderstanding. Are 16 17 characters fit in that same amount of space relationally 17 you asking me if I analysed the movement? 18 and proportionally. 18 Q. I asked you: where in the record do we find the 19 information on which this image is based, so the 19 MR LIBSON: Okay, thank you. 20 20 MR DAELE: Thank you. Can we go to your slide 9, please. movement? In your final report, where do we find on the 21 We discussed for a while about the movement. I think 21 record information in relation to the movement of this you said that this was a new image. 22 particular signature? 23 A. (Mr Welch) I'm sorry, what kind of image? 23 A. (Mr Welch) You won't find the textual information spelt 24 Q. This is a new image that you created for this 24 out in my report, but it absolutely was part of my 25 examination process. And in that regard, in my opinion, presentation? Page 257 Page 259

19:02 1 A. (Mr Welch) Correct.

2 Q. So this image was not in your final report?

3 A. (Mr Welch) It was not in my final report, no.

4 Q. These flèches at the 9 and the 7 and the 3 and the 8 and

5 so forth, indicating the movement, was that work in your

6 final report?

7 A. (Mr Welch) It was part of my observations, absolutely,

8 in the preparation of the final report.

9 Q. So can you show us in the final report where we will

10 find this?

11 A. (Mr Welch) No, I did not put this illustration together

12 in the report.

13 Q. And the work with the flèches, again the movement, where

14 do we find in your final report your analysis of the

15 movement?

16 A. (Mr Welch) It was part of my consideration in the

17 examinations. There are a lot of things that

18 I considered --

19 Q. Can you show us? Because under paragraph 19 again of

20 the PO17 it was explicitly indicated that it should not

21 contain information not in the record. So I'm asking

22. for this -- and please don't interrupt.

MR OSTROVE: Please don't argue with the witness.

24 MR DAELE: Where on the record will we find the information

25 that these flèches and the numbers indicate?

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19:05 1 it's part of the report. And this particular image is

> 2 from the annexes.

3 Q. Is it part of the record?

4 THE PRESIDENT: I think, Mr Daele, you got the answers to

5 the questions. It is then for later if you wish to

6 argue that it was not in the record; that's a different

7 question. These gentlemen do not know everything that

8 is in the record. They have told you what they have

10 MR DAELE: Can you tell us when this was done, when you

11 analysed the movement?

12 A. (Mr Welch) Oh, I analysed the movement as soon as

13 I looked at the signature.

Q. So why is it then not in your final report? 14

15 A. (Mr Welch) Again, I didn't -- every single minutia of

detail is not in that report. In fact, that's probably 16

17 the most exhaustive report insofar as information that's

provided. This particular information didn't --18

19 Q. Can you explain: it was not important enough to put in

20 your final report, but it's important enough to put in

21 a presentation to the Tribunal?

22 A. (Mr Welch) Okay, great question, fair question.

23 The Tribunal -- we're here today to communicate to

24 them and show them clearly the substantial significance

25 of the evidence. In that particular case, I put this

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69 (Pages 257 to 260)

19:06 1 illustration together to show so that they can see the	19:09 1 A. (Mr Welch) No.
2 movement, the creation of the signature, the evidence	2 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Because I understand your answer to
3 that supports it, along with the fine detail in each one	3 paragraph 88 of your report, that you have the various
4 of these signatures for the individuals that I've	4 elements for it. But what you don't see is the
5 identified.	5 sequencing of the formation, so where you start with 1
6 So for the purposes of clarifying and presenting	6 and you end up with 8 or 9, actually. So what was
7 this before this honourable Tribunal today, I wanted to	7 the reason that you then put it forward here in that
8 make sure that they were clear and understood	8 way, which we indeed do not see in paragraph 88?
9 everything.	9 A. (Mr Welch) Because I wanted to make sure that the
10 Q. If we go to paragraph 88 of the final report, where you	10 Tribunal clearly understood the significance of the
11 analyse the signature, you talk about:	formation of these particular signatures, along with the
12 " the characteristics observed include height	12 detail that it provides.
13 relations, proportions, spacial relations, hooks,	13 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Okay, thank you.
tapered strokes, and retraces."	14 MR DAELE: Can we go to slide 16, please. This is a slide
15 (Pause to locate the document)	in which you analyse, if I'm correct, the length of the
	16 vertical strokes?
You do not talk about movement; is that correct?	
17 A. (Mr Welch) It's absolutely part of my examination	
18 process, is the movement.	18 Q. Was that work that's included in the final report?
19 Q. But you've not included it in your final report. Okay.	19 A. (Mr Welch) That was work that was conducted during the
20 A. (Mr Welch) That's not true.	20 course of my examinations.
21 Q. Can you show it to me?	21 Q. Is it in the final report?
22 A. (Mr Welch) Every aspect of this relates to the movement:	22 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, in the conclusions. It's based and
the height relations, the proportions, the spacial	23 embedded in the conclusions.
relations, the hooks, the tapered strokes, the retraces.	24 Q. Can you show me where we find it in the final report?
25 I've gone over that today.	25 A. (Mr Welch) You're not going to find that wording in the
Page 261	Page 263
1 ugo 201	1 ugc 203
19:08 1 Q. Yes, we spent ten minutes to analyse the movement of the signature. Where do we find this in your report? Why 3 are you sure that 1 is 1 and 3 is 3? 4 THE PRESIDENT: I'm sorry, the expert has just answered that height relations, proportions, spacial relations, hooks, 6 tapered strokes and retraces all are dealing with 7 movement. You may disagree with that, but that is the answer which I have noted down. 9 MR DAELE: Your slide here talks about "formation of signature". Where do we find your analysis of 10 formation? 12 A. (Mr Welch) I just expressed that in my last response. 13 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: May I ask the question differently, 14 Mr Daele, if you allow me? 15 MR DAELE: Of course. 16 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: This is slide 9 you see on the screen, on which Mr Daele is asking you questions. 18 A. (Mr Welch) Correct. 19 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: In response to what did you prepare this slide? 21 A. (Mr Welch) In preparation for this hearing.	19:11 1 report. 2 Q. We're not going to find that wording and we're not going 3 to find that image. The red lines, the work that you 4 have done here, we're not going to find it in the final 5 report. 6 MR OSTROVE: Excuse me, Madam President. I have to say, 6 first of all, Mr Daele had an opportunity at the 8 beginning to object to and he started off by asking 9 about aspects of the report that he considered were not 10 on the record and were therefore a violation, under his 11 interpretation, of paragraphs 19 and 20 of the 12 [procedural order]. We questioned Mr Welch, and he 13 introduced these slides into the record. 14 But now Mr Daele is going back on a different point. 15 He's not asking follow-up questions about the analysis 16 presented by Mr Welch; he's entering into a forensic 17 test of trying to argue his point about whether or not 18 these documents comply with paragraphs 19 and 20 of 19 Procedural Order No. 17, which is something that can be 20 done, I submit, in argument or in post-hearing briefs, 21 and does not require going back to Mr Welch, reopening
 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: Yes, but was it in response to the Radley report? A. (Mr Welch) No. 	questions that were not discussed during our examination, but simply goes to a philosophical question about the nature of a demonstrative
23 Radley report?	23 examination, but simply goes to a philosophical question
 23 Radley report? 24 A. (Mr Welch) No. 25 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: To something that you read? 	23 examination, but simply goes to a philosophical question 24 about the nature of a demonstrative 25 MR DAELE: It's not philosophical; it's based on what has
23 Radley report? 24 A. (Mr Welch) No.	 examination, but simply goes to a philosophical question about the nature of a demonstrative

19:12 1 19:15 1 been presented to the Tribunal. These red arrows there should be a trace in the report. THE PRESIDENT: I understand when you say it was "considered 3 MR OSTROVE: If you listened to the end of my comment 3 in the report" that it was considered in the formation 4 instead of interrupting me, you would have heard that 4 of your examination process, but you have not written 5 5 down anything about it. If I misunderstand you, of I said: a philosophical question about what it means to 6 have a demonstrative exhibit. 6 course you will correct me. 7 So Mr Welch has already testified that this was put 7 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, so we go again to a similar comment on 8 8 the Asher Avidan, where I state: in the record in response to Mr Radley, and this is 9 9 "... reveal[s] ... fluency with good line quality, a demonstrative exhibit. To start questioning him about 10 10 pen pressure variation, hooks, and tapered strokes." whether that was previously in the record, the arrows, 11 Again, I consider this part of my examination 11 I think is a harassment of the witness for a forensic 12 12 point about your argument on paragraphs 19 and 20. And process in the report. 13 with respect, I don't think it's appropriate. 13 MR DAELE: Do you talk about formation in what you just 14 MR DAELE: I want to test, as 19 sets out, whether this is 14 15 work, whether this is information that was on the record 15 A. (Mr Welch) No. 16 or not. So for each of the slides, I want to test 16 Q. Okay, thank you. whether this information was on the record or not. And 17 A. (Mr Welch) But --17 18 we will see for each of these slides that the answer 18 Q. So the same goes for the signature R-29? will be negative. 19 19 A. (Mr Welch) Again, I'm just going to restate for the 20 MR OSTROVE: And with respect, that can be argued, the 20 record that formation is absolutely part of the 21 examination process and that is embedded into our 21 information about --22 MR DAELE: No, I want to hear it with evidence from the 22 23 experts, now they are here. 23 THE PRESIDENT: Excuse me. Is this slide responsive to 24 THE PRESIDENT: I think I understood this to have been drawn 24 Mr Radley's comments? 25 up in response to Mr Radley's comments. 25 A. (Mr Welch) No. Page 265 Page 267 19:16 1 THE PRESIDENT: No. This is an explanation like you had in 19:14 1 MR DAELE: We just heard about the previous slides: the answer was no. THE PRESIDENT: No, I'm speaking about slide 16 now. 3 A. (Mr Welch) Correct, to illustrate for the Tribunal. 4 I understood slide 9 to be different. We can argue MR DAELE: Can we go to slide 44, please. Do we find 5 5 about that one. information on the record where you analyse the vertical similarity of signature R-28? 6 MR DAELE: Mm-hm. THE PRESIDENT: So this was in response to Mr Radley's 7 A. (Mr Welch) Again, this was evaluated in my examination 7 8 criticism. 8 process and is embedded into the report, and was We can do the same exercise with the other slides -considered during the examination process. 9 10 This particular image was put together after reading 10 MR DAELE: Can we go to slide 41 then, please. This 11 Mr Radley's report to show that these characteristics 11 contains information about the formation of the 12 are similar with those habits of Mr Asher, or 12 signature on R-28, and I remember you said there are 13 19 movements. Is this information that was on the 13 Avidan Asher. Q. Slide 46, the "Rounded Arc End Similarity"? 14 record? 15 A. (Mr Welch) This is part of my report and the examination 15 A. (Mr Welch) Same response. Q. No, 46. (Pause) Is this also a slide that was prepared 16 process, yes. 17 Q. Was it on the record? Will we find narrative in your 17 in response to Mr Radley? 18 A. (Mr Welch) Again, this would be the same response as my 18 final report about the 19 movements of the signature? 19 A. (Mr Welch) You will not find the narrative, but it is 19 last. 20 Q. Slide 48, "Variations in Loop Sizes"? 20 absolutely part of my examination and considered in the 21 A. (Mr Welch) Again, the response would be the same as the 21 report. 22

23 Q. Slide 50, "L-Shaped element similarity"?

A. (Mr Welch) Response would be the same as the last.

25 PROFESSOR VAN DEN BERG: When you say the "Response would be

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22

24

Q. Can you show us where it is considered?

THE PRESIDENT: I think the expert already said there is no

25 MR DAELE: But he said it's "considered in the report", so

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19:19 1 the same as the last", that includes it is responsive to	19:22 1	admonition not to speak to anyone about your evidence as
2 Mr Radley's	2	long as you're not released from testimony.
3 A. (Mr Welch) Yes, sir, that's correct.		MR LAPORTE: And that includes each other too, correct? I'm
4 MR DAELE: Slide 53, the "Variation Exh[i]bited in	4	just thinking if we're going to put together a summary
5 Downstroke"?	5	statement I just want to understand the rules.
6 A. (Mr Welch) The response would be the same as the last.		THE PRESIDENT: No, I understand the rule unless anyone
7 Q. Slide 55?	7	has different views and wants to put them forward to
8 A. (Mr Welch) That response would also be the same as the 9 last.	8 9	be that you can speak among yourselves. What you cannot do is speak with third persons, whoever they are.
9 last. 10 Q. Slide 57?		MR LAPORTE: Sure, okay.
11 A. (Mr Welch) That response would be the same as the last		MR WELCH: Yes.
12 also.		THE PRESIDENT: About the case. You can order dinner, of
13 Q. Slide 28?	13	course!
14 A. (Mr Welch) That response would be the same as the last.	14	Tomorrow we will start with the Claimants' expert,
15 Q. And 30?	15	Mr Radley we have the timing here; I hope we can
16 A. (Mr Welch) That response would be the same as the last.	16	stick to that and then we hear the Respondent's
17 Q. 31?	17	experts. Thereafter, we may have concluding remarks
18 A. (Mr Welch) That response would be the same as the last.	18	from the experts. You will have listened to what the
19 Q. 32?	19	party experts will put forward tomorrow. We will see
20 A. (Mr Welch) That response would also be the same as the	20	whether we have any additional final questions for you.
21 last.	21	And then we will have the closing statements, for which
22 Q. 35?	22	we also have a time indicated.
23 A. (Mr Welch) And that response would be the same as the	23	Is there any issue that we should address now?
24 last.	24	I understand there's something on the Claimants' side.
25 Q. And 37 we've already seen.	25	MR LIBSON: As we come to the end of a very long day, for
Page 269		Page 271
1 10.20 1 A (M. W-1-L) V	10 04 1	
19:20 1 A. (Mr Welch) You've already done that.	19:24 1	which we thank the Tribunal and everyone else for
2 MR DAELE: Okay, thank you very much. I have no further	2	sitting late, we face exactly the issue that we
2 MR DAELE: Okay, thank you very much. I have no further questions.	2 3	sitting late, we face exactly the issue that we identified in our email last night, which is that we are
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19:26 1	evening. As James said, I came prepared with	19:30 1	introduced into the record are the slides that were
2	a presentation which is not appropriate now, in light of	2	referred to by the experts in answer to questions; all
3	what was presented last night. I haven't had the	3	the others are not. The Secretary will circulate a list
4	opportunity of collecting material that I could have	4	with the slides in a moment.
5	done. I have able to get some material via the	5	It also struck me, hearing your answers to the
6	telephone with my office.	6	Claimants' counsel, that there are two slides that you
7	To be quite frank, to prepare a new presentation,	7	prepared not in response to Mr Radley but just to better
8	especially bearing in mind the huge amount of new	8	explain your train of thought in the report, but that
9	information that's been presented, I would normally ask	9	are not in the report, and these are slides 9 and 41.
10	for a day or two. It's now 7.30. There are going to be	10	The Tribunal thinks that since they are not responsive
11	significant problems in me getting something down.	11	and they were not contained in your report earlier on,
12	The only thing that I can think of is that	12	we should not accept those into the record.
13	PowerPoint is lovely, you can do very pretty diagrams,	13	So, having said this, the Secretary will make a list
14	but it is very time-consuming when you're looking at	14	of the slides that are effectively in the record. And
15	these diagrams and what have you. What I can possibly	15	I should also mention that the PDF presentation is not
16	do is take the illustrations and hand-annotate them, and	16	in the record. Of course the transcript is in the
17	presumably we can get them copied.	17	record, but that is not additional documentation. So we
18	Again, there are some references, there's one or two	18	are clear on what the basis is, and what is in and what
19	particular references which I have obtained this	19	is out.
20	afternoon that again really would be better as	20	MR LIBSON: I mean, just in terms of timing, we're not going
21	a handout, I feel. It's not the sort of thing that I'm	21	to have anything, realistically, until we turn up
22	going to get on to a PowerPoint in any sort of time.	22	tomorrow.
23	And that is the only way that I feel I can really	23	THE PRESIDENT: That is a different question. I was just
24	contribute. As I say, I am unable, obviously, to access	24	saying what we consider now from the PowerPoint slides
25	my library. There's various quotations and what have	25	of the Tribunal-appointed experts to be in the record,
	D. 272		D 275
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19:28 1	you put forward from a number of books. I am not in	19:32 1	and that is much less material than the full slide
2	a position to extract from my library the quotations	2	presentation.
3	that I would like to, which obviously support my case.	3	Now, the rule was that you can give your
4	From that point of view, as I say, I'm going to be	4	presentation when you start speaking, unless it has
5	very limited in what I can do tomorrow, and the only way	5	demonstratives, which then should be given earlier; that
6	that I can see it is by hand-annotation and hopefully	6	is, the night before. But now we are already past the
7	getting enough copies, if we can organise copies to be	7	deadline. The same applies actually for the
8	taken.	8	Respondent's experts.
9	THE PRESIDENT: There's no magic about PowerPoints. It's	9	When do you think you can exchange this between
10	one technique; there are other techniques. So if you	10	counsel?
11	want to do annotations and hand them in, that's fine.	11	MR LIBSON: Just tomorrow morning.
12	You have come here after having filed a report, and	12	MR OSTROVE: I don't know if we're on the record or off the
13	we are just interested, having now heard the Tribunal's	13	record for this.
14	experts comment on your report, in your reactions.	14	THE PRESIDENT: We can do this off the record.
15	That's what we want to hear. So I'm sure you can handle	15	(7.33 pm)
16	this very well.	16	(A discussion took place off the record)
17	MR RADLEY: Yes. There is nothing like an illustration:	17	(7.37 pm)
18	a picture speaks a thousand words. That I'm not going	18	THE PRESIDENT: So with respect to documents to be exchanged
19	to able to do. I can obviously annotate copies, and if	19	before the hearing tomorrow, do we have an agreement?
20	we can get those handed round and we can actually look	20	And, if so, what is it?
21	at pieces of paper, that's the best way forward,	21	MR LIBSON: The agreement from our side is that we will
22	I think, in the long run.	22	bring whatever we are going to rely upon to this
23	(The members of the Tribunal confer)	23	building at 7.45 tomorrow to have it copied, and then we
24	THE PRESIDENT: Maybe I should clarify one point, because	24	will distribute it thereafter.
25		25	THE DESIDENT. Defense the bearing?
	you spoke of materials being introduced. What has been	25	THE PRESIDENT: Before the hearing?
		23	
	you spoke of materials being introduced. What has been Page 274	23	Page 276

19:37 1	MR LIBSON: Yes.	19:40	1	THE PRESIDENT: Je vous en prie.
2	THE PRESIDENT: Fine.		2	Good evening to everyone.
3	Have you heard what Mr Libson said?		3	(7.40 pm)
4	MR OSTROVE: Yes, that's fine. We would of course like, if		4	(The hearing adjourned until 9.00 am the following day)
5	possible, if we have someone here at that time, to		5	(The hearing adjourned until 7.00 ain the following day)
6	receive the copies right away at 7.45, so we have some		6	
7	advance time to be prepared. The copies will be		7	
8	commencing at 7.45? That's fine.		8	
9	THE PRESIDENT: You get the first copy, let's put it that		9	
10	way.	1		
11	Fine. Is there anything else we should deal with	1		
12	now?	1		
13	MR OSTROVE: We just wanted to put on the record	1		
14	an objection to the refusal to accept the demonstratives	1.		
15	and presentations created by the experts, which we	1.		
16	believe complied with Articles 19 and 20 of Procedural	1		
17	Order 17. We believe it's unfortunate for the Tribunal	1		
18	not to have the benefit of the full demonstrative	1		
19	exhibits.	1		
20	THE PRESIDENT: Fine. Noted.	2	0	
21	So I thank everyone for their cooperation. It was	2	1	
22	a very long day, but we did achieve what we had to	2	2	
23	achieve today. So now we can go to work and get some	2	3	
24	rest as well, to continue tomorrow.	2	4	
25	Mr Welch, Mr LaPorte, thank you very much for your	2	5	
	D 277			P 270
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19:39 1	explanations today. And I should specifically thank the			
2	interpreters and the court reporters for having stayed			
3	on that long.			
4	Mr Ostrove wants to add something?			
5	MR OSTROVE: With apologies. A question for the preparation			
6	of the closing arguments. I think there was some			
7	ambiguity although maybe I'm misremembering it as			
8	to whether the closing arguments will address only the			
9	question of recusal and admissibility of the experts and			
10	the expert report respectively, or whether it is simply			
11	to be focused on that, with additional argument about			
12	what we've heard.			
13	THE PRESIDENT: The "focus" language was deliberate, in the			
14	sense that we did not want the parties to be deprived			
15	[of] saying something else if they feel that they need			
16	to say something orally tomorrow to us. But the most			
17	pressing issue is certainly the one of the			
18	disqualification. And on all other matters there will			
19	be post-hearing briefs, a topic that we will have to			
20	discuss tomorrow at the end of the hearing.			
21	Is it clear enough like this? So our main interest			
22	is disqualification, but if you think you need to speak			
23	about something else during these 45 minutes, then of			
23	course you are not barred from doing it.			
25	MR OSTROVE: Merci.			
23	WIN OSTROVE. WIEICI.			
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