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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
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3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
4	V.	13 CV 6326 (WHP)
5	PREVEZON HOLDINGS, ET AL,	
6	Defendants.	ARGUMENT
7	x	
8		New York, N.Y. May 3, 2017 5:17 p.m.
		3:17 p.m.
10 11	Before:	
12	HON. WILLIAM H. PAULE	CY III,
13		District Judge
14	APPEARANCES	
15 16 17	JOON H. KIM, Acting United States Attorney for Southern District of New York PAUL M. MONTELEONI	the
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22	RENITA SHARMA CORY STRUBLE	
23	-AND- NATALIA VESELNITSKAYA	

prejudicing them with the notion that they must avenge Magnitsky's death through a verdict against Prevezon.

Therefore, the evidence regarding Magnitsky's investigation of the Russian treasury fraud and anything up to his arrest is admissible. Moreover, Magnitsky's arrest is also admissible because it's relevant to the government's theory that Russian officials sought to cover up their alleged crimes and silence the person who uncovered those crimes. However, this Court excludes any evidence pertaining to Magnitsky after his arrest, namely, his prolonged incarceration, death in prison, and posthumous prosecution, on the basis that its prejudicial effects substantially outweighs its probative value.

Moreover, the government has noted in its briefing that it does not intend to introduce any evidence regarding the international community's reaction to Magnitsky's death, including the United States' passage of the Magnitsky Act.

This Court agrees that such evidence should not be introduced at trial.

Let's turn to Prevezon's motion in limine No. 3, hearsay reports concerning the Russian treasury fraud, which, as I understand it, is now narrowed to the report of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Does anybody have anything to add to the arguments they've advanced in their papers?

MR. REED: 1 Thank you, your Honor. May I hand up just one document? 2 3 THE COURT: Yes. What is it? MR. REED: 4 It's in the record, your Honor, as Exhibit 5 I believe it's a declaration of Andreas Gross. 402-2.6 Your Honor, in the spirit of being brief, I'll cut 7 right to the four-factor test. Under this rule, 803(22), there is a four-factor test 8 9 that the court looks at to assess whether there is sufficient 10 trustworthiness, and I just want to quickly tick through them. 11 THE COURT: I really read all of this in the briefs. 12 I really don't need it. 13 MR. REED: Okay, your Honor. 14 Then let me just highlight the last factor, which is 15 the risk of an improper motivation or political influence. think that weighs heavily and strongly against the admission of 16 17 this document. If you look at the very first paragraph of Mr. Gross's --18 19 THE COURT: I agree. 20 MR. REED: Okay. 21 THE COURT: Let me hear from the government. 22 MR. REED: Thank you, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: I don't mean to be curt, but the fact is 24 that we have to make, as the poet said, concessions to the

mortality of man. And I got your arguments. Let's see if the

H53VPREA government can disabuse me. 1 2 MR. REED: Sure. 3 The last thing I want is an opportunity to snatch 4 defeat from the jaws of --5 THE COURT: Right. 6 MS. PHILLIPS: Your Honor, we believe that the report 7 does meet the 803(8) test, and that --THE COURT: Even though the author of the report is 8 9 unwilling to stand behind it and submit to a deposition because 10 he'd be humiliated? 11 MS. PHILLIPS: To be clear, your Honor, that was, first of all, hearsay, in and of itself, based upon a 12 conversation between counsel. But I can fill out the rest of 13 14 that, having spoken with his representatives. 15 THE COURT: But the report is replete, isn't it, with Gross's opinions and personal evaluations of the witness's 16 17 credibility? MS. PHILLIPS: It is, your Honor, but we only seek to 18 introduce it for very limited purposes. 19 20 THE COURT: The government always says that. Okay?

They always say that.

MS. PHILLIPS: The point is that today it would be inappropriate to exclude it in its entirety. We're certainly willing to come to the Court on a limited case-by-case basis.

THE COURT: I disagree.

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MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: This Court grants Prevezon's motion to exclude the Gross report primarily on the basis that the report's principal focus is on a subject that this Court has already excluded: The circumstances surrounding Magnitsky's death. And it also, in my judgment, suffers from a lack of trustworthiness, having read it.

These factors, taken together, present the risk that the jury will be confused by the report's contents and opinions and distracted from the real claims at issue. Of the four factors that courts look to determine the trustworthiness of a public report, the factors regarding timeliness of the investigation, whether the assembly or any other of its subcommittees conducted a hearing, and possible motivational problems weigh against finding that the report is trustworthy.

First, the parliamentary assembly commissioned this report several years after the events in question. Even if this Court measured the time from the primary event investigated, Magnitsky's death in November of 2009, almost three years elapsed before the assembly's legal affairs committee passed its resolution appointing Gross as the reporter in November 2012.

Second, there doesn't appear to have ever been an actual hearing conducted following the dissemination of Gross's report or any drafts of his report. While the government

claims that members of the legal affairs committee voted to adopt the draft resolution formed after Gross's investigation without objection, there's no evidence that an actual hearing with the appropriate procedural safeguards was actually conducted.

Finally, the inception of this report appears to have been predicated on a series of events that bring into question certain motivational problems. The Gross report cites "earlier work" of the assembly regarding Magnitsky's death. One of the events that may have colored the investigation from the outset is William Browder's interference with the assembly's work.

In June 2011, it appears that Browder "made an intervention at a parliamentary seminar" at a meeting of the committee that ultimately authorized Gross's involvement in conducting his investigation.

Further, the Gross report is replete with statements from witnesses that are sympathetic to Magnitsky and Browder, among others. There's several individuals who were paid and directed by Hermitage to investigate Magnitsky-related events who were interviewed by Gross.

While Gross cites certain conversations he had with Russian officials and the documents he received from them, those references are eclipsed by the statements and opinions by Browder, Hermitage, and other self-interested parties. By Gross's own admission, he "regrets nevertheless" that he did

not "speak directly with the persons most immediately concerned by the allegations of criminal conspiracy," despite having sought them out. That's the Gross report, paragraph 4.

That omission brings into doubt that Gross "heard both sides of the story," a fact that renders his findings and conclusions unreliable. *In Re Parmalat Securities Litigation*, 477 F. Supp. 2d 637, 641 (S.D.N.Y. 2007).

Most troubling is that the report's author, Andreas Gross, refused to appear for deposition in this action, citing humiliation as the reason. He appears unable to stand behind and defend the findings and conclusions of his report, a decision which only undermines the credibility and trustworthiness of that report. His position, whatever its genesis, has undermined the ability of Prevezon to challenge his conclusions. See Parmalat Securities, 477 F. Supp. 2d 641. In other words, the Gross report is some piece of work, and I mean that in hyperbole.

Accordingly, Prevezon's motion to exclude the report is granted.

Let's turn to Motion No. 4, witness interviews and summaries.

I'll tell you that I don't need to hear argument here.

I think that the hearsay statements that are reflected in the interview summaries or declarations may be considered by the Court for appropriate purposes other than proving the truth of