IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY ABUJA IN THE ABUJA JUDICIAL DIVISION HOLDEN AT JABI - ABUJA

BEFORE: HON. JUSTICE O. C. AGBAZA

COURT CLERKS: UKONU KALU & GODSPOWER EBAHOR

COURT NO: 11

SUIT NO: FCT/HC/CR/204/2019

BETWEEN:

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA......COMPLAINANT

VS

- 1. KENNETH EKWUNNO
- 2. HICKS INTEGRATED SERVICE NIGERIA LTD......DEFENDANTS

RULING

This is a Ruling on the Admissibility or otherwise of a document/Statement made by one Gary Wayne Burke on 15/12/2015 to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission now sought to be tendered in evidence by the Prosecution during the Examination—in—Chief of PW1. The Defendant's Counsel objects to the admissibility of the said document on the ground that the witness who seek to tender the document is not the maker of the document therefore cannot tender same in evidence under the Provision of the Evidence Act, urge court to refuse the document as evidence.

Responding, the Counsel for the Prosecution submits and relies on the relevancy of the Statement and on Section 39(1) of the Evidence Act. Submits further that the witness has sufficiently told the court the

whereabouts of the Complainant who resident in U.S.A and in line with the said Section urge court to admit the document, having laid proper foundation for the Admissibility of the document. Also refers to Section 83(1) (Proviso) of the Evidence Act.

Having carefully considered the submission of Counsel for and against the Admissibility of the document in issue and the judicial authorities cited, I find that the issue which calls for determination is;

"Whether the document in issue is capable of being admissible as evidence"

The document in the instant case is a Statement made by one Gary Wayne Burke to the Complainant. The argument made by the Defendants Counsel is that the document must be tendered by the maker. On the other hand it is the argument of the Prosecution Counsel that the document being relevant to the case is admissible under Section 39(1) of the Evidence Act and also having laid proper foundation the document is admissible under Section 83(1) (Proviso) of the Evidence Act. I have considered the said document and I find that the Statement contained therein are indeed relevant to the case, however it is trite law that relevancy is not the only criteria or condition which a document must satisfy before it could be admitted in evidence.

Section 83(1)(b) of the Evidence Act requires the maker of a document to tender it before it could be admitted in evidence. But by its proviso the need for the maker of the document to tender it before it could be admitted in evidence could be dispensed with. And also where the

document meets the conditions stated in Section 83 2(a) (b) of the

Evidence Act. In this instance, Prosecution Counsel relies on the proviso in

Section 83 (1) (b) of the Evidence Act as ground for court to admit the

document even when the maker is not called to tender the document

however the witness failed to lay proper foundation as required by the

proviso which reads;

"Provided that the condition that the maker of the Statement shall be

called as a witness need not be satisfied if he is dead or unfit by

reason of his bodily or mental condition to attend as a witness of if

he is outside Nigeria and it is not reasonably practicable to secure his

attendance or it all reasonable efforts to find him have been made

without success"

The witness told the court that the maker of the document is in the U.S.A.

without more and this is in my opinion is not sufficient and cogent to

satisfy this proviso, thus fatal to the admissibility of the document and

renders it in admissible I so hold.

From all of these, it is my finding that though the document is relevant; the

objection of the Defendants' Counsel however succeeds. The document

Statement made by Gary Wayne Burke on 15/12/2015 is hereby rejected

as evidence and accordingly marked tendered but rejected.

HON. JUSTICE O. C. AGBAZA

Presiding Judge

16/1/2020

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HUSSAINA GAMBO FOR THE PROSECUTION

EMMANUEL O. ABANG WITH HIM NATHANIEL O. SALIFU FOR THE $\mathbf{1}^{\text{ST}}/\mathbf{2}^{\text{ND}}$ DEFENDANTS