



DEFENSE SANS FRONTIERE - AVOCATS SOLIDAIRES

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**MISSION REPORT DSF-AS - ISTANBUL - CHD Trial
HEARING BEFORE THE 37th HIGH CRIMINAL CHAMBER (HIGH CRIMINAL
COURT) OF THE BAKIRKÖY COURT OF ISTANBUL
September 10, 2018**

Report of the State of Emergency Symposium, October 7 to 9

Mission Objectives:

- To support our colleagues,
- Witness the proceedings of the hearing,
- Defend the fundamental principles of the profession, including the freedom to the defense, and respect of a fair trial.

1. Background on the political context:

These cases follow on from the victory of the "yes" vote to the referendum on Sunday, 16 April 2017, which allowed President Erdogan to establish a super presidency and to hold unprecedented powers, allowing him to control not only the executive, but also the legislative and judicial powers.

According to two of the 18 articles (immediately implemented) of the Fundamental Law which will come into force in 2019:

- The head of State may be the leader of his party;
- The Head of State becomes the "High Council of Judges and Prosecutors" in charge of appointing and removing court staff

He will appoint 12 of the 15 members of the Constitutional Court, and six of the 13 members of the High Council of Judges and Prosecutors. Parliament will choose the other seven.

In September 2018, a decree-law gave the President the power to control over professional organisations, foundations and trade unions, which includes the professional bodies and the Bar Associations...

Arrests of lawyers on account of their professional practice as defence counsel happen daily...

2. Reminder of the procedures followed by DSF-AS in Turkey:

1/ "KCK2" file: DSF-AS, together with other professional organisations of European lawyers, has responded to the call of our colleagues launched in 2012, to follow the so-called "**KCK2**" trial involving 46 lawyers arrested throughout Turkey in 2011 and tried since July 2012. What these lawyers have in common is that they have been, during a period, defender of the Kurdish opponent Oçalan, of whom they are accused of being accomplices. Judged initially before a special court sitting in SILIVRI prison compound, the case was sent back in April 2014, before the **18th Chamber of the Court in Istanbul** because of the abolition of the exceptional jurisdictions. At that time, the last detainees were released. From one referral to the next, the proceedings continue without the documents of the prosecution, challenged by the defence, to be produced in the original to be examined... despite successive requests from the court. **This case will return to the October 30, 2018 hearing.**

2/ CHD 1 file: subsequently, DSF-AS supported fellow members of the defence team of the so-called "KCK2" case and the lawyers' association "**CHD**", very militant to defend lawyers before the Special Court of SILIVRI for incitement and complicity in terrorism. They were released in April 2014 during the referral of their case to the **19th Chamber of the Court in Istanbul** after the abolition of the special jurisdiction of Silivri. As in the previous one, referrals follow another one since then with the same lack of formal evidence. The lawyers appear free except for 8 of them detained for other reasons.

This file will return at the hearing on October 24, 2018.

3/ OHD file: DSF-AS also supported lawyers who are members of the Association of Lawyers for Freedom "**OHD**" which campaigns for an independent justice, liberties, respect for laws and international conventions ratified by Turkey and to denounce the malfunctioning of the judiciary Turkish system, conditions of detention, massacres of civilian populations, the violence and outrages upon human dignity and systematic repression of the Kurdish people.

52 defendants are thus prosecuted before the **14th Chamber of the Istanbul Court**, including 40 lawyers. 12 of them are also members of the "KCK2" trial, in particular Ramazan DEMIR and Ayse ACINIKLI, arrested in March 2016 and detained from 6 April to 7 September 2016.

These lawyers are also accused of working with members of the THUAD-FED association (Federation of associations of the families or relatives of convicted or detained persons). This association, like the OHD or the CHD, is considered to be a terrorist, which means its members are terrorists...

It should be remembered that 300 associations were banned by decree in 2016.

In addition, in this OHD file, **our colleague Ramazan DEMIR** is accused of an additional charge of **"terrorist propaganda"** for:

- Posting on Facebook decisions by the ECHRt condemning the Turkish State for violation of Human Rights in response to complaints that he had filed in various cases.
- Having participated in the demonstration in Gezi Park against the destruction of the park to build a real estate complex and publishing photos on Facebook of this event.
- Protesting the curfew imposed in southern Turkey - particularly in the Kurdish region - and the serious consequences that followed for the population.

This case was returned on **6 September 2018** before the Court of CAGLAYAN. Followed by two members of DFS-AS, a **separate report was drafted, attached hereafter in this report. It has been postponed until 11 December 2018.**

4/ "Propaganda" file: DSF-AS has been asked by our colleagues to support 18 lawyers who are being prosecuted for publicly protesting on 15 September 15 2015, against violations of fundamental rights committed at CIZRE on the population; of the hundred or so lawyers who participated in this pacifist movement of protest, 18 of them, including Ramazan DEMIR, Ercan KANAR, Hüseyin BOGATEKIN and Ebru TIMTIK, defenders in the KCK2 case, are suffering from these prosecution; they appear free except for 3 who are detained for other reasons. All are accused of terrorist propaganda. The first hearing in this case was held before the 36th Chamber of the Istanbul Court on 10 May 2018.

This case will return to the hearing on 8 November 2018.

5/ Case CHD2: Finally, DSF-AS was **again asked** to support 20 lawyers, all members of the CHD (and for 8 of them also prosecuted in the "CHD1" case) arrested between September and December 2017, and have since been detained except for three who have been released.

In this trial, the 20 lawyers being prosecuted were appearing for accession and leadership of a terrorist organization.

These acts are punishable by 7 to 20 years of criminal imprisonment.

This case came for the first time to the hearing of the 37th chamber of the BAKIRKOİ Court in Istanbul on 10 September 2018, and is reported hereafter in this report.

a. Conduct of the mission: Trial CHD 2 (10-15 September)

A large delegation of European lawyers (Italian, German, Swiss, French) had come to follow the week's hearings.

Several Turkish Bar Association Presidents, including the President of the Istanbul Bar, were also present.

The court was initially determined to hear the lawyers by videoconference, scattered in prisons far away from Istanbul, except for two of them detained in Istanbul. After 3 days of hunger strike led by our colleagues during the week before the trial began, the newly appointed President finally decided to bring them to the hearing. As a result, it was announced later that the hearings would last whole week.

The hearing was scheduled for 10:00am. As usual, it was preceded by a pre-meeting at 9:00am with our defense colleagues. The Consulate General, which had sent a delegation to the October 6 hearing, informed us of the impossibility for them to be present at this hearing.

At the entrance to the court there was a large police force and difficulties were opposed to us entering the courthouse through a side door reserved to lawyers and court personnel without being bag searched, as wished by our Colleagues.

After discussions between our Turkish colleagues and the police force, it was decided to get international lawyers in through a public entrance with a single control of our bags and professional cards.

The international lawyers then gathered in the lawyers' room to make an update of the procedure and the facts against our colleagues.

Arriving in front of the courtroom at about 10:30, we waited 15 minutes before being informed of a change of room to a larger room due to a very large number of people that came to attend the trial. We then waited another long hour before entering the courtroom.

The trial finally began at approximately 11:45am.

The hearing



The audience, which was very large, stood up at the beginning of the hearing to applaud at length the arrival of the accused lawyers. The applause was repeated several times in the course of the debates, during each other's speeches.



The public is composed largely of the families and clients of our accused colleagues, including families of miners who died in the mining disaster of Soma (301 dead people).

Are also present the Association for Mutual Aid with the Families of political Prisoners (TAYAD), deputies from the People's Democratic Party (HDP, left, pro-Kurdish) and the Republican People's Party (CHP, Social Democratic and Kemalist) and many European trade unionists.

DEFENSE SANS FRONTIERE - AVOCATS SOLIDAIRES

Defence lawyers, also very numerous, are separated from their clients by a double row of gendarmes and anti-terrorist police officers surrounding the accused persons.

The court is composed of three judges, including the president, who is in his forties, newly appointed, and the Prosecutor.

In opening the hearing, the President states that, as a newly appointed, he is badly aware of this voluminous file and that he is aware that many people present in the room have more experience than he does...

Then he proceeds to identify the present defendants:

- Ahmet MANDACI
- Aycann CICEK
- Aysegül CAGATAY
- Aytac ÜNSAL
- Barkin TIMTIK
- Behic ASCI
- Didem BAYDAR ÜNSAL
- Ebru TIMTIK
- Engin GÖKOGLU
- Naciye DEMIR
- Özgür YILMAZ
- Süleyman GÖKTEN
- Sükriye ERDEN
- Yagmur EREREN EVIN
- Zehra ÖZDEMİR
- Ezgi ÇAKIR
- Selçuk KOZAGACLI
- Yaprak TURKMEN

Arrest warrants have been issued for Günay DAG and Oya ASLAN, absent from the hearing.

All are members of the *Progressive Lawyers Association* (CHD) and the majority of them are also lawyers from the *People's Law Office* (HHB).

Our Colleagues were indicted between September and December 2017. Their offices and homes were searched.

They are all in pre-trial detention, with the exception of Ezgi ÇAKIR, who was the subject of a placement under judicial supervision to enable her to look after her 3-year-old daughter, as her husband was also prosecuted and held in detention provisional in the same case.

The debates

Defense lawyers are complaining about the conditions under which the trial is being held, all of them are unable to sit down due to insufficient seating in the courtroom.

First defense lawyer requests that the special anti-terrorist forces present in the courtroom (about 15-20 people) leave because they have no reason to be present in addition to the gendarmerie forces (approximately 30 persons), used for escorts and for maintaining order in the courtroom. His request was not granted.

Our colleague Ayse ACINIKLI then speaks. *"All the people prosecuted are colleagues"*, she says.

She reminds the Tribunal of the Havana principles on the rights of the defence and the guarantees relating to the exercise of the legal profession adopted by the United Nations.

"Under both national and international law, all lawyers must be able to carry out their missions without hindrance and to express themselves freely.

This is not possible here. The Lawyer's independence is constantly being violated.

Lawyers can be members of organizations in addition to their professional practice, it's a right, it's not a crime.

"Under the terms of the indictment, the accused persons are charged with membership in a terrorist organization, but the charge is actually only to be a defense lawyer".

At this point the President informs her that due to a technical problem, her comments could not be recorded, that she regrets.

A third defence lawyer, recalls that according to the Law on Lawyers, the Prosecutor in charge of an investigation against a lawyer applies for a prior authorization to the Minister of Justice before any action or investigation. In the present case, this authorisation was neither requested nor given. Consequently, the procedure must be stopped and the accused persons released pending the Ministry's decision on the appropriateness of the investigation.

A new defence lawyer gives an example of a case where the defence Lawyers had made the same criticism, requiring that the authorisation is sought from the Ministry of Justice (after one year of investigation). The judges upheld this request and stopped the ongoing trial in order to apply for this authorization.

A hearing suspension is announced. The judges withdraw to deliberate on the need to stop the trial in order to apply for an investigation authorisation to the Ministry of Justice.

DEFENSE SANS FRONTIERE - AVOCATS SOLIDAIRES

The chairman of the CHD is shouting that they will continue to fight. Members of the public who support him answer him. He is applauded at length by the audience.

After 10 minutes the hearing resumes. The judges refuse to ask authorization to the Ministry of Justice on the grounds that the charge is serious - "form and "run an illegal organization" and "be a member of an illegal organization" - and that it doesn't fall under the Law for Lawyers. This is why the matter is tried by the *High Criminal Court* and not by the *Criminal Court* (NB: there are two first-level criminal courts, the *Criminal Court* and the *High Criminal Court* for the most serious crimes. The court of appeal is the *High Court*).

Then, the President reminds the defendants of their rights (right to silence, right to a lawyer, etc.) while telling them "*you are lawyers, you know your rights*".

The indictment being 512 pages long, the President asks the defence lawyers if they have read it and if it is possible for them to proceed only with the reading of a summary.

At that moment, one of our colleagues gave him the list of the present delegations to be put inside the file.

The President announces that he would read statements from anonymous witnesses and by an identified witness: Berk ERCAN (testimonies of 19 July 2017, 25 August 2017, 23 October 2017 and 3 March 2018).

Our Colleagues are accused of having been lawyers for the members of the DHKP/C, an organization considered to be a terrorist organization, and for meeting their clients several times in prison and for having informed them of their rights.

It is here the very exercise of the legal profession that is being prosecuted, the Prosecutor assimilating lawyers to the people they defend.

In addition, the debates are supposed to be recorded by a system of transcription during their interventions. This system failed on the day of the hearing.

A defense lawyer requests a suspension to confer with their clients and decide whether they agree to give their written statements in court and not being recorded.

A one-hour break is scheduled at 1:30pm. We're having lunch at the court cafeteria with our Turkish and European colleagues.

Hearing resumes at 2:30pm.

Selçuk KOZAGACLI, lawyer and President of the CHD, speaks for an advocacy for the Profession for 1 hour and 15 minutes.



He first of all thanks the international observers for coming.

He then talks to the judges: *"We have a positive image of you because you're trying to do things in a legal way.*

But I do not trust you because I do not trust the Turkish judiciary system. I don't feel like I'm in court. You give the impression of being a court, but you are not. You look like you are doing justice, but you do not. You are just a facade. The Germans, French, etc. who are here know that there is no justice.

A famous judge, John Marshal, said that a good lawyer is the one who leads the judge to reach reality.

What you're doing does not allow you to reach reality. Putting someone in prison for a long time, torturing him, oppressing his family, is not the right way to reach reality. Shame on you. We are only doing our job of lawyer.

Our first role is to prevent torture, even if the accused is a criminal.

You are judging the work of lawyers. If you can find a single lawyer in Turkey who says that what we did is not the normal work of a lawyer, so I will take your grief.

Two policemen who are here are the ones who beat me up in the police station to get my fingerprints. Did you have to do that to take my fingerprints?

DEFENSE SANS FRONTIERE - AVOCATS SOLIDAIRES

We cannot be asked to act like in the American system and demand that we say the "truth, nothing but the truth, the whole truth" because an organization that one day is a legal organization with which a Ministry discusses, may, on the following day, be considered a terrorist organization.

If you are asking me if I have any regrets when a person prosecuted for terrorism is released, I'm asking if you had enough evidence for keeping her imprisoned.

If I did defend the parents of the victims of the Soma massacre, it is not to bring light on me, it is because it was my job.

You are not free. Whatever you decide, no one will be surprised. No one trust you.

I am a social democrat lawyer (socialist). You are asking me if I have any connection with the organizations I defend that are considered to be terrorist organizations. Of course I have links, how else would I be able to defend them?

Do I know people who want to destroy the constitutional order? The answer is yes. Do I think like them? The answer is no. I do not want destroying an order that I helped to build over all these years as a lawyer.

I am in prison next to a bomber who killed 50 people in an Istanbul nightclub. He uses violence against innocent and defenceless victims. Me, I am a lawyer".

He ends by saying, "The Prosecutor tells me that he is going to look for evidence against me. He should be very careful: those who have sought evidence against me are today in prison with me!"

Selçuk KOSAGACLI receives a standing ovation.

A break is declared (to proceed with the recording of this statement)

We take advantage of the break to shake hands with our Colleagues surrounded by two rows of security forces (gendarmes as well as anti-terrorist forces) who try to prevent any contact with both the members of the public, but also with their own lawyers.

When the audience resumes, we feel a large hubbub with shouting and very great commotion and a stampede around the defendants.

The court withdraws. Police officers, called for assistance, enter the courtroom, molest Süleyman GOKTEN and handcuff Selçuk KOZAGACLI.



Finally, it is the defence lawyers who calm down the situation, reminding us that they are not here to fight but to get justice. One of the President of the Bar present is arguing with the police to restore calm. The court comes back!

One will explain us thereafter the reason of this jostling: one of the defendant, Ezgi ÇAKIR, appearing free, tried to get closer to her husband appearing in custody and was violently pushed away by police forces.

When calm returned, Bahri BELEN, a lawyer, speaks out to say that the police officers can only act on the instructions of the Court (which was not the case, the judges and the President of the Tribunal having withdrawn and abandoned any policy of hearing during the general rush), and that if they were acting within the law, there wouldn't be any issues.

Aytac UNSAL, a defendant, then speaks to explain that the defendants did not come to fight with the gendarmes, but they came to explain their difficulties. But they were thrown to the ground and beaten up. *"Insecurity will reign as long as the gendarmes are in this room. We want the perpetrators of the assault to be identified"*.

He explains that the lawyers were trying to talk to their clients during the hearing suspension, but police forces prevented them from doing so. He requests that his comments shall be transcribed and entered into the proceedings.

Defence counsel then requested that an investigation about the gendarmes who have mistreated their Colleagues is open. "The gendarmes have more power than you, gentlemen of the court". The police is blamed for raising the pressure.

At that moment three police officers arrived in the court room and will remain present until the end of the trial.

Another lawyer speaks to thank journalist Canan COSKUN having attended a previous hearing and investigated their trial.

DEFENSE SANS FRONTIERE - AVOCATS SOLIDAIRES

She has published an article implicating a police officer who molested a lawyer, and has provided the identity of the police officer in question in his article. She was strongly sanctioned for that.

The lawyer greets all journalists who practise their profession with dignity. *"We also are in prison because we do our job with dignity".*

The lawyer then explains that the police investigate and refer cases before the courts without evidence because they would be in trouble if they did not do so because of a Policy of minimum number of ongoing business.

"The Counter-Terrorism Branch is obliged to conduct raids such as the one that targeted us. Police officers are indeed under pressure from their superiors who may be transferred if the number of operations decreases".

"Our crime is not to believe in the gods of the State. "(...) "We do not expect a saviour. We are soldiers in our own battle".

Ahmet MANDACI speaks to denounce the accusations of terrorism which are used excessively broadly. He gives an example: when he was arrested, the police had jackets with "Narcotic" (drugs) written in the back. His neighbours got worried and asked if he was a drug dealer. The police said no and that he was accused of terrorism. Neighbours have then be reassured (anyone can be arrested for terrorism).

"According to the Penal Code, the sentence must be individualized, but in practice the indictment with the sentences is the same for everyone.

There is no individualization of charges. In the file, it is simply written "X, criminal lawyer, member of the HHB and DHKP/C".

We don't have any problem with rule making, we have a problem with the application of standards. We have a problem with the system.

The state of emergency was supposed to bring peace according to the government, but in reality the unemployment rate has risen, the number of arrests has increased". (Ahmet MANDACI gives statistics under the state of emergency).

The President interrupts Ahmet MANDACI to tell him that his statement is not relating to the indictment and the case. **Ahmet MANDACI** replies that his statement is linked to his defence.

He then recounts the case of a former magistrate who refused to sentence to death 57 people despite of Government intervention. This magistrate was sent to Eastern Turkey as a sanction, but History finally gave him reason.

DEFENSE SANS FRONTIERE - AVOCATS SOLIDAIRES

"You will be judged by History" and continues his statement for nearly 2 hours.

A break is declared at 7.25pm, until the resumption of the debates the next day.

The debates then continued over 5 days (Monday 10 to Friday 14 September), during which the defendants followed one another to support the memoirs given to Court, each one on a different subject.

This defence, as Ebru Timtik said, was very organized, when the President asked her to think about the other defendants who wished to express themselves: *"we have an agenda Mr. President, only one colleague will be speaking after me (Tuesday, September 11) until 7:30 or 8:00pm"*.

They denounced the bullying and torture they suffered in prison, the conditions of confinement to destabilize them and get confessions, interviews with their lawyers filmed in breach of professional secrecy and confidentiality, the difficulty in receiving proper clothing to dress up...

The social situation, unemployment and drugs were also denounced as factors of crime, especially among young people...

"But I'm not a criminal", says Betric ASCI, "people ask me why I'm going to see my clients in jail, I'm just doing my job!".

I don't know why I was arrested in December 2017, two months after the others", said Yapraï Türkmen, "there is no evidence against me".

At the end of that week of hearings, the President of the Tribunal decided - at the general surprise - to end the pre-trial detention of all lawyers and **remand the case to 19 and 20 February 2019**.

However, **the following day**, Saturday, 15 September, following the appeal by the Prosecutor, **the President reversed his decision and decided to reschedule the detention of 12 prosecuted lawyers**, with the case of 5 others to be submitted to a different court room that finally confirmed the release.

Of the 12 colleagues released, 6 are incarcerated, 6 other were still free ... until when?

The courage of our colleagues in such a difficult and uncertain situation is remarkable.

We must support them.

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b. After the hearing

We were able to have a meeting with the Consul General and the Deputy Consul who, unable to attend the hearing, had wished to have a report.

This meeting allowed us to freely exchange views on the general situation and the situation of our colleagues in particular.

The support of the Consulate is precious for our missions.

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Symposium and Workshop on the State of Emergency in Turkey

(September 7-9)

The hearings in the OHD (6 September 2018) and CHD (10-14 September 2018) trials were the framework for a *workshop* and a *symposium* organized on 7, 8 and 9 September 2018 at the Istanbul Bar Association on the state of the emergency in Turkey.

Present at these hearings, the DFS-AS members followed one another during the 3 days of the symposium.

On Friday, September 7, 2018, 5 workshops were held for lawyers from 2 to 6pm on different themes (prison and detention, workers' rights, rights of defence and attacks against Bar Associations, refugee law, case law of the ECHRT)

The objective was for the confreres to meet, exchange views on the themes dealt with, and the experience of each other and think about solutions to be implemented to fight non-compliance with domestic and international laws. About twenty Turkish lawyers were registered and two international lawyers were able to join them, Hanno BOS, a member of Lawyers for Freedom and Christine Martineau, member of DFS-AS. They benefited from the translation into English of a colleague from Ankara.

Turkish lawyers feel isolated and deprived of the means to act effectively for the respect of rights. They would like to have contacts with NGOs or colleagues particularly involved in proceedings before the ECHRT.

In the workshop on immigration law, the EU/Turkey agreement of April 2016 is unanimously disputed, with some referring to "human trafficking", and of "intimidation of migrants" with serious consequences.

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Colleagues explain all the difficulties faced by these foreigners, for example the situation of Syrians returned from Greece to Turkey, who are in camps, without lawyer for one year most frequently.

An important point is made in understanding the dire situation of the refugees: Turkey has signed and ratified the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 and the New York Protocol of 1968 but with one important reservation: **"protection is limited to nationals of member states of the Council of Europe"**.

The number of refugees from other countries leads to serious problems because the Turkish Administration in charge of this issue is extremely negative.

For several years now, UNHCR has not been relocating these refugees to other countries, and, according to some colleagues, would like to remain on good terms with President Erdogan...

In conclusion, it appears that the rights of asylum seekers and migrants are widely trampled on, lawyers have rarely access to their clients or to the file, and being informed after the rendered decisions, which does not allow proper defense!

On September 8 and 9, 2018, the topics discussed at the symposium held at the House of the Istanbul Bar Association and introduced by the President of the Istanbul Bar Association, Mehmet DURAKOGLU, were the following:

- *Analyzing the state of emergency through international law* (moderated by Turkish lawyer Tugce Duygu Köksal - with the intervention in particular of Thomas Schmidt of the **ELDH**, Robert Sabata Gripekoven of the **EDA**, Patrick Henry of the **CCBE**, Natacha Bracq of the **IBAHRI**, Avi Sing of the **UIA-IROL** and of Dominique Attias of the **FBE**);
- *The state of emergency: a summary* (moderated by Gökmen Yesil of HHB);
- *The role of Bar associations in attacks on the right to defence and on the lawyers as the professionals* (moderated by the President of the Istanbul Bar Association, Mehmet Durakoglu);
- *State of emergency and mass media* (moderated by Prof. Yasemin Giritli Inceoglu);
- *ECHR and constitutional court under State of emergency in Turkey* (moderated by Ramazan Demir, with the participation of the former Turkish judge at the European Human Rights Court, Riza Türmen);
- *The independency of Judiciary* (moderated by Mustafa Karadag).

DEFENSE SANS FRONTIERE - AVOCATS SOLIDAIRES

This symposium was organised with the support of the Bars Associations of Adana, Ankara, Antalya, Bursa, Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Mersin, Sakarya, Sirnak, Tekirdag, Trabzon and Van.

The following organizations participated in the organization of the symposium: *Association of Democratic Judiciary, Judges' Syndicate, European Democratic Lawyers (EAD), European Association of Lawyers for Democracy and World Human Rights (ELDH), Foundation The Day of the Endangered Lawyer, International Democratic Lawyers Association and Consiglio Nazionale Forense,*

Interventions were very critical about the state of emergency still in place and pessimistic about any improvement in the situation in Turkey.

The symposium was held in a serene manner, no doubt thanks to the presence of numerous international participants including Mr. BUCHWALTER, Consul General of France in Istanbul, who came on Saturday.

If the Turkish forces authorities did not intervene in the course of the symposium, they were, however, very present all along Istikal Avenue, immediately close to the House of the Bar Association where the symposium was held.

This strong police presence was intended to disperse the weekly gatherings of mothers denouncing the disappearance of their relatives (imputed to the State) in the years 1980-1990. Turkish forces had dispersed the last "Saturday mothers" gathering with water cannons and tear gas.

Made on 5 October 2018.

Dominique ATTIAS

Matthieu BAGARD

Ghislaine SEZE

Chargés de mission DSF-AS

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List of Professional Institutions and French Bars Associations represented

Hearing of September 10, 2018 - C.H.D. Trial

Conférence Nationale des Bâtonniers	Represented by DSF-AS
Observatoire International des Avocats en Danger (OIAD)	Represented by Dominique ATTIAS (former co-President of the Paris Bar)
Paris Bar	Maître Dominique ATTIAS Paris Bar
Défense Sans Frontière – Avocats Solidaires (DSF-AS)	Maître Dominique ATTIAS Paris Bar Maître Ghislaine SEZE Bordeaux Bar Maître Matthieu BAGARD Paris Bar
Maître Jennifer HALTER	Paris Bar

Bar Associations represented by DSF-AS :

AIX EN PROVENCE Bar
BORDEAUX Bar
BRIVE Bar
CLERMONT-FERRAND Bar
HAUTS de SEINE Bar
LYON Bar
RENNES Bar
TOULOUSE Bar