

UPDATED LIST OF IMPRISONED JOURNALISTS IN TURKEY INCLUDING RECENT RELEASES - MARCH 2014

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Explanatory notes on the commonly used abbreviations:

TCK: Türk Ceza Kanunu (Turkish Criminal Code)

TMK or TMY: Terörle Mücadele Kanunu (Turkish Anti-Terror Law)

CMK: Criminal Procedures Code

Law 2911: Law on Public assembly

PKK: Kurdistan Workers' Party, listed as a terrorist organization internationally by a number of states and organizations, including Turkey, the United States and the European Union

KCK: Union of Kurdistan Communities

BDP: Kurdish Peace and Democracy Party

MLKP: Marxist Leninist Communist Party

DHKPC: Party and Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of the People

MKP: Maoist Communist Party

Imprisoned journalists in alphabetical order

	Name	Profession	Status	Length of Sentence	Law and Article	Prison	Court	Case
1	AKYÜZ Seyithan	Azadiya Welat newspaper (published in Kurdish), Adana (Southern Turkey) representative	Convicted on October, 16, 2012 Detained on December 7, 2009 Arrested on December 10, 2009	Sentenced to 2 years imprisonment and 6 years 3 months in two differents cases. Sentenced to 12 years of prison in KCK Adana case.	Article 7/2 of TMY, Article 314/2 of TCK	İskenderun M Type Prison	Adana 8th High Criminal Court	He was convicted to 6 years and 3 months imprisonment for some calendars found in his Adana office; He received a 2 year prison sentence for some copies of "Ulkeye Bakis" newspaper, seized by authorities and found at his office. He was convicted again to 1 year and 6 months imprisonment for selling newspapers in Izmir during "1 May" demonstrations in 2006. This sentence has been confirmed by the Appeals Court. On December 11, 2011, he was sent to prison for "collaborating with the Union of Kurdistan Communities (KCK)". The Adana 8th High Criminal Court has not allowed Akyüz to make his defense in the Kurdish language since December, 10, 2010. His lawyer could not inspect the file nor the evidence for more than one year because of a court decision for secrecy. He was transferred from Adana Kürkçüler T type prison to İskenderun M Type Prison. On October, 16, 2012, he received in KCK trial 12 years prison for "being a member of KCK" and "spreading propaganda" in the name of the PKK. His lawyer has appealed the sentence.
2	ALANKUS Semiha	DIHA, translator	On trial Detained on December 20, 2011 Arrested on December 24, 2011	Faces 15 years of prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	İstanbul Bakırköy L type Prison for Women	İstanbul 15th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on December, 2, 2013)	She was arrested by decision of the İstanbul 9th High Criminal Court in the scope of the ongoing KCK investigations. Before the judge, she said she was in Northern-Iraq in 2009 but denied accusation of being a member of the Media Committee of the PKK/KCK organization, of attending illegal meetings, and acting in accordance with guidelines of the organization. According to her lawyer Naciye Demir, "the fact that she was in a foreign country during this period does not prove she was in Northern-Iraq to attend illegal meetings". According to her lawyer Gülseren Günay, "secrecy on the investigation is violating the law". According to her lawyer Emine Seker, "the name of Alankus did even not appear in the diagram of journalists collaborating with KCK". As the court has declared this ongoing investigation secret, it is not possible to know all the content of accusations and all elements in the file. She is accused of belonging to the Press Committee of KCK. On february, 8, 2013, lawyer Özcan Kılıç has given a petition to the İstanbul 15th Chamber of High Criminal Court and demanded release of all journalists in prison in KCK Press file. He reminded Özgür Gündem&Turkey decision taken on March, 16, 2000, by ECHR, when condemning Turkey for violating article 10 of the Convention. He underlined 15 journalists are assuming administrative tasks in Özgür Gündem and Diha press agency and there is no risk for there to scape. He contested the fact that some materials have been seized by security forces during reserches in Özgür Gündem, Azadiya Welat, Demokratik Modernite and Diha media outlets bureau and added that these medias outlets have also financial duties against the state and their employees. The same day, the Cour decided to release only seven journalists. Between September 13, 2012 and September, 27, 2013, 17 kurdisch media employees (Çağdas Ulus, Cihat Ablay, Cigdem Aslan, Oktay Candemir, İsmail Yıldız, Pervin Yerlikaya, Zühal Tekiner, Ziya Çiçekçi, Çağdaş Kaplan, Ömer Çiftçi, Saffet Orman, Zeyneb Kuray, Sadık Topaloğlu, Ömer Çelik, Selahattin Aslan, Fırat Bilgiç and Fatma Koçak) were released. After the reform package (Law 6441) those who want to speak in their mother tongue (Kurdish), were allowed to do it during their first defense. So far, the Court rejected the request of lawyers to listen their own witnesses. It seems to be possible after all accused persons are interviewed by the court. The lawyer Sinan Zincir believes that the government is detaining their clients as hostage against the PKK and his Kurdish policy. He is expecting that all detained media employees to be released. On September, 27, the Court also decided to transfer all 20 detainees to İstanbul Silivri Prison for practical reason. But, these transfers have not yet realized. Zincir complained about denial of the Court, to take into consideration their objection submitted on contradiction in the indictment, contradiction between secret witness statements, and phone records which don't belong to their clients. The court did not release any of the accused, on November, 1, 2013.
3	ALGÜL Mikat	Mersin Mezitli FM (radio) and Ulus Newspaper	Convicted Arrested on May 17, 2010	Sentenced to 65 years of prison for "holding an organization with the aim of committing crime"	Article 220 of TCK	Adana Kürkçüler F Type Prison	Adana 7th High Criminal Court	He is being accused of establishing an organization with the aim of committing a crime; looting for the organization; violating inviolability of domicile; depriving a person of his liberties by means of threat and violence; and collection of cheques and bonds by means of threat. On June 25, 2011, he addressed a letter to the public stating "he has been victim to dark forces and gladio infiltrated into the state". On September 12, 2011, he informed the public that he was transferred from Osmaniye T Type Prison to Adana Kürkçüler F Type Prison. He was suspected for "threatenin municipality and businessmen to ask for money" and "blackmailing through radio broadcasts". He was sentenced to 65 years of prison for collaborating with criminal organization but organization is clearly mentioned in the file.
4	ATAK Sevcan	Özgür Halk newspaper, editor	Convicted Detained on June 18, 2010	Sentenced to 7 years and 6 months prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	İzmir Şakran Prison	Diyarbakır 6th High Criminal Court	She was arrested on June 18, 2010 in Diyarbakır. On May 26, 2011, the High Criminal Court sentenced Atak to 5 years imprisonment for "making propaganda for the PKK organization" and then further increased the sentence to 7 years and 6 months imprisonment, because she was already convicted in the past under the TMY. Her file is still before the High Appeals Court. She was transferred from Adana Karataş Women's prison to İzmir Şakran Prison, on April, 27, 2012.
5	AYDIN Fatih Özgür	Muhendislik, Mimarlık ve Planlama +İVME magazine, editor in chief	Waiting trial for the last arrest On trial for the first arrest Detained on January, 18, 2013, Arrested on January, 20, 2013	Faces 53 years of prison	Article 314/2, 215, 265 of TCK Article 5 and 7/2 of TMK Law No. 2911	Tekirdağ F Type Prison	İstanbul 16th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on January, 21, 2014)	Fatih Özgür Aydın was protesting the İstanbul Governor Hüseyin Avni Mutlu in a Cemevi (place of worship of Alevis) in the Okmeydani district in İstanbul and was arrested three days later on July 25, 2011. He was charged with collaborating with the DHKPC (Revolutionary Party and Front for the Liberation of the People) outlawed organization. After his indictment was prepared on August 17, 2011, his trial started on November 15, 2011, before the İstanbul High Criminal Court. He is accused of "collaborating with an outlawed organization", "spreading propaganda in favor of a terrorist organization", "praising a crime", "resisting against an officer" and "violating the law on demonstrations". İstanbul High Criminal Court decided to release him, from Tekirdağ F Type Prison, on July, 20, 2012, under the basis of 3. Judicial reform package. On November, 5th, 2013, the court postponed the trial for January, 21, 2014. Recently, he was arrested again on January, 18, with 29 suspects, in the scope of an operation lauched against the same outlawed organization. With Yürüyüş weekly and Tavrı monthly collaborators Yeliz Kılıç, Doğan Karataştan and Veysel Şahin, they are suspected of collaborating with this organization. Indictment is not ready yet and accusation against him is not confirmed.
6	BAL Hayri	Özgür halk newspaper, worker It is not possible to confirm the details	Detained on September 24, 2010 Arrested on September 27, 2010 Source:Çağdaş Gazeteciler Derneği and European Federation of Journalists (http://www.cgd.org.tr/index.php?Did=21) (http://www.ifj.org/assets/docs/108/038/afcf26c-73fd26.pdf)		Article 7/2 of TMY Source:Çağdaş Gazeteciler Derneği (progressive journalists association) (http://www.cgd.org.tr/index.php?Did=21)	Mersin E-type Prison Source:ÇGD and EFJ (http://www.cgd.org.tr/index.php?Did=21) (http://www.ifj.org/assets/docs/108/038/afcf26c-73fd26.pdf)		He was taken into custody by Mersin police in the Akdeniz district with two other people. Two employees of the Kurdish language daily Azadiya Welat were released after being detained for two days, but Hayri Bal was sent to prison for "spreading PKK propaganda".
7	BİRSİN Ahmet	Diyarbakır Gün TV, executive coordinator	On trial Arrested on April 14, 2009 Detained on April, 18, 2009	Faces 25 years and 6 months imprisonment	Article 314/1 of TCK, Article 7/1 of TMK, Article 5 of TMK, Article 28 of Law 2911	Diyarbakır D Type Prison	Diyarbakır 6th High Criminal Court Next hearing: on January, 30, 2014)	Ahmet Birsin was in jail from November 1993 until March 2003 for belonging to Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK). He was released thanks to an Amnesty Law. He is now detained since April, 14th, 2009 in Diyarbakır D type prison. He was arrested while police made a search in Diyarbakır based Gün TV local channel office and seized the equipment. He is charged with leading the Diyarbakır Coordination allegedly linked to PKK and being active in Media Committee, makin propaganda through Gün TV programs. According indictment dated June, 9, 2010, Gün TV is allegedly financed by PKK members. Birsin is also accused of protesting against the imprisonment of Abdullah Ocalani leader of PKK, on February, 18, 2009. Despite the settlement, he was not allowed to participate in the funeral of his mother, on November 2012. 10 defendants, among them municipality representatives from Şirnak, Diyarbakır and Kiziltepe, were released during the 57. hearing, held on February, 19, 2013. But Ahmet Birsin remains in Diyarbakır D Type Prison. Since 2013, defendants are allowed to make their defense in their mother tongue (Kurdish). On October, 11, the Cour denied releasing defendants taken account "the current state of evidence", "strong suspicion of crime" and "risk of escape". Next hearing of his trial will take place on January, 30, 2014, before Diyarbakır 6th, High Criminal Court.

8	BOZKURT Ertus	DIHA Ankara former correspondent, former Fırat Basım Dagitim Company employee	On trial Detained on December 20, 2011 Arrested on December 24, 2011	Faces 15 years prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Kocaeli Kandıra No 1 F type Prison	İstanbul 15th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on December, 2, 2013)	He was arrested by decision of the İstanbul 9th High Criminal Court in the scope of the ongoing KCK investigations. Before the judge, he said he used to work as a reporter and editor for the Diha press agency. After working for this agency, he was working for Fırat Basım and Dagitim Company for 6-7 months. He denied accusations that he is a member of the Media Committee of the PKK/KCK organization, and that he has attended meetings held by this committee and acted in accordance with guidelines of the organization. He is accused of possessing some digital data and a document on PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan. As the court declared this ongoing investigation secret, it is not possible to know all the content of accusations and all elements in the file. He is accused for belonging to the Press Committee of KCK. On February, 8, 2013, lawyer Özcan Kılıç has given a petition to the İstanbul 15th Chamber of High Criminal Court and demanded release of all journalists in prison in KCK Press file. He reminded ECHR has condemned Türkiye, on March, 16, 2000, in Özgür Gündem&Turkey case for violating article 10 of the Convention. He underlined 15 journalists are assuming administrative tasks in Özgür Gündem, Azadiya Welat, Demokratik Modernite and Diha media outlets offices and added that these medias outlets have also financial duties against the state and their employees. The same day, the Court decided to release only seven journalists. Between September 13, 2012 and September, 27, 2013, 17 kurdisish media employees (Çağdas Ulus, Cihat Ablay, Cigdem Aslan, Oktay Candemir, Ismail Yıldız, Pervin Yerlikaya, Zuhaf Tekiner, Ziya Çiçekçi, Çağdaş Kaplan, Ömer Çiftçi, Saffet Orman, Zeyneb Kuray, Sadık Topaloglu, Ömer Çelik, Selahattin Aslan, Fırat Bilgiç and Fatma Koçak) were released. After the reform package (Law 6441) those who want to speak in their mother tongue (Kurdish), were allowed to do it during their first defense. So far, the Court rejected the request of lawyers to listen their own witnesses. It seems to be possible after all accused persons are interviewed by the court. The lawyer Sinan Zincir believes that the government is detaining their clients as hostage against the PKK and his Kurdish policy. He is expecting that all detained media employees to be released. On September, 27, the Court also decided to transfer all 20 detainees to İstanbul Silivri Prison for practical reason. But, these transfers have not yet realized. Zincir complained about denial of the Court, to take into consideration their objection submitted on contradiction in the indictment, contradiction between secret witness statements, and phone records which don't belong to their clients. Next trial will continue on December, 2nd. The court did not release any of the accused, on November, 1, 2013.
9	CETİN Abdullah	Dicle News Agency, correspondent	On trial Detained on December 16, 2011 Arrested on December 20, 2011	Faces 22.5 years of prison	Article 314/1 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Siirt E Type Prison	Diyarbakır 5th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on December, 3, 2013)	He was arrested in Kurtalan (in the Siirt region) in the scope of the ongoing Kurdistan Communities Union (KCK) investigations. His home was raided by police. He is charged with leading the KCK organization and participating-organizing demonstration in this region. Çetin is charged with being the representative of the region Kurtalan of KCK. 27 suspects, among them 9 detained, are on trial. Diyarbakır 5th High Criminal Court denied releasing him, during the 2. hearing held on September 7, 2012. Kurtalan Mayor, Necatî Yılmaz is also one of the defendants of this case. Çetin is also a worker at the municipality. He is accused on the basis of article he wrote on the municipality, daily phone contacts he had with DIHA redaction and his relations with his sources. Lawyer Serdar Çelebi said "In such trial, evidences are not important, but the context given by police and prosecutors. That's why, it is not easy to expect a release at this stage for Çetin". The court denied released him and others suspects, on September 24. Lawyer Reyhan Yalçındağ, described the investigation as "illegal" and argued that police forced himself to create evidence. Çetin is still in Siirt E type prison.
10	ÇİÇEK Hikmet	Aydınlık weekly magazine, columnist	Convicted on August, 5, 2013 Detained on March 25, 2008 Arrested on March 29, 2008	Sentenced of 21 years 9 months of prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 334/1 of TCK Article 136/1 of TCK Article 53/1-2-3 of TCK Article 5 of TMY	İstanbul Silivri L type N. 1 Prison	İstanbul 13th High Criminal Court	He is being charged with "possessing classified State documents", "recording personal data illegally" and belonging to the alleged Ergenekon organization. His trial before the İstanbul 13th High Criminal Court commenced on July 14, 2008. His lawyers are criticizing the fact that "he was detained because of possessing classified State documents but the indictment does not refer to this claim". According to his lawyers, it is unacceptable that he is kept in jail for such accusations. The former president of the court, Köksal Şengün, has many times voted for the release of Hikmet Çiçek but this was rejected by majority votes. His trial is still ongoing. The Court punished him in April and forbid him to participate in 16 hearings because he claimed that "the witness was lying". On February, 18, 2013, the Court denied releasing all the defendants, including Hikmet Çiçek, claiming "there is enough suspicion of crime" and keeping them in jail is not violating ECHR rules. At the hearing, Çiçek said court did not listen all the four witnesses he presented: "Listening prosecutor's witnesses took two years; but two months only for defendants's witnesses. If you want to know is there is a terrorist organization as Ergenekon, the better way is to invite as witness former police chiefs Emin Arslan, Sabri Uzun or Hanefi Avcı. But you didn't accepted", he said to the president of the Court, the judge Hasan Hüseyin Özece. On March, 18, 2013, Prosecutor Mehmet Ali Pekgüzel has requested against him 7.5 years to 15 years of prison for "belonging of Ergenekon terrorist organization". In an article published in Cumhuriyet on March, 23, 2013, he says he was in fact imprisoned for "possession of classified documents". On August, 5, 2013, the Court sentenced him to 15 years in prison for "belonging to the terrorist organization Ergenekon", 3 years 9 months for "possession of documents close to public", 3 years of prison for "obtaining and releasing personal data". The court considered he committed "repeated crimes" and aggravated sentences. As a result, any reduction of penalty has been applied under Article 62 of the Penal Code for "good conduct". His lawyer appealed against the verdict. Prosecutors Mehmet Ali Pekgüzel, Nihat Taşkın and Mehmet Murat Dalkuş appealed against the verdicts arguing that "Many are low".
11	ÇİFTÇİ Ferhat	Azadiya Welat daily, Gaziantep representative	Convicted on February, 16, 2011 Arrested	Sentenced of 21 years and 8 months of imprisonment	Article 314 of TCK, Article 5 of TMK, Article 7 of TMK	Gaziantep H Type prison	Adana 6th High Criminal Court	He was arrested on February 16, 2011. On December, 20, 2011, Adana 6th High Criminal Court sentenced him to 21 years and 8 months prison for "being a member of outlawed Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK) organization" and "making propaganda" in favor of this organization. Çiftçi is still in Gaziantep H Type Prison.
12	DEMİR Sahabettin	DIHA, Van reporter	Convicted Detained on September, 5, 2010	Sentenced of 11 years prison for another case. Sentenced of 4 years prison for "propaganda"	Article 7 of TMK Article 5 of TMK	Giresun F Type Prison	Van 3rd High Criminal Court	The Court has sentenced him to 4 years prison for "spreading propaganda in favor of PKK organization". High Appeal Court had confirmed the sentence. He was imprisoned in Bitlis E Type Prison after an altercation between him, his two brothers and his cousin. He was transferred on July, 9, 2012 to Giresun E Type Prison. After a controversial judicial process, Heavy Penal Court sentenced Demir to 11 years prison for "attempting murder, assault with a weapon, and trespassing". His lawyer Aydoğan Yolyapan said High Appeal Court confirmed the sentence, two months ago. The lawyer said conviction of Demir is based on the police conspiracy and vengeance. According him, file has been manipulated by police. Yolyapan believes Demir is convicted because of an article that journalist wrote on raping of a minor, allegedly perpetrated by four police officers. As the last resort, his lawyer appealed to the Constitutional Court. On November 2012, Demir has launched hunger strike during 28 days with many journalists detained in KCK cases for protesting detention conditions of PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan and also recognition of the right of using mother tongue in the courts and education. He stopped it following the government's promises to carry out reforms in favor of the use of the Kurdish language for the defense.
13	DENİZ Hüseyin	Günlük Evrensel daily Berlin reporter, DIHA former Ankara correspondent	On trial Detained on December 20, 2011 Arrested on December 24, 2011	Faces 15 years of prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Kocaeli Kandıra F type N.1 Prison	İstanbul 15th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on December, 2, 2013)	He was arrested by the İstanbul 9th High Criminal Court in the scope of the ongoing KCK investigations. Before the police, prosecutor, and judge he said he worked for Özgür Gündem daily until 2006; from 2006 to 2008 for an oral history project; and after 2008 for Evrensel daily as a reporter. Hüseyin Deniz is now a correspondent in Berlin, of Günlük Evrensel. He is accused for being with PKK militants 2001-2002. He denied he is a member of the Media Committee of the PKK/KCK organization and that he has attended meetings held by this committee. "I do not have any links to any organization and did not attend such committee conferences and meetings", he said. He said that he had travelled to Iran in 2003 for research on Kurdish people in the country, and in Northern Iraq in 2005 for covering the changes of the post-Saddam period. His lawyer Tamer Dogan said the KCK organization had not existed yet in those years and that his client can therefore not be accused for this. As the court declared this ongoing investigation secret, it is not possible to know all the content of accusations and all elements of the file. On February, 8, 2013, lawyer Özcan Kılıç has given a petition to the İstanbul 15th Chamber of High Criminal Court and demanded release of all journalists in prison in KCK Press file. He reminded Özgür Gündem&Turkey decision taken on March, 16, 2000 by ECHR and condemning Turkey for violating article 10 of the Convention. He underlined 15 journalists are assuming administrative tasks in Özgür Gündem and Diha press agency and there is no risk for there to scape. He contested the fact that some materials have been seized by security forces during researches in Özgür Gündem, Azadiya Welat, Demokratik Modernite and Diha media outlets offices and added that these medias outlets have also financial duties against the state and their employees. The same day, the Court decided to release only seven journalists. Between September 13, 2012 and September, 27, 2013, 17 kurdisish media employees (Çağdas Ulus, Cihat Ablay, Cigdem Aslan, Oktay Candemir, Ismail Yıldız, Pervin Yerlikaya, Zuhaf Tekiner, Ziya Çiçekçi, Çağdaş Kaplan, Ömer Çiftçi, Saffet Orman, Zeyneb Kuray, Sadık Topaloglu, Ömer Çelik, Selahattin Aslan, Fırat Bilgiç and Fatma Koçak) were released. After the reform package (Law 6441) those who want to speak in their mother tongue (Kurdish), were allowed to do it during their first defense. So far, the Court rejected the request of lawyers to listen their own witnesses. It seems to be possible after all accused persons are interviewed by the court. The lawyer Sinan Zincir believes that the government is detaining their clients as hostage against the PKK and his Kurdish policy. He is expecting that all detained media employees to be released. On September, 27, the Court also decided to transfer all 20 detainees to İstanbul Silivri Prison for practical reason. But, these transfers have not yet realized. Zincir complained about denial of the Court, to take into consideration their objection submitted on contradiction in the indictment, contradiction between secret witness statements, and phone records which don't belong to their clients. Next trial will continue on December, 2nd. The court did not release any of the accused, on November, 1, 2013.
14	DOĞAN Cengiz	Azadiya Welat daily, employee, Mavi ve Kent (Blue and City) local magazine (closed), former editor-in-chief	On trial April, 20, 2009 Detained on	Sentenced to 1 year, 6 months and 22 days of prison for propaganda, 2 years 10 days of prison for resisting against military. Faces 15 years prison in KCK Şırnak case	Article 314 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Mardin E Type prison	Diyarbakır 6th High Criminal Court (KCK Şırnak) Nusaybin Criminal Court (demonstrating)	He was editor in chief of the local "Mavi ve Kent" (Blue and City) magazine which is not existing anymore. He was sentenced to 1 year, 6 months and 22 days of prison for "propaganda" as responsible of the magazine. He was condemned again to 2 years and 10 days of prison for resisting against military, when he was transferred in prison. He was arrested on April, 20, 2009, in his friend's home in Nusaybin, in a scope of an investigation on KCK launched in Şırnak region (South-est of Turkey). He is also facing 15 years prison in this file. Since his arrest, he is in Mardin E type prison. But, Nusaybin Prosecutor opened an investigation against him for organizing a picture exhibition held in Mitanni Cultural Center (Nusaybin) in memory of some PKK militants killed during operations. He was also suspected for participating to another demonstration held by MEYA-DER on February, 3, 2011. On September, 26, 2011, he gave a petition to the prosecutor an said, "How can I be at this exhibition and in prison at the same time?". But a courtcase was opened by Nusaybin prosecutor Mahfuz Simsek against him and 27 others defendants for these allegations. The trial started on October, 17, 2012, before Nusaybin Criminal Court.
15	DOĞRU Mustafa	Yürüyüş weekly, owner and responsible editor-in-chief	Awaiting trial Arrested on December, 10, 2012, Detained on December, 13, 2012	Risks between 7,5 years to 15 years prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK or Article 220 of TCK	Tekirdağ N. 2 F Type Prison	İstanbul High Criminal Court	Mustafa Doğru was arrested on December 10, 2012 in the district of Okmeydani in İstanbul, an detained three days later. His lawyer Evrim Deniz Karatana says he was arrested next to Okmeydani Hospital when his intention was covering a press statement made by some militants for protesting the alleged failure of the Hospital to treat Nebiha Aracı. Aracı is a militant caught wounded and accused to be one of the perpetrator of bomb attack of December 8, 2012, against Yenibosna 75. Years Police station. She was allegedly beaten when she was arrested. Doğru was arrested and transferred to Edirne F type prison. Investigation on Doğru and 17 others suspects (mostly relatives of detainees from TAYAD association) are still ongoing. Basis of accusation is for the moment uncertain. He can be charged of helping Revolutionary People Liberation Party (DHKP-C) armed organization or of being membership of it. Preparation of indictment could take six months.

16	DUMAN Hamit (Dilbahar)	Azadiye Welat daily, columnist	Convicted Arrested on February, 13, 2010	Sentenced to 16 years of prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Erzurum H Type prison	Erzurum 2nd High Criminal Court	He was arrested on February 13, 2010 in the cope of "Ağrı KCK" investigation launched in Patnos, Doğubayazıt ve Diyaradin region (Eastern Turkey), in Van and Muş cities. He is also a Peace and Democracy Party (BDP) Headquarter collaborator. On June, 14, 2011, Erzurum 2th High Criminal Cour has sentenced him to 16 years of prison for "being a member of Kurdistan Communities Union (KCK)", linked to Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK). 11 defendants of the case couldn't make their defense in Kurdish. The president of the Court recorded this demand as follows: "Defendants spoke in an unknown language". Lawyers said to the court the trial is political one and requested release of their clients. But the Court rejected this demand. His lawyer appealed the sentence.
17	DUMAN Hatice	Atılım newspaper owner and editor-in-chief Former owner and editor-in-chief	Convicted Detained on April 13, 2003 Arrested on April 17, 2003 Convicted in another case (on May 4, 2011)	Faces 22 years and 6 months prison Received a life sentence	Article 146 of former TCK (article 309 of actual TCK) Article 5 and 7/2 of TMK	Kocaeli Gebze M-type Prison	İstanbul 12nd High Criminal Court	So far, she has faced many court cases against her in the past based on Article 7 of the Anti-terror Law ("propaganda") because of articles she published in newspapers. She is on trial since seven years for being a "member of an outlawed/armed organization", the Marxist Leninist Communist Party (MLKP). In the same investigation, Atılım weekly editor Necati Abay was also one of the people in custody, in April 2003. On May 4, 2011, the İstanbul 9th High Criminal Court convicted her to a life sentence for being one of the heads of the MLKP and "attempting to destroy constitutional order by force". She was found guilty of dropping explosive on July 31, 2001, in Kızıltoprak district of Kadıköy(İstanbul), of having a fake ID in the name of Perihan Özdemir, of armed robbery into a bank (Akbank) branch in Eyup (İstanbul), robbery against two people for taking their arms. Her lawyers appealed the verdict. On February, 22, 2013, Parliament Prisons Review Commission members visited Gebze Prison. Duman claimed there is no evidence into the indictment. "The only evidence is the testimony given by my husband under torture. When they threat me and my mother of rape,my husband Ali Gul Alkaya admitted all charges brought against me", she said.
18	ERDEMİR Nevin	Ozgur Gundem daily, editor	On trial Detained on December 20, 2011 Arrested on December 24, 2011	Faces 15 years of prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	İstanbul Bakırköy L type Prison for Women	İstanbul 15th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on December, 2, 2013)	She was arrested by decision of the İstanbul 9th High Criminal Court in the scope of the ongoing KCK investigations. She refused to answer questions during her police custody. Before the judge, she said she is working for the Özgür Gündem daily. She said she has travelled in the past to foreign countries but denied accusations of being a member of the Media Committee of the PKK/KCK organization and that she has attended illegal meetings held by this committee. She is accused of acting in accordance with guidelines provided by the organization. Her lawyer İknur Alcan said she came to the newspaper office, once she was informed about the police operation. As the court declared this ongoing investigation secret, it is not possible to know all the content and to obtain all the elements of the file. He is accused for belonging to Press Committee of KCK. On february, 8, 2013, lawyer Özcan Kılıç has given a petition to the İstanbul 15th Chamber of High Criminal Court and demanded release of all journalists in prison in KCK Press file. He reminded Özgür Gündem&Turkey decision taken on March, 16, 2000 by ECHR and condemning Turkey for violating article 10 of the Convention. He underlined 15 journalists are assuming administrative tasks in Özgür Gündem and Diha press agency and there is no risk for there to scape. He contested the fact that some materials have been seized by security forces during researches in Özgür Gündem, Azadiya Welat, Demokratik Modernite and Diha media outlets offices and added that these medias outlets have also financial duties against the state and their employees. The same day, the Court decided to release only seven journalists. Between September 13, 2012 and September, 27, 2013, 17 kurdish media employees (Çağdas Ulus, Cihat Ablay, Cigdem Aslan, Oktay Candemir, İsmail Yıldız, Pervin Yerlikaya, Zuhul Tekiner, Ziya Çiçekçi, Çağdaş Kaplan, Ömer Çiftçi, Saffet Orman, Zeyneb Kuray, Sadık Topaloğlu, Ömer Çelik, Selahattin Aslan, Fırat Bilgiç and Fatma Koçak) were released. After the reform package (Law 6441) those who want to speak in their mother tongue (Kurdish), were allowed to do it during their first defense. So far, the Court rejected the request of lawyers to listen their own witnesses. It seems to be possible after all accused persons are interviewed by the court. The lawyer Sinan Zincir believes that the government is detaining their clients as hostage against the PKK and his Kurdish policy. He is expecting that all detained media employees to be released. On September, 27, the Court also decided to transfer all 20 detainees to İstanbul Silivri Prison for practical reason. But, these transfers have not yet realized. Zincir complained about denial of the Court, to take into consideration their objection submitted on contradiction in the indictment, contradiction between secret witness statements, and phone records which don't belong to their clients. The court did not release any of the accused, on November, 1, 2013.
19	ERDOĞAN Füsün	Özgür Radyo, former executive editor	Convicted on November, 5, 2013 Detained on September 8, 2006; Arrested on September 12, 2006	Sentenced to life sentence (for conducting an outlawed organization) and 787 years 8 months of prison (for 155 actions)	Article 309/1 of TCK Article 13/2 of Law 6136 Article 174/1 of TCK Article 204/1 of TCK Law 2911 and Article 6 and 7 of TMK (postponed under Reform package)	Kocaeli Gebze M type Women Prison	İstanbul 10th High Criminal Court	She has been detained for more than 5 years already, following an operation carried out against suspected members of the outlawed Marxist Leninist Communist Party (MLKP); she is accused of arranging finances for the organization and attending the 4th Congress in Nazilli of the MLKP, "an organization aiming to destroy the constitutional order". Erdogan did not know the evidences brought against her and was unable to access her file for more than a year due to a court decision for the "secrecy of the investigation". This is a trial of first instance. On October 13, 2011 and on February 13, 2012 the İstanbul 12th High Criminal Court denied her request for release. Defendants and lawyers are contending that the document containing 40 pages seized during the "Gaye" police operation, in September 2006, is fabricated. During the last hearing which took place on February 13, 2012, she criticized Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan: "Accusing detained journalists' of harassment or rape is a demagogy for trying to create confusion among society". "In the 80s the problem was testimonies taken under torture. Now it is so called evidences prepared in advance. Today, we are here because of the Anti-Terror Law. I ask myself why am I in prison for six years?", she said. It is expected that the prosecutor presents his indictment soon. Next hearing will be held on June, 4, 2013. She was transferred from Kocaeli N.2 T type prison to Kocaeli Gebze Women Closed Prison. Erdoğan is suffering of Hepatitis B and thyroid disease. But she is subject to regular medical checks at Kocaeli University Hospital. On November, 5th, 2013, she was sentenced for being apart of Central Committee of MLKP and also taken responsible of 155 incidents claimed by this organization. The court convicted her to life sentence for managing the organization and 787 years 8 months of prison for possessing dangerous products and weapon, for falsifying documents, for keeping arms in houses belonging to the MLKP. If the verdict is confirmed by Hight Court, she will also lose some of his civil rights under Article 53 paragraph 1 , 2, 3 of the Criminal Code. Her lawyer Ali Sansoy will appeal against the sentences.
20	ERMİS Nahide	Demokratik Modernite magazine, editorial board member	On trial Detained on December 20, 2011 Arrested on December 24, 2011	Faces 15 years prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	İstanbul Bakırköy L type Prison for Women	İstanbul 15th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on December, 2, 2013)	She was arrested by decision of the İstanbul 9th High Criminal Court in the scope of the ongoing KCK investigations. She refused to answer any questions during police custody. Before the judge, she said she is working for the Demokratik Modernite review and working for a company which organizes cultural events. "As part of these cultural events I was travelling to some cities in Northern Iraq", she said. She denied accusations that she is a member of the Media Committee of PKK/KCK organization and that she has attended meetings held by this committee. She is accused of acting in accordance with guidelines of the illegal organization. Her lawyer Gülhan Kaya contends that poems and hand written documents provided as evidence do not belong to her client. As the court declared this ongoing investigation secret, it is not possible to know all the content and to obtain all the elements of the file. On february, 8, 2013, lawyer Özcan Kılıç has given a petition to the İstanbul 15th Chamber of High Criminal Court and demanded release of all journalists in prison in KCK Press file. He reminded Özgür Gündem&Turkey decision taken on March, 16, 2000 by ECHR and condemning Turkey for violating article 10 of the Convention. He underlined 15 journalists are assuming administrative tasks in Özgür Gündem and Diha press agency and there is no risk for there to scape. He contested the fact that some materials have been seized by security forces during researches in Özgür Gündem, Azadiya Welat, Demokratik Modernite and Diha media outlets offices and added that these medias outlets have also financial duties against the state and their employees. The same day, the Court decided to release only seven journalists. Between September 13, 2012 and September, 27, 2013, 17 kurdish media employees (Çağdas Ulus, Cihat Ablay, Cigdem Aslan, Oktay Candemir, İsmail Yıldız, Pervin Yerlikaya, Zuhul Tekiner, Ziya Çiçekçi, Çağdaş Kaplan, Ömer Çiftçi, Saffet Orman, Zeyneb Kuray, Sadık Topaloğlu, Ömer Çelik, Selahattin Aslan, Fırat Bilgiç and Fatma Koçak) were released. After the reform package (Law 6441) those who want to speak in their mother tongue (Kurdish), were allowed to do it during their first defense. So far, the Court rejected the request of lawyers to listen their own witnesses. It seems to be possible after all accused persons are interviewed by the court. The lawyer Sinan Zincir believes that the government is detaining their clients as hostage against the PKK and his Kurdish policy. He is expecting that all detained media employees to be released. On September, 27, the Court also decided to transfer all 20 detainees to İstanbul Silivri Prison for practical reason. But, these transfers have not yet realized. Zincir complained about denial of the Court, to take into consideration their objection submitted on contradiction in the indictment, contradiction between secret witness statements, and phone records which don't belong to their clients. Next trial will continue on December, 2nd. The court did not release any of the accused, on November, 1, 2013.
21	FIRAT Nurettin	Ozgur Gundem daily, editor and columnist	On trial Detained on December 20, 2011 Arrested on December 24, 2011	Faces 15 years prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Kocaeli Kandira F type N.1 Prison	İstanbul 15th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on December, 2, 2013)	He was arrested by decision of the İstanbul 9th High Criminal Court in the scope of the ongoing KCK investigations. Before the judge, he said that he has been working for the Özgür Gündem daily for six years as editor and denied accusationd that he is a member of the Media Committee of the PKK/KCK organization and that he has attended meetings held by this committee. He is accused of acting in accordance with guidelines of the organization. As the court declared this ongoing investigation secret, it is not possible to know all the content of the file. On february, 8, 2013, lawyer Özcan Kılıç has given a petition to the İstanbul 15th Chamber of High Criminal Court and demanded release of all journalists in prison in KCK Press file. He reminded Özgür Gündem&Turkey decision taken on March, 16, 2000 by ECHR and condemning Turkey for violating article 10 of the Convention. He underlined 15 journalists are assuming administrative tasks in Özgür Gündem and Diha press agency and there is no risk for there to scape. He contested the fact that some materials have been seized by security forces during researches in Özgür Gündem, Azadiya Welat, Demokratik Modernite and Diha media outlets offices and added that these medias outlets have also financial duties against the state and their employees. The same day, the Court decided to release only seven journalists. Between September 13, 2012 and September, 27, 2013, 17 kurdish media employees (Çağdas Ulus, Cihat Ablay, Cigdem Aslan, Oktay Candemir, İsmail Yıldız, Pervin Yerlikaya, Zuhul Tekiner, Ziya Çiçekçi, Çağdaş Kaplan, Ömer Çiftçi, Saffet Orman, Zeyneb Kuray, Sadık Topaloğlu, Ömer Çelik, Selahattin Aslan, Fırat Bilgiç and Fatma Koçak) were released. After the reform package (Law 6441) those who want to speak in their mother tongue (Kurdish), were allowed to do it during their first defense. So far, the Court rejected the request of lawyers to listen their own witnesses. It seems to be possible after all accused persons are interviewed by the court. The lawyer Sinan Zincir believes that the government is detaining their clients as hostage against the PKK and his Kurdish policy. He is expecting that all detained media employees to be released. On September, 27, the Court also decided to transfer all 20 detainees to İstanbul Silivri Prison for practical reason. But, these transfers have not yet realized. Zincir complained about denial of the Court, to take into consideration their objection submitted on contradiction in the indictment, contradiction between secret witness statements, and phone records which don't belong to their clients. Next trial will continue on December, 2nd. The court did not release any of the accused, on November, 1, 2013.
22	GENC Yüksel	Ozgur Gundem daily, columnist	On trial Detained on December 20, 2011 Arrested on December 24, 2011	Faces 15 years of prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	İstanbul Bakırköy L type Prison for Women	İstanbul 15th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on December, 2, 2013)	In 1999, she came to Turkey as a PKK militant and as a member of the Peace Group, for contributing to the peace process. She was then sent to prison, where she served her sentence for many years. Since then, she has been fighting for a peaceful solution to Kurdish issue. She was also writing columns for the Özgür Gündem daily. Finally, she was arrested by the İstanbul 9th High Criminal Court in the scope of the ongoing KCK investigations. Before the judge, she denied accusations brought against her. "I have been many times in foreign countries but never for illegal activities", she said. Genç is accused of being a member of the Media Committee of the PKK/KCK organization and for attending meetings held by this committee. She is accused for acting in accordance with guidelines of the organization. Her lawyer Gülizar Tuncer criticized the fact that Genç is also accused of having taken some notes during an international conference held in Diyarbakır. As the court declared this ongoing investigation secret, it is not possible to know all the content of accusations and all elements of the file. On february, 8, 2013, lawyer Özcan Kılıç has given a petition to the İstanbul 15th Chamber of High Criminal Court and demanded release of all journalists in prison in KCK Press file. He reminded Özgür Gündem&Turkey decision taken on March, 16, 2000 by ECHR and condemning Turkey for violating article 10 of the Convention. He underlined 15 journalists are assuming administrative tasks in Özgür Gündem and Diha press agency and there is no risk for there to scape. He contested the fact that some materials have been seized by security forces during researches in Özgür Gündem, Azadiya Welat, Demokratik Modernite and Diha media outlets offices and added that these medias outlets have also financial duties against the state and their employees. The same day, the Court decided to release only seven journalists. Between September 13, 2012 and September, 27, 2013, 17 kurdish media employees (Çağdas Ulus, Cihat Ablay, Cigdem Aslan, Oktay Candemir, İsmail Yıldız, Pervin Yerlikaya, Zuhul Tekiner, Ziya Çiçekçi, Çağdaş Kaplan, Ömer Çiftçi, Saffet Orman, Zeyneb Kuray, Sadık Topaloğlu, Ömer Çelik, Selahattin Aslan, Fırat Bilgiç and Fatma Koçak) were released. After the reform package (Law 6441) those who want to speak in their mother tongue (Kurdish), were allowed to do it during their first defense. So far, the Court rejected the request of lawyers to listen their own witnesses. It seems to be possible after all accused persons are interviewed by the court. The lawyer Sinan Zincir believes that the government is detaining their clients as hostage against the PKK and his Kurdish policy. He is expecting that all detained media employees to be released. On September, 27, the Court also decided to transfer all 20 detainees to İstanbul Silivri Prison for practical reason. But, these transfers have not yet realized. Zincir complained about denial of the Court, to take into consideration their objection submitted on contradiction in the indictment, contradiction between secret witness statements, and phone records which don't belong to their clients. Next trial will continue on December, 2nd. The court did not release any of the accused, on November, 1, 2013.

23	GÖK Mustafa	Ekmek and Adalet newspaper, Ankara representative	Convicted for older accusation and on trial for the second one Arrested on February 2004	Faces life sentence for the first accusation and 15 years for the second one	Article 146 of former TCK (abolished on 1st June 2005, but still used in this lawsuit) Article 314 of TCK	Sincan No 1 F-type Prison	Ankara High Criminal Court	In 1993, he was arrested and sentenced in first instance to a life sentence for "attempting to change the constitutional order by force". However, he was then released in 2001 due to serious health problems. He was then sent to jail, three years later, when it was evaluated that he was healthy enough to serve the rest of his sentence. Another case has been opened against him, concerning activities he was involved in during the period of 2001 to 2004. He is accused of "belonging to an outlawed organization, the Revolutionary People Liberation Party (DHKPC) and being its Ankara representative. He is in Sincan Prison since February 2004.
24	ILHAN Murat	Azadiya Welat, Diyarbakir worker	Convicted Detained in March, 2010	Sentenced to 6 years and 3 months imprisonment	Article 314 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Diyarbakir D Type Prison	Diyarbakir High Criminal Court	He was sentenced to 6 years and 3 months imprisonment. According to the Ministry of Justice's records, he is accused for "providing financial support to a member of the armed terrorist organization PKK, to fund a passport to travel to a base of the organization in Northern-Iraq; and aiding and abetting an illegal terrorist organization". But the Turkish Journalists Union (TGS) says that Ilhan's sentence is mostly linked to some conversations he had with Roj TV. He was in hunger strike with many journalists detained in KCK cases, for protesting detention conditions of PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan and also recognition of the right of using mother tongue in the courts and education. He stopped it following the government's promises to carry out reforms in favor of the use of the Kurdish language for the defense.
25	HACIOGLU Cüneyt	DIHA Uludere reporter	Awaiting trial Detained on August 31, 2013 Arrested on September, 2, 2013	Waiting for indictment	Article 314 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Mardin E Type prison	Diyarbakir High Criminal Court	He was arrested on August, 31, 2013, during a raid at his home in Uludere district of Şirnak province. He was sent before the Court and sent to Mardin E Type Prison. His lawyer Tirsenk Bartan says she couldn't see the investigation file because the case is kept secret. Bartan added she appealed against the detention but didn't obtain any result. Cüneyt Hacıoğlu might be prosecuted in Diyarbakir. He is suspected for "being a member of the PKK organization". His indictment is not ready yet.
26	KABAKULAK Hasan	Reporter in Hatay for Yurt daily and Hatay Asi local newspaper. Correspondent for Syrian State TV	Awaiting trial Detained on April, 10, 2013 Arrested on April 11, 2013	Waiting for indictment	Article 335 of TCK	Adana Kürkçüler F Type Prison		He was arrested in Hatay and suspected for "carrying information in the name of Syria" and "obtaining in order to ensure the political or military espionage, state informations to be kept confidential". He was sent to Adana Kürkçüler Prison. Before being jailed, he signed many articles for Yurt and Hatay Asi newspapers, entitled "SFA Hospital in Hatay", "An British ambulance in Hatay?", "Jihadis preparing for attacks in Turkey", "Mossad in Hatay" etc. He is still waiting in prison for his indictment. If the prosecutor maintains his accusation in the indictment, he can face from 8 years to 12 years of prison.
27	KAPMAZ Cengiz	Journalist and writer Columnist of Özgür Gündem daily newspaper	On trial Detained on November 22, 2011 Arrested on November 26, 2011	Facing 22,5 years prison	Article 314 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Kocaeli Kandira F type No 2 Prison	Istanbul 16th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: December, 19, 2013)	On September 16, 2008 the Istanbul 13th High Criminal Court convicted Kapmaz to a prison sentence on the basis of the TMY, for an interview he made, as a reporter of the Ülkede Özgür Gündem daily newspaper, with former MP, Orhan Dogan. He wrote a book "Öcalan'ın İmralı Günleri" (İmralı Days of Öcalan), on the detention days of Abdullah Öcalan, who is in jail on İmralı Island. Kapmaz has appeared many times on television as an expert on the Kurdish issue. The Istanbul 11th High Criminal Court has sent Kapmaz to prison with 27 lawyers accused for collaborating with the KCK organization. After some days spent in the Istanbul Metris Prison, he was transferred to the Kandira F Type No 2 Prison. 5. hearing of his trial has taken place before Istanbul 16th High Criminal Court. Kapmaz is on trial with 49 other defendants, mainly who have defended in the past PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan. During this hearing, the president of the Court, the judge Mehmet Ekinçi, rejected joint request presented by the lawyer Mehmet Emin Aktar who wanted that defendants make their defence in their mother tongue, in Kurdish language. On March, 28, 2013, the Court released four lawyers but not Kapmaz. During this hearing, accused people could make their defence in Kurdish, for the first time in a KCK case in Istanbul. Cengiz Kapmaz could not be released on September, 17, 2013, too. The court denied hearing as witness PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan, in jail. Kapmaz is accused of "setting up and managing an armed organization". He is facing from 15 to 22 years 6 months imprisonment.
28	KARATAŞTAN Doğan	Yürüyüş weekly, reporter	Awaiting trial Arrested on January, 18, 2013 Detained on January, 20, 2013	Waiting for indictment	Article 314 of TCK or Article 220 of TCK or Article 7 of TMK Article 5 of TMK	Tekirdağ N. 1 F Type Prison	Istanbul High Criminal Court	He was arrested on January, 18, in Yürüyüş weekly office and imprisoned two days later, in the scope of an operation launched against the armed organization DHKP-C (Revolutionary Party and Front for the Liberation of the People). With Yeliz Kılıç, from the weekly, they are suspected of collaborating with this organization. He was first sent to Istanbul Metris Prison but transferred later to Tekirdağ N. 1 F type prison. His lawyer Evrim Deniz Karatana has appealed the detention on January, but it was rejected by the judge specializing in cases of terrorism and organized crimes. According to the judge, the detention is "justified and proportionate" with the importance of the case. Without providing any specific pattern for the detention, he also believes that "an alternative judicial measure would be ineffective". It is not possible to say for the moment on what basis Karataştan will be charged. He can be accused for "belonging" to the organization, for "collaborating" with it or for "propaganda". According to lawyer Karatana, police has shown Karataştan and Yeliz Kılıç, some pictures taken while they were attending some press releases. Lawyer Halil Kocabaş appealed the detention decision, reminding Karataştan has the syndrome of Wernicke Korsakoff and he was released from prison on July, 4, 2003 with an amnesty decision taken by former President Ahmet Necdet Sezer. "I can even not manage myself, how can I manage an organization?", he replied to police and before the prosecutor, when it was said that two witnesses (Ateş and Çelik) whose identities are kept secret are accusing him of managing an outlawed organization. His indictment is still not ready.
29	KARAVİL Kenan	Radio Dünya (Adana) editorial director	Convicted Detained on December 7, 2009 Arrested on December 10, 2009	Sentenced to 13 years and 6 months in Adana KCK case	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMY Article 7 of TMK	Kırkkale F Type Prison	Adana 8th High Criminal Court Adana 6th High Criminal Court	He was the Adana representative of the Azadiya Welat from 1997 to 1998. He spent six years in prison from 1999 to 2005 for political activities. From 2007, he started to work for the Adana Radyo Dünya. He was arrested on December 10, 2009, by the Police Directorate Anti-Terror Branch in Adana, in South-Eastern Anatolia on the grounds of alleged connections to the KCK. He stands accused of keeping connections with the Kürdistan İşçi Partisi (PKK) (Kurdistan Workers' Party). The case started on October 22, 2010. The Court did not allow Karavil to make his defense in the Kurdish language, since December, 10, 2010. His lawyer could not inspect the file nor the evidence for more than one year because of a court decision for secrecy. When he was in prison, the Adana 6th High Criminal Court condemned him on February 4, 2010, to a further 10 months imprisonment for "spreading propaganda". On October, 16, 2012, Adana 8th High Criminal Court sentenced him to 13 years and 6 months prison for belonging to Adana structure of KCK and spreading propaganda in favor of this organization. He was transferred from Adana Kürkçüler F type prison to Kırkkale F type prison. High Appeal Court did not give yet his decision.
30	KEŞKEK Gamze	Tavır monthly, director	On trial Detained on January, 18, 2013 Arrested on January, 21, 2013	Faces between 3 and 18 years of prison	Article 314 of TCK or Article 220 of TCK or Article 7 of TMK Article 5 of TMK	Istanbul Bakırköy L type Prison for Women	Istanbul 23th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on February, 25, 2014)	She was arrested on January, 18, 2013, with more than 60 people, among them Youth Federation (Gençlik Federasyonu) members and İdil Theatre Workshop members, as part of an investigation against the armed organization DHKP-C (Revolutionary Party and Front for the Liberation of the People) for collaborating with this organization. She was sent to Istanbul Bakırköy Prison for Women. Her lawyer Evrim Deniz Karatana has appealed the detention on January, 28, but the Judge Yakup Kaya, specializing in cases of terrorism and organized crimes, dismissed the request on January 30, 2013. According to the judge, the detention is "justified and proportionate" with the importance of the case. Without providing any specific pattern for the detention, he also believes that "an alternative judicial measure would be ineffective". Karatana said, it is not possible to say on what basis she will be charged. She can be accused for "belonging" to the organization, for "collaborating" with it or for "propaganda". Her trial started on October, 10th, 2013 before Istanbul 23th High Criminal Court. The court denied releasing her and 12 other defendants and believes that there is risk of escape, of deterioration of evidence and there is strong evidence for keeping her in jail.
31	KILIÇ Yeliz	Yürüyüş weekly, reporter	Awaiting trial Arrested on January, 18, 2013 Detained on January, 20, 2013	Waiting for indictment	Article 314 of TCK or Article 220 of TCK or Article 7 of TMK Article 5 of TMK	Istanbul Bakırköy L type Prison for Women	Istanbul High Criminal Court	She was arrested on January, 18, in Yürüyüş weekly office and imprisoned two days later, in the scope of an operation launched against the armed organization DHKP-C (Revolutionary Party and Front for the Liberation of the People). With Doğan Karataştan, they are suspected of collaborating with this organization. From court, she was transferred to Istanbul Bakırköy Women's prison. Her lawyer Evrim Deniz Karatana has appealed the detention on January, but it was rejected by the judge specializing in cases of terrorism and organized crimes. According to the judge, the detention is "justified and proportionate" with the importance of the case. Without providing any specific pattern for the detention, he also believes that "an alternative judicial measure would be ineffective". It is not possible to say for the moment on what basis Yeliz Kılıç will be charged. She could be accused for "belonging" to the organization, for "collaborating" with it or for "propaganda". The preparation of the indictment could take six months. According to lawyer Karatana, police has shown to Kılıç and Doğan Karataştan, pictures taken when they were attending some press releases.
32	KIRKAYA Kenan	DIHA Ankara correspondent	On trial Detained on December 20, 2011 Arrested on December 24, 2011	Faces 15 years of prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Kocaeli Kandira F type N.1 Prison	Istanbul 15th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on)	He was arrested by decision of the Istanbul 9th High Criminal Court in the scope of the ongoing KCK investigations. Before the judge, he said that he is an Ankara reporter and editor of the Diha press agency since 5/6 years. "Pictures put into the investigation file were published with my articles, as well as telephone conversations made with my colleagues from the Diha press agency. Covering political parties' congresses is not a crime, it is my duty as a journalist", he said. He is accused of revealing the identity of a secret witness and police's technical surveillance reports. He denied accusations that he is a member of the Media Committee of the PKK/KCK organization and that he has attended meetings held by this committee. He is accused of acting in accordance with guidelines of the organization. As the court declared this ongoing investigation secret, it is not possible to know all the content of accusations and all elements of the file. His lawyer, Azize Deniz Tasdemir criticised the accusations and contends that his client is accused for his journalistic activities. He is accused for belonging to Press Committee of KCK. On February, 8, 2013, lawyer Özcan Kılıç has given a petition to the Istanbul 15th Chamber of High Criminal Court and demanded release of all journalists in prison in KCK Press file. He reminded Özgür Gündem & Turkey decision taken on March, 16, 2000 by ECHR and condemning Turkey for violating article 10 of the Convention. He underlined 15 journalists are assuming administrative tasks in Özgür Gündem and Diha press agency and there is no risk for there to scape. He contested the fact that some materials have been seized by security forces during researches in Özgür Gündem, Azadiya Welat, Demokratik Modernite and Diha media outlets offices and added that these medias outlets have also financial duties against the state and their employees. The same day, the Court decided to release only seven journalists. 26 others remain in jail. Next hearing will take place on April, 22, 24, 25 and 26. Court will ask to Özgür Gündem daily, the period within Nurettin Fırat has worked for this newspaper. Use of Kurdish language for defense is still not permitted. Minister of Justice will evaluate the demand of lawyer who wanted defendants be transferred from Kandira (Kocaeli) Prison to Silivri prison because of daily transfer difficulties. Meanwhile, the Court wants to determine with the contribution of Istanbul, Ankara and Adana polices, countries where some accused persons have been. Police will investigate in Istanbul Atatürk, Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen, Ankara Esenboga and Adana Airports records.
33	KIŞIN Turabi	Özgür Gündem daily, former editor	On trial Detained on December 30, 2011 Arrested on January 3, 2012	Faces 15 years of prison	Article 314 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Kocaeli Kandira F type N.1 Prison	Istanbul 15th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on December, 2, 2013)	He was arrested on December 30, 2011, in Ankara Esenboga Airport by order of the Istanbul 9th High Criminal Court, in the scope of the ongoing KCK investigations. He is accused for being a part of the KCK Media Committee and for membership to the KCK organization. Before the prosecutor, he said he is the editor of the Özgür Gündem daily since 2007 and rejected accusations that they are paid by any terrorist organizations. Kişin added they can not be held responsible for hundreds of telephone calls they receive daily. He was not working actively for the newspaper since five months because he has cancer and sees treatment. He said that he has been in Arbil city of Northern-Iraq for treatments and for journalistic activities. On February, 8, 2013, lawyer Özcan Kılıç has given a petition to the Istanbul 15th Chamber of High Criminal Court and demanded release of all journalists in prison in KCK Press file. He reminded Özgür Gündem & Turkey decision taken on March, 16, 2000 by ECHR and condemning Turkey for violating article 10 of the Convention. He underlined 15 journalists are assuming administrative tasks in Özgür Gündem and Diha press agency and there is no risk for there to scape. He contested the fact that some materials have been seized by security forces during researches in Özgür Gündem, Azadiya Welat, Demokratik Modernite and Diha media outlets offices and added that these medias outlets have also financial duties against the state and their employees. The same day, the Court decided to release only seven journalists. Between September 13, 2012 and September, 27, 2013, 17 Kurdish media employees (Çağdas Ulus, Cihat Ablay, Cigdem Aslan, Oktay Candemir, İsmail Yıldız, Pervin Yerlikaya, Zühal Tekiner, Ziya Çiçekçi, Çağdaş Kaplan, Ömer Çiftçi, Saffet Orman, Zeyneb Kuray, Sadık Topaloğlu, Omer Çelik, Selahattin Aslan, Fırat Bilgiç and Fatma Koçak) were released. After the reform package (Law 6441) those who want to speak in their mother tongue (Kurdish), were allowed to do it during their first defense. So far, the Court rejected the request of lawyers to listen their own witnesses. It seems to be possible after all accused persons are interviewed by the court. The lawyer Sinan Zincir believes that the government is detaining their clients as hostage against the PKK and his Kurdish policy. He is expecting that all detained media employees to be released. On September, 27, the Court also decided to transfer all 20 detainees to Istanbul Silivri Prison for practical reason. But, these transfers have not yet realized. Zincir complained about denial of the Court, to take into consideration their objection submitted on contradiction in the indictment, contradiction between secret witness statements, and phone records which don't belong to their clients. The court did not release any of the accused, on November, 1, 2013.

34	KONAR Ali	Kurdish Azadiya Welat newspaper, Elazığ representative (Eastern Turkey)	Convicted Detained on May 24, 2010 Arrested on May 27, 2010	Sentenced to 7 years and 5 months imprisonment on 17 december 2010	Article 220 of TCK Article 314.2 of TCK Article 5 of TMY	Malatya E-type Prison	Malatya 3th High Criminal Court	Detained in an operation launched against the Yurtsever Demokratik Gençlik Meclisi (YDGM) (Patriotic Democratic Youth Assembly), linked to the KCK. Konar was not allowed to speak to his lawyer during the first 24 hours of his custody. His detainment was based on charges of "being a member of a terrorist organization". The Malatya 3rd High Criminal Court sentenced Konar on December 17, 2010, to 7 years 5 months imprisonment.
35	KÜÇÜK Yalçın	Odatv.com website columnist	Convicted on August, 5, 2013 Detained on March 3, 2011 Arrested on March 6, 2011	Sentenced to 22 years 6 months of prison	Article 314/1 of TCK, Article 5 of TMK, Article 53/1-2-3	Silivri No 2 L Type Prison	Istanbul 16th High Criminal Court (Odatv trial) (Next hearing: September, 12, 2013) Istanbul 13th, High Criminal Court (Ergenekon trial)	He was accused for administering or participating in the alleged terrorist organization Ergenekon; attempting to eliminate or prevent the Grand National Assembly of Turkey from performing its duties; attempting to eliminate or prevent the Government of the Republic of Turkey from carrying out its duties. On March, 18, 2013, Prosecutor Mehmet Ali Pekgüzel has requested against him life sentence on this basis. On August, 5, 2013, Yalçın Küçük was sentenced to 22 years 6 months of prison for "building or administering Ergenekon organization". No reduction has been applied to his sentence. He was acquitted for "trying to interfere fair trial" (Art. 288 of TCK). If the verdict is confirmed by Hight Court, he will also lose some of his civil rights under Article 53 paragraph 1, 2, 3 of the Criminal Code. His lawyer appealed against the verdict. Prosecutors Mehmet Ali Pekgüzel, Nihat Taşkın and Mehmet Murat Dalkuş appealed against the verdicts arguing that "Many are low". Prosecutors Mehmet Ali Pekgüzel, Nihat Taşkın and Mehmet Murat Dalkuş appealed against the verdicts arguing that "Many are low". He was released in the Ergenekon case but remains in detention under the preventive trial Odatv. The first hearing of the Oda TV trial was held before the Istanbul 16th High Criminal Court on November 22, 2011. He was in prison in connection with this issue since two years. Several of the defendants submitted to the court a motion to request Judge Resul Çakır to recuse himself. The Istanbul 17th High Criminal Court rejected this demand. Defense lawyers of Oda TV argued many times that the digital documents that were found in a computer of Oda TV offices had been transferred there through a virus. These lawyers mentioned that three universities (Yıldız Technical University, Middle East Technical University and Bosphorus University) and an expert from the United States have provided reports in their favor. The Court decided an expert group of the Scientific and Technological Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) is to analyse this aspect. Lawyers have declared to the Court that proper procedures have been violated on many levels. So far, himself and his lawyer called for his release but it was unanimously rejected. On March, 21, 2013, the Court denied once again releasing him. At this 16. hearing, he pointed out that he was the victim of a political trial, as he had already suffered since the 80s. He said he never gave instruction to the managing editor of odatv website Baris Pehlivan, and he saw him so far only once, for an interview Pehlivan realized for a television program. At the request of the prosecutor, the Court asked the 13. Chamber of Istanbul High Criminal Court provide a copy of the view of the prosecutor in the Ergenekon case. The Court denied once again releasing him on June, 13, and September, 11, 2013. 19.
36	NAMAZ Bayram	Atılım newspaper, columnist	Convicted on November, 5, 2013 Detained on September 8, 2006 Arrested on September 12, 2006	Sentenced to life sentence (for conducting an outlawed organization) and 787 years 8 months of prison (for 155 actions)	Article 309/1 of TCK Article 13/2 of Law 6136 Article 174/1 of TCK Article 204/1 of TCK Law 2911 and Article 6 and 7 of TMK (postponed under Reform package)	Edirne No 1 F-type Prison	Istanbul 10th High Criminal Court	Detained for more than 5 years, following an operation carried out against suspected members of the outlawed Marksist-Leninist-Komünist-Partisi (MLKP) (Marxist-Leninist-Communist-Party); He is accused of being a leader of this organization which aims to destroy the constitutional order. He could not access evidence brought against him or consult his file for more than a year, due to a court decision for secrecy of the trial. His trial started on October 26, 2007. On October 13, 2011 and on February 23, 2012, the Istanbul 12th High Criminal Court denied a request to release him. According to police reports, the MLKP was to make its 4th Congress in Nazilli. But defendants and lawyers believe that a document containing 40 pages, seized during the "Gaye" police operation, in September 2006, was fabricated. On November, 5th, 2013, he was sentenced for being apart of Central Committee of MLKP and also taken responsible of 155 incidents claimed by this organization. The court convicted him to life sentence for managing the organization and 787 years 8 months of prison for possessing dangerous products and weapon, for falsifying documents, for keeping arms in houses belonging to the MLKP. If the verdict is confirmed by Hight Court, he will also lose some of his civil rights under Article 53 paragraph 1, 2, 3 of the Criminal Code. His lawyer will appeal against the sentences.
37	ÖZDEMİR Mazlum	DIHA Arbil (Northern Irak) correspondent	On trial Detained on December 20, 2011 Arrested on December 24, 2011	Faces 15 years of prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Kocaeli Kandıra F type N.1 Prison	Istanbul 15th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on December, 2, 2013)	He was arrested by decision of the Istanbul 9th High Criminal Court in the scope of the ongoing KCK investigations. Before the prosecutor and judge, he rejected accusations of being a member of the Media Committee of the PKK/KCK organization. A witness whose identity is kept secret also accused him of participating at PKK press conferences. He told the judge that he was travelling in Syria, Jordan and almost all cities of Iraq, but rejected any terrorism related charges. "I never participated at PKK press conferences. I do not know what they are. I do not have any ties to any organization", he said. He is accused of acting in accordance with guidelines of the organization. His lawyer Serkan Özdemir said his client is working since 2002 for Diha press agency and since 2008 as correspondent of Arbil in Northern-Iraq. According to his lawyer, this procedure is violating Article 10 of the European Human Rights Convention. As the court declared this ongoing investigation secret, it was not possible to know all the content of the file. The court denied a request made by his lawyers for his release. He is accused for belonging to Press Committee of KCK. On February, 8, 2013, lawyer Özcan Kılıç has given a petition to the Istanbul 15th Chamber of High Criminal Court and demanded release of all journalists in prison in KCK Press file. He reminded ECHR has condemned Türkiye, on March, 16, 2000, in Özgür Gündem&Turkey case for violating article 10 of the Convention. He underlined 15 journalists are assuming administrative tasks in Özgür Gündem and Diha press agency and there is no risk for there to scape. He contested the fact that some materials have been seized by security forces during researches in Özgür Gündem, Azadiya Welat, Demokratik Modernite and Diha media outlets offices and added that these medias outlets have also financial duties against the state and their employees. The same day, the Court decided to release only seven journalists. On June, 18, 2013, Mazlum Özdemir said he can not be accused for interviewing one of the PKK leader Murat Karayılan and underlined it is journalism. He added many journalists from mainstream media also made interviews with Karayılan. The court is trying to confirm the information on its presence in Erbil and Süleymaniye, on his education at the University of Anatolia. Between September 13, 2012 and September, 27, 2013, 17 kurdish media employees (Çağdas Ulus, Cihat Ablay, Cigdem Aslan, Oktay Candemir, İsmail Yıldız, Pervin Yerlikaya, Zuhâl Tekiner, Ziya Çiçekçi, Çağdaş Kaplan, Ömer Çiftçi, Saffet Orman, Zeyneb Kuray, Sadık Topaloğlu, Ömer Çelik, Selahattin Aslan, Fırat Bilgiç and Fatma Koçak) were released. After the reform package (Law 6441) those who want to speak in their mother tongue (Kurdish), were allowed to do it during their first defense. So far, the Court rejected the request of lawyers to listen their own witnesses. It seems to be possible after all accused persons are interviewed by the court. The lawyer Sinan Zincir believes that the government is detaining their clients as hostage against the PKK and his Kurdish policy. He is expecting that all detained media employees to be released. On September, 27, the Court also decided to transfer all 20 detainees to Istanbul Silivri Prison for practical reason. But, these transfers have not yet realized. Zincir complained about denial of the Court, to take into consideration their objection submitted on contradiction in the indictment, contradiction between secret witness statements, and phone records which don't belong to their clients. The court did not release any of the accused, on November, 1, 2013.
38	ÖZGÜNES Hasan	Writer for Azadiya Welat daily	On trial Arrested on October 28, 2011	Facing 30 years prison	Article 314/1 of TCK, Article 7/2, of TMK, Article 5 of TMK, Law 2911 on Demonstration	Silivri No 2 L Type Prison	Istanbul 15th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: from November 7 to November 22, 2013)	Ozgunes was initially arrested on September 17, 2011 in Nusaybin, a city within the province of Mardin, however he was released shortly after. He was then arrested again on October 28, 2011, and sent to the Kandıra F-type No.1 prison. He is facing charges for allegedly leading the Kürdistan Toplulukları Birliği/Türkiye Meclisi (KCK/TM) (Union of Kurdistan Communities/Turkey Assembly), making propaganda on behalf of the KCK and participating in illegal demonstrations. According to his indictment, prepared on 19 March, 2012, he is also accused of teaching in the Political Academy linked to the Peace and Democracy Party (BDP). Istanbul 15th High Criminal Court denied releasing him on March, 15, 2013. Seven others defendants have been released at this hearing. But Court rejected defendant Mustafa Avcı makes joint statement in Kurdish language at this stage. 5. 118 persons among 205 defendants are still detained on the scope on this trial.
39	ÖZLU Turhan	Ulusal Kanal (national channel) television, editor-in-chief	Convicted on August, 5, 2013 Detained on August 19, 2011 Arrested on August, 23, 2011	Faces 15 years prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Silivri L-Type No. 2 prison	Istanbul 13th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: April, 8, 2013)	Arrested due to a broadcast of phone conversations made between Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan and North Cyprus president Mehmet Ali Talat. The Aydınlik and Ulusal Kanal offices as well as his house were searched by police, and he was taken in for interrogation. During the investigation, he was on hunger strike, and gave no statements. Police forces were authorized to launch the operation for trying to establish "whether Ergenekon suspects in jail have any links with suspects from the outside". On June, 13th, 2012, the Court decided to merge this file with Ergenekon case. In his indictment prepared on April, 13, 2012, the prosecutor Cihan Kansız accused Yıldırım of being a member of Ergenekon outlawed organization and obtaining/broadcasting this record with the order of Dogu Perinçek, leader of Worker's Party (İşçi Partisi) accused of leading Ergenekon organization. On March, 18, 2013, Prosecutor Mehmet Ali Pekgüzel has requested from 7,5 years to 15 years prison for Özlü for "belonging to Ergenekon terrorist organization". On August, 5, 2013, he was sentenced to 9 years of prison for "membership of the Ergenekon organization". If High Court confirms the verdict, he will also lose some of his civil rights under Article 53 paragraph 1, 2, 3 of the Criminal Code. His lawyer appealed against the verdict. Prosecutors Mehmet Ali Pekgüzel, Nihat Taşkın and Mehmet Murat Dalkuş appealed against the verdicts arguing that "Some of the sentences are low".
40	PEKGOZ Ramazan	Dicle news Agency, editor in Diyarbakir	On trial Detained on December 20, 2011 Arrested on December 24, 2011	Faces 15 years of prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TCK	Kocaeli Kandıra F type N.2 Prison	Istanbul 15th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on December, 2, 2013)	He was tried in 2010 for an interview he made with Murat Karayılan, a high representative of Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK), in Kandil mountain. Pekgöz was charged of "making propaganda" of outlawed PKK organization. He was arrested by decision of the Istanbul 9th High Criminal Court in the scope of the ongoing KCK investigations. Before the judge, he denied accusations of being a member of the Media Committee of the PKK/KCK organization and that he has attended meetings held by this committee. "I do not have any link with any illegal organization and did not attend this committee's conferences and meetings", he said. According to his lawyer Özcan Kılıç, it is impossible to accept the charges made by a witness whose identity is kept secret. As the court declared this ongoing investigation secret, it was not possible to know all the content of accusations and all elements of the file. He is accused for belonging to Press Committee of KCK. On February, 8, 2013, lawyer Özcan Kılıç has given a petition to the Istanbul 15th Chamber of High Criminal Court and demanded release of all journalists in prison in KCK Press file. He reminded ECHR has condemned Türkiye, on March, 16, 2000, in Özgür Gündem&Turkey case for violating article 10 of the Convention. He underlined 15 journalists are assuming administrative tasks in Özgür Gündem and Diha press agency and there is no risk for there to scape. He contested the fact that some materials have been seized by security forces during researches in Özgür Gündem, Azadiya Welat, Demokratik Modernite and Diha media outlets offices and added that these medias outlets have also financial duties against the state and their employees. The same day, the Court decided to release only seven journalists. Between September 13, 2012 and September, 27, 2013, 17 kurdish media employees (Çağdas Ulus, Cihat Ablay, Cigdem Aslan, Oktay Candemir, İsmail Yıldız, Pervin Yerlikaya, Zuhâl Tekiner, Ziya Çiçekçi, Çağdaş Kaplan, Ömer Çiftçi, Saffet Orman, Zeyneb Kuray, Sadık Topaloğlu, Ömer Çelik, Selahattin Aslan, Fırat Bilgiç and Fatma Koçak) were released. After the reform package (Law 6441) those who want to speak in their mother tongue (Kurdish), were allowed to do it during their first defense. So far, the Court rejected the request of lawyers to listen their own witnesses. It seems to be possible after all accused persons are interviewed by the court. The lawyer Sinan Zincir believes that the government is detaining their clients as hostage against the PKK and his Kurdish policy. He is expecting that all detained media employees to be released. On September, 27, the Court also decided to transfer all 20 detainees to Istanbul Silivri Prison for practical reason. But, these transfers have not yet realized. Zincir complained about denial of the Court, to take into consideration their objection submitted on contradiction in the indictment, contradiction between secret witness statements, and phone records which don't belong to their clients. The court did not release any of the accused, on November, 1, 2013.

41	SÜSEM Erdal	Eylül Hapishane Kültür Sanat dergisi (culture and art journal for prisoners), editor	Convicted for life sentence, on further trial Detained on February 1, 2010 Arrested on February 5, 2010	He is serving life sentence and faces finally 15 years imprisonment. He has many cases also for "propaganda"	Article 146 of former TCK Article 314/2 of TCK Article 7 of TMK	Edirne F-type Prison	Istanbul 12th High Criminal Court	On February 24, 2011, the Court of Appeals confirmed the life sentence that the 12th Chamber of the Istanbul High Criminal Court decided for "attempting to change the constitutional order by force". His lawyer made a final appeal to the High Council of Appeals Court (Yargıtay Ceza Genel Kurulu). His lawyer went to the ECHR in August regarding this case. He is also on trial for being a "member of the Maoist Komünist Partisi (MKP) (Maoist Communist Party) organization". He is accused of having connections with members of outlawed organizations. According to his wife, these connections are concerning relations with readers (former detainees) of the magazine Eylül. Süsem also faces many court cases against him for "spreading propaganda" concerning articles and other contents published in the magazine since April 1, 2007. He is now accused of being a member of the Devrimci Karargah terrorist organization and prosecuted by Istanbul 13th High Criminal Court.
42	ŞAHİN Veysel	Tavır monthly magazine, columnist	Awaiting trial Arrested on January, 18, 2013 Detained on January, 20, 2013	Risks between 5 and 15 years prison	Article 314 of TCK or Article 220 of TCK or Article 7 of TMK, Article 5 of TMK	Tekirdağ N.1 F type Prison	Istanbul High Criminal Court	He was arrested on January, 18, 2013, with more than 60 people, among them Youth Federation (Gençlik Federasyonu) members and İdil Theatre Workshop members, as part of an investigation against the armed organization DHKP-C (Revolutionary Party and Front for the Liberation of the People). He is suspected of collaborating with this organization. He is detained in Tekirdağ N. 1 F type prison. The lawyer Evrim Deniz Karatana said, it is not possible to say on what basis she will be charged. He can be accused for "belonging" to the organization, for "collaborating" with it or for "propaganda". Indictment is not ready yet.
43	ŞAMAN Sultan	Editor of women magazine in kurdisch Heviye Jine	On trial Arrested on February 4th, 2012 Detained on February, 7th, 2012	Faces 22,5 years prison	Article 314 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Ankara Sincan Women Prison	Diyarbakir 5th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on December, 5, 2013)	She was sent to Batman Prison on February, 7, 2012 after being arrested with pro-kurdish BDP local representatives and municipality officers on the scope of Batman KCK investigation. Şaman is also a BDP headquarter worker. She was charged with establishing and leading an armed terrorist organization. She was later accused to fire beds in the prison for protesting against the ban of "Democratic Resistance to Freedom" rally, planned in Diyarbakir for July, 15, 2012, by Democratic Free Women's Movement (DÖKH) and police intervention. As a result, she was sanctioned and transferred with 23 women detainees to Ankara Sincan Women Prison. As she was complaining for a neck hernia she was brought to Ankara Numune ve Arastirma Hospital but she was beaten by gendarmerie officers during transfer, on November, 2, 2012. Her lawyer Cemil Özen confirmed the case and added she was also sanctioned of visit ban for two months for "insulting an officer". On the other hand, Özen has also complained against gendarmerie officers accused of beating Şaman. On March, 22, 2013, Diyarbakir 5th High Criminal Court denied releasing her.
44	TEMEL Tayip	Editor of the Dicle Press Agency (DIHA) and Azadiya Welat daily newspaper columnist, former editor-in-chief of the daily	On trial Detained on October 3, 2011 Arrested on October 7, 2011	Facing 22,5 years prison	Article 314/1 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Diyarbakir D Type Prison	Diyarbakir 6th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on January 30, 2014)	In 2002, he spent 7 months in jail, while he was a student, for advocating that "Kurdish should be an education language". On July 21st, 2008, a court in Sanliurfa convicted him to 1 year imprisonment for a speech he had made in the memory of his colleague Kemal Kilinc, who was killed in the 1990s. On April 3, 2011, the anti-terror branch of the Diyarbakir police unit launched an operation against Kurdistan Communities Union/Turkey Assembly (Kürdistan Topluluklar Birliđi/Türkiye Meclisi-KCK/TM) and took into custody more than 50 people, including Tayyip Temel. He was sent to prison four days later for collaborating with the KCK. His trial started on February 22, 2012, before the Diyarbakir 7th High Criminal Court. One of his lawyers, Cemil Özen said he is charged with "managing the organization" and "taking part in the Media Committee" of KCK. He argues he had been arrested in the scope of journalistic activities as he is accused of having contacts with politicians of Democratic Society Party (DTP) and Peace and Democracy Party (BDP) representatives. E-mail correspondence, phone calls and conversations he had with his colleagues are quoted in the indictment. He is also accused on the basis of a secret witness testimonies. It is claimed he has gone to a PKK camp. Temel admit he had been in Northern Irak; "but for journalistic reason", he said. He launched hunger strike with many journalists detained in KCK cases for protesting detention conditions of PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan and also recognition of the right of using mother tongue in the courts and education. He stopped it following the government's promises to carry out reforms in favor of the use of the Kurdish language for the defense. Since 2013, defendants are allowed to make their defense in their mother tongue (Kurdish). On October, 11, the Court denied releasing defendants taken account "the current state of evidence", "strong suspicion of crime" and "risk of escape".
45	TUNCA Sami	Yeni Evrede Mücadele Birliđi (Union fight in new stage) political review, editor-in-chief	Awaiting trial Detained on September, 17, 2013 Detained on September 19th, 2013	Waiting for indictment	Article 314 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Tekirdağ N.1 F type Prison		He was arrested on September 17, at his home in Tekirdağ, brought to Istanbul and sent to prison. In June, he attended many demonstrations held in Sarigazi district. He is suspected for "being a member of a outlawed organization", "participating to demonstrations", "throwing stones and molotov cocktails". He might be accused for collaborating with Communist Labour Party of Turkey/Leninist (TKEP/L) organization. According to Mücadele Birliđi review, he was imprisoned because the judge found that he could flee. During his arrest, the police showed him pictures of protesters, their faces covered, throwing stones or possession of iron bars, for accusing him. "I participated in these events with my identity as a journalist and socialist", he wrote in a letter sent to readers, on October 5, 2013. He added that he was just aware of a conviction of 11 years and six months in prison in another case but did not give detail. "It is certain that I will stay in jail long enough", he stated. He was transferred first to Istanbul Metris Prison, then to Tekirdağ N.1 F Type Prison. His indictment is not ready yet.
46	TUNÇ Faysal	Dicle News agency (DIHA) Şırnak correspondent (South-Eastern Turkey)	Convicted (two times) Detained on April 5, 2007 Sentenced on April 30, 2008	Sentenced to 6 years and 3 months imprisonment; The prosecutor had initially filed for 10-15 years	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 220 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Rize Kalkandere L Type prison	Van 4th High Criminal Court, Diyarbakir 5th High Criminal Court	According to the DIHA press agency, Tunç was arrested on April 5, 2007, in the Eruh province (Siirt). Tunç was sentenced, by the Diyarbakir 5th High Criminal Court, for "voluntarily and knowingly helping an illegal organization (PKK)". He was transferred in 2011 from the Diyarbakir D type prison to the Rize Kalkandere L Type prison. He just finished serving this sentence but started to serve another prison sentence given before this case by the Van 4th High Criminal Court with the same accusations. Both sentences were confirmed by a High Appeals Court. He launched hunger strike with many journalists detained in KCK cases for protesting detention conditions of PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan and also recognition of the right of using mother tongue in the courts and education. He stopped it following the government's promises to carry out reforms in favor of the use of the Kurdish language for the defense.
47	UCAR Davut	Etik agency manager	On trial Detained on December 20, 2011 Arrested on December 24, 2011	Faces 15 years prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Kocaeli Kandira No 1 F type Prison	Istanbul 15th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on December, 2, 2013)	He was arrested by decision of the Istanbul 9th High Criminal Court in the scope of the ongoing KCK investigations. Before the prosecutor and judge, he rejected accusations that he is a member of the Media Committee of the PKK/KCK organization. He said he had been in Northern-Iraq twice to convince his brother to come back to the country. A witness whose identity is kept secret also accused him of participating at PKK press conferences, however he denied this. He is accused of acting in accordance with guidelines of the organization. As the court declared this ongoing investigation secret, it is not possible to know all the content of the file. On february, 8, 2013, lawyer Özcan Kılıç has given a petition to the Istanbul 15th Chamber of High Criminal Court and demanded release of all journalists in prison in KCK Press file. He reminded Özgür Gündem & Turkey decision taken on March, 16, 2000 by ECHR and condemning Turkey for violating article 10 of the Convention. He underlined 15 journalists are assuming administrative tasks in Özgür Gündem and Diha press agency and there is no risk for there to scape. He contested the fact that some materials have been seized by security forces during researches in Özgür Gündem, Azadiya Welat, Demokratik Modernite and Diha media outlets offices and added that these medias outlets have also financial duties against the state and their employees. The same day, the Court decided to release only seven journalists. On June, 19, 2013, he made his defense and summarized military pressions faced during 20 years of journalism by newspapers he was working for in Emergency region (south-east of the country). Between September 13, 2012 and September, 27, 2013, 17 kurdisch media employees (Çağdas Ulus, Cihat Ablay, Cigdem Aslan, Oktay Candemir, Ismail Yıldız, Pervin Yerlikaya, Zuhail Tekiner, Ziya Çiçekçi, Çağdaş Kaplan, Ömer Çiftçi, Saffet Orman, Zeyneb Kuray, Sadık Topaloğlu, Ömer Çelik, Selahattin Aslan, Fırat Bilgiç and Fatma Koçak) were released. After the reform package (Law 6441) those who want to speak in their mother tongue (Kurdish), were allowed to do it during their first defense. So far, the Court rejected the request of lawyers to interview their own witnesses. It seems to be possible after all accused persons are interviewed by the court. The lawyer Sinan Zincir believes that the government is detaining their clients as hostage against the PKK and his Kurdish policy. He is expecting that all detained media employees to be released. On September, 27, the Court also decided to transfer all 20 detainees to Istanbul Silivri Prison for practical reason. But, these transfers have not yet realized. Zincir complained about denial of the Court, to take into consideration their objection submitted on contradiction in the indictment, contradiction between secret witness statements, and phone records which don't belong to their clients. The court did not release any of the accused, on November, 1, 2013.
48	ÜNSAL Kaan	Yuruyus Magazine, worker	Awaiting trial for second arrest Arrested on March, 14, 2013 On trial Detained on March, 16, 2013	Faces 15 years prison	Article 314/1 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Edirne F Type Prison	Ankara 11st High Criminal Court (Next hearing on January, 30, 2014)	He was arrested on December 24, 2010, when anti-terror police made an operation against collaborators of the Yürüyüş review, with an Ankara 11th High Criminal Court decision. On December 28, he was detained as a member of the redaction and sent to the Sincan F Type Prison with the suspicion of being a member of the DHKPC. His trial started after 13 months of pre-trial detention, before the Ankara 11th High Criminal Court. He was then released on 20 July 2012, in accordance with "alternative judicial measures" by means of the 3rd Judicial Reform Package. But the trial is ongoing. His imprisonment was lifted and a court decision was made to disallow him from leaving the country. Ankara 11th, High Criminal Court asked from Istanbul prosecutor phone records belonging to Kaan Ünsal, Cihan Gün, Naciye Yavuz, Musa Kurt and Halit Güdenoğlu. Recently, prosecutor asked for their conviction for "belonging to an outlawed organization" but acquitted for "propaganda" accusation. On November, 7, 2013, the Court postponed the trial for January, 30, 2014. Finally, he was recently arrested again, on March, 14, 2013, during a police operation against the DHKPC. After two days he spend in Istanbul police section he was jailed for "leading an outlawed DHKPC organization". He is detained at Edirne F type prison. His indictment is not ready yet and can take some months.
49	YANARDAĞ Merdan	Daily Yurt newspaper, editor-in-chief	Convicted on August, 5, 2013 Arrested on September, 13, 2013 Detained on September, 14, 2013	Sentenced to 10 years 6 months imprisonment	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK Article 53/1-2-3	Mugla E Type Prison	Istanbul 13th High Criminal Court	He was arrested in the scope of Ergenekon investigation, on October, 27, 2008 but released three days later by the prosecutor. On August, 5, 2013, the Court sentenced him to 10 years 6 months of prison for "belonging to the terrorist organization Ergenekon". His lawyer Hüseyin Ersöz has appealed against the arrest decision taken at the same time of the verdict but Istanbul 14th High Criminal Court rejected this demand, on September, 13, 2013. He was arrested at his home in Yalıkavak in Bodrum district of Mugla city and sent to Mugla Prison. If the verdict is confirmed by Hight Court, he will also lose some of his civil rights under Article 53 paragraph 1, 2, 3 of the Criminal Code. From prison, he wrote his first column for Yurt daily, in October. "They condemned me to silence me" he wrote. He says he was able to exercise effective opposition, with TV programs broadcasted on KanalTürk, between 2004 and 2008, and show government corruption and "a network of religious community surrounding the country" divulged in police, in army, education, health and finance.
50	YAVUZ Naciye	Yuruyus Magazine, worker	Awaiting trial for the last arrest Arrested on March, 23, 2013 Detained on March, 25, 2013 (She was released as a result of the 3rd reform package on July 20, 2012 for the previous case)	Faces 15 years prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Istanbul Bakirköy Women's Closed Prison	Ankara 11st High Criminal Court (Next hearing on January, 30, 2014)	She was arrested on December 24, 2010, when anti-terror police made an operation against collaborators of the Yürüyüş review, with an Ankara 11th High Criminal Court decision. On December 28, 2010, she was detained as a collaborator of the review and sent to the Ankara Sincan F Type Prison for Women with the suspicion of "being member of an armed terrorist organization, DHKPC". Her trial started after 13 months of pre-trial detention before the Ankara 11th High Criminal Court. She was then released on 20 July 2012, in accordance with "alternative judicial measures" by means of the 3rd Judicial Reform Package. Recently, prosecutor asked for her conviction for "belonging to an outlawed organization" but her acquittal for "propaganda" accusation. Her imprisonment was lifted and a court decision was made to disallow her from leaving the country. Recently, she was arrested again in the street on March, 23, 2013 in a scope of investigation started since two months against the DHKPC/C outlawed organization. Two days later, she was sent to Istanbul Bakirköy Women's prison. Indictment is not ready but she is suspected of belonging to this organization.

51	YEŞİL Nuri	Kurdish Azadiya Welat newspaper, Tunceli worker (Eastern Turkey)	Convicted (2 times) Detained on May 24, 2010 Arrested on May 27, 2010	Faces 22 years and 6 months prison sentence	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 7/2 of TMY (2 times)	Elbistan E-type Prison	Erzurum High Criminal Court	Previously, Nuri Yeşil had been arrested (on November 6, 2008) for distributing Azadiya Welat newspapers at Dogubeyazit (province of Ağrı). He stayed 10 months in the Erzurum H-Type Prison and was charged for being a member of a terrorist organization (PKK). After being acquitted, he was released on July 2, 2009. Since August 2009, he became a representative of the Tunceli offices of Azadiya Welat. In a separate case, he was sentenced to 1 year and 7 months in prison for "propaganda". On May 24, 2010, he was arrested again and sent to prison three days later with Ali Konar. On June 23, 2011, he was sentenced by a High Criminal Court for "membership to a terrorist organization" (Patriotic and Democratic Youth Assembly - YDGM) and "spreading propaganda for a terrorist organization" to 12 years and 6 months in prison. A High Appeals Court will decide about the decisions.
52	YILDIRIM Deniz	Aydinlik newspaper executive editor	Convicted on August, 5, 2013 Detained on November 9, 2009	Sentenced to 16 years 10 months imprisonment	Article 314.2 of TCK Article 5 of TMY Article 326 of TCK Article 136/1 of TCK Article 53/1-2-3	Istanbul Silivri No 1 L-Type Prison	Prosecution started on June 28th, 2010 at the Istanbul 13th High Criminal Court	Detained because he published a telephone conversation between Prime Minister Erdoğan and the former President of Northern Cyprus, Mehmet Ali Talat. Accused of "membership of the alleged Ergenekon organization and engaging in activities on behalf of the organization". Charges of "disclosing pictures and audio material of private life", "recording non-public conversations" and "illegally obtaining or publishing personal data". He was taken to court for the first time after 8 months in detention. On February 17, 2012, he appeared before the Istanbul 13th High Criminal Court, to the 55th hearing of the "Internet Andici" (Internet Memorandum) trial. Colonel Dursun Çiçek, former 1. Army Commander Gen.Hasan Igsız, Vice-Admiral Mehmet Otuzbiroglu and many high ranked commanders are among defendants accused of intervening in political life. Journalist Tayfun Devicioğlu was heard as witnesses, on October, 11, 2012. President of the Court, "Has some audio records been sent to Vatan Newspaper, when you were editor in chief?" asked the president of the court. Devicioğlu said, "Some 8 or 10 audio records have been sent by e-mail by unidentified person to Ankara bureau of my former newspaper, during local elections in 2009. Some of them were concerning Prime Minister Erdogan and a businessman and others the magistrate Hasim Kilic and Ankara Mayor Melih Gökçek. I decided not to release them, since there were obtained in an illegal way and concerning partially private life". On February, 18, 2013, the Court denied releasing all the defendants, including Deniz Yildirim, claiming "there is enough concrete evidence of crime" and keeping them in jail is not violating ECHR rules. He is suspected of following instructions coming from the leader of Worker's Party (İşçi Partisi) Dogu Perincek, accused himself to lead the alleged Ergenekon organization. At the hearing, he demanded CHP leader Kemal Kılıçdaroglu to be heard by the court as witness. But the court refused this demand. Yildirim said court has listened so far many witnesses of the accusation, but only 22 per cent of witnesses were presented by defendants. So far, 151 witnesses have been listened to the court. On March, 18, 2013, Prosecutor Mehmet Ali Pekgüzel has requested from 7.5 years to 15 years prison for "being a member of alleged Ergenekon terrorist organization". On August, 5, 2013, he was sentenced to 16 years 10 months of prison for "membership of the alleged Ergenekon organization", "destroying or falsifying document concerning the security of the State", "illegally obtaining and publishing personal data belonging to others". He was acquitted for "recording non-public conversations" (Art.133 of TCK) and "violating private life" (Art. 134 of TCK). If High Court confirms the verdict, he will also lose some of his civil rights under Article 53 paragraph 1, 2, 3 of the Criminal Code. His lawyer appealed against the verdict. Prosecutors Mehmet Ali Pekgüzel, Nihat Taşkin and Mehmet Murat Dalkuş appealed against the verdicts arguing that "Some of the sentences are low".
53	YILDIRIM Mehmet Emin	Azadiya Welat daily, editor-in-chief	On trial Detained on December 20, 2011 Arrested on December 24, 2011	Faces 15 years of prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Kocaeli Kandıra F type N.1 Prison	Istanbul 15th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on December, 2, 2013)	He was arrested by decision of the Istanbul 9th High Criminal Court in the scope of the ongoing KCK investigations. Before the judge, he wanted to answer questions in the Kurdish language, but the court denied this request. His lawyer asked also for a translator for Yildirim's testimonies in Kurdish but this was also rejected. His lawyers said he is editor in chief of a Kurdish language newspaper Azadiya Welat and he has the right to express himself in Kurdish, according to the Lausanne Treaty. The court declined and declared that the defendant knows Turkish and interrupted the procedure. He is accused of being a member of the Media Committee of the PKK/KCK organization. He is accused of acting in accordance with guidelines of the organization. As the court declared this ongoing investigation secret, it is not possible to know all the content of the file. The court denied the request made by his lawyers for his release. He launched hunger strike with many journalists detained in KCK cases for protesting detention conditions of PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan and also recognition of the right of using mother tongue in the courts and education. He stopped it following the government's promises to carry out reforms in favor of the use of the Kurdish language for the defense. On February, 8, 2013, lawyer Özcan Kılıç has given a petition to the Istanbul 15th Chamber of High Criminal Court and demanded release of all journalists in prison in KCK Press file. He reminded ECHR has condemned Türkiye, on March, 16, 2000, in Özgür Gündem&Turkey case for violating article 10 of the Convention. He underlined 15 journalists are assuming administrative tasks in Özgür Gündem and Diha press agency and there is no risk for there to scape. He contested the fact that some materials have been seized by security forces during researches in Özgür Gündem, Azadiya Welat, Demokratik Modernite and Diha media outlets offices and added that these medias outlets have also financial duties against the state and their employees. The same day, the Court decided to release only seven journalists. Between September 13, 2012 and September, 27, 2013, 17 kurdish media employees (Çağdas Ulus, Cihat Ablay, Cigdem Aslan, Oktay Candemir, İsmail Yıldız, Pervin Yertikaya, Zuhâl Tekiner, Ziya Çiçekçi, Çağdaş Kaplan, Ömer Çiftçi, Saffet Orman, Zeyneb Kuray, Sadık Topaloğlu, Ömer Çelik, Selahattin Aslan, Fırat Bilgiç and Fatma Koçak) were released. After the reform package (Law 6441) those who want to speak in their mother tongue (Kurdish), were allowed to do it during their first defense. So far, the Court rejected the request of lawyers to listen their own witnesses. It seems to be possible after all accused persons are interviewed by the court. The lawyer Sinan Zincir believes that the government is detaining their clients as hostage against the PKK and his Kurdish policy. He is expecting that all detained media employees to be released. On September 27, the Court also decided to transfer all 20 detainees to Istanbul Silivri Prison for practical reason. But, these transfers have not yet realized. Zincir complained about denial of the Court, to take into consideration their objection submitted on contradiction in the indictment, contradiction between secret witness statements, and phone records which don't belong to their clients. The court did not release any of the accused, on November, 1, 2013.
54	ZAVAR Erol	Odak review, former owner and editor-in-chief	Convicted Detained on January 15, 2001 Arrested on January 17, 2001 Sentenced on June 27, 2001	Initially received a death sentence which was then converted to life imprisonment	Article 146/1 of former TCK (abolished on June 1st 2005)	Ankara Sincan No1 F-type Prison	Ankara 2nd State Security Court	Charged for membership to the illegal organization "Devrimci Halk Kurtuluş Partisi-Cephesi (DHKPC)/Üçüncü Yol Direniş" (Revolutionary People Liberation Party and Front/Third Path Resistance) movement, and in accordance with the aims thereof, attempting to "overthrow the existing constitutional order by force". Prior to his conviction, Zavar was diagnosed with cancer. However, he says that his health is better compared to previous years. He was operated on more than 20 times. In June 2011, a legal report stated that he is in better condition and he can have medical consultations once a year. He was arrested in 2001 due to a complaint of a person who said "he collected money by force in the name of the organization".