

AN EXPLANATION ON THE CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST ADNAN OKTAR

This is an explanation regarding the **January 11 court sentence against Mr. Adnan Oktar, Istanbul, Turkey, who is sentenced to 9,803 years**. Actually this decision of the court caused a great stir among the jurists. All lawyers and professors who submitted their scientific opinion on the verdict and the case file -many of them are among the law-makers- clearly stated that this decision is in conflict with the law itself and will/should certainly be revoked.

We find it necessary to inform you about this lawsuit because there has been an immense propaganda against Mr. Oktar and his friends in the last 2.5 years, and sadly some media have played a big role in this propaganda aimed to create a public opinion. It seems that the resulting public opinion as well as the remarks of some political figures had an influence on the court's judgment. Having committed no crimes and having done an **"impossible defense"** against a **"conspiracy"** and a **"character assassination"**, Mr. Oktar and his friends have been sentenced to enormous jail times, the like of which have not been seen in Turkey. **Even the terrorist groups PKK and FETÖ, who killed thousands of innocent people, aiming to divide Turkey, have not been sentenced to such jail times.** This case has been an extraordinary case right from the start and the court's recent judgment has reconfirmed it. **The case against Mr. Oktar is not a legal case, but a case of "conspiracy" organized by a few hostile people, who fabricated false accusations and who threatened and forced some other people to testify against Mr. Oktar.**

Before the police operation in July 2018, a few people hostile to Mr. Oktar started to use social media as a tool of threat and blackmail, posting disgusting lies about Mr. Oktar and his friends. They reached out to people who were in Mr. Oktar's group of friends or had acquaintances with them in the past, and if they refused to give false statements against Mr. Oktar, they would begin to smear through the Twitter account they set up.

As a result of the smear campaign on the social media and threats, dozens of young women who were acquainted with Adnan Oktar and his friends, those who stopped seeing them years ago or were still friends with them, went to the Financial Crimes Branch within the timeframe of one month. The subject of their complaints were sexual abuse or sexual assault. **Going to the Financial Crimes Branch, an unrelated police department, to file "sexual" complaints, in the same timeframe, they made similar statements about events that supposedly happened years ago. Some statements were so similar that they looked as if they were copied and pasted.** In fact, some complainants stated before the court that they were not their own words and the police officers wrote things that they did not say.

Based on these “collected” complaints, a huge police operation was carried out on about 130 residences and offices in July 2018. No legal rules were followed during the police operation. No evidence was collected in accordance with the laws, therefore, all collected materials became available for manipulation and alterations. However, the court still considered them as valid evidence.

Adnan Oktar and all of his friends were arrested and all of them were sent to prisons in different cities far from Istanbul. Mr. Oktar’s meetings with his lawyers were unfairly restricted and were recorded on camera. (Please see below the "who are the defendants" link at: <https://adnanoktarlawsuit.com/2020/07/02/who-are-the-defendants/>)

The indictment was accepted a year after the operation, until when the file was kept confidential and Mr. Oktar and his friends did not even know what they were accused of. In July 2019, the file containing 4,000 pages of indictment and more than 10,000 pages of documents was announced, and a hearing was held only 1.5 months later. The objections of the defense lawyers that it was not possible to prepare a defense to a case of this size in such a short time were rejected.

The indictment, which contained explicitly false narratives and **which mainly questioned religious beliefs of Mr. Oktar and his friends**, described even past issues of non-prosecution or acquittal as if they were crimes.

Not a single action was taken by the court other than hearing the defendants, complainants, and witnesses. No investigations or research were carried out in line with the issues raised by the defendants.

The motions of Mr. Oktar and his group of friends to have witnesses heard, and their motions for an extension of inquiry were all rejected without any justification.

The defenses of both the defendants and their lawyers were interrupted, a time limit was imposed, and some of the defendants were sent back to their seats without even making a defense.

Mr. Oktar and his friends were not allowed to get any legal aid from their lawyers in the courtroom, all objections of the defense lawyers were rejected, and sometimes the defense lawyers were thrown out of the courtroom by gendarme force. One of them was Bahri Belen, a doyen in his profession, who served in the board of directors of the Istanbul Bar Association and also served as a defense counsel in many famous political cases of Turkey in the past, including the Cumhuriyet Newspaper (left lean Turkish daily) and the Gezi Park cases. While he was responding to the statements and claims of a complainant

against his client, he was unfairly interrupted by the judge on the grounds that he was talking about irrelevant things. Then the Judge had his microphone turned off. Upon Belen's objection, the judge ordered the gendarmes to take him out of the courtroom by force. Before Belen left the courtroom, he said (with no microphone, so these words of him will not be available in the hearing minutes), "You are making the accusations, but you do not allow us to defend ourselves...I am very disappointed. What kind of a court am I acting as a lawyer?" he said as he expressed his distress over the way a lawyer was treated.

During the trials, Mr. Oktar's lawyer Attn. Eşref Nuri Yakışan was dismissed as an attorney because he was accused of "threatening the complainants' attorneys by using the frightening power of the (alleged) criminal organization" on the grounds that he allegedly sent Adnan Oktar's greetings to one of the lawyers of the complainants. He is sentenced to 7.5 years in jail for being a member of the alleged criminal organization and threatening, and is now imprisoned. A brief summary of the incident will make it clear how the defense of the accused has been suppressed on fabricated grounds:

Attn. Eser Çömlekçioğlu, who is one of the lawyers of the complainants, gave information about a perfectly well-intentioned and humane conversation she had with Attn. Eşref Nuri Yakışan, a defense lawyer, to the Court, and said that she had a short chat with Att. Yakışan, greeted each other and asked how they were doing. She particularly made an emphasis saying, "I have no doubts about the good intentions of my colleague." Without filing any complaints, she stated that she only wanted to advise the penal of judges on this matter. The claim that Mr. Oktar sent greetings is not true, but even if it was, it is shocking that an investigation was launched against a lawyer because he conveyed greetings, and it is unacceptable in terms of freedom of defense. Moreover, it is inconceivable how it could be regarded as a "threat using frightening power" and how a lawyer could be found guilty of this charge.

Judges accepted almost all the complainants' abstract statements lacking any evidence as true and sentenced the defendants to the highest possible jail times for all of these alleged crimes. The evidence in favor of the defendants, the fact that they clearly disproved the accusations during the trial, their educational, social, and commercial standings, and the fact that they had no criminal records were all disregarded.

And as a result, Mr. Oktar and his 14 friends were sentenced to about 10,000 years, when at least 100 of his friends were sentenced to jail times longer than life imprisonment.

A Brief Summary of the Case

Mr. Adnan Oktar, aka Harun Yahya, is a Turkish author who has penned more than 300 books translated into some 73 languages. He was appearing daily on his TV show on A9 television, reaching millions through satellite broadcasts in Turkish and simultaneously in some other languages. **He advocates peace, human rights, the superiority of democracy. He advises women to be active in social life, and supports them in their free choices as he is against any form of compulsion or oppression. He is opposed to radicalism and bigotry. He, as a Muslim, has also hosted prominent figures of Christian and Jewish faiths during his live TV show, where he intellectually struggled against anti-Semitism in the Islamic world.**

As a matter of fact, Mr. Oktar's and his friends' devout but also libertarian, modern stance, the way they advocate freedom of thought and faith, that they defend the rights of the secular segment too, that they make friends with the members of other faiths have in time drawn reaction from orthodox groups who have a profound influence on politicians in Turkey. Disapproving the stance of Mr. Oktar and his friends, this orthodox group initiated a black propaganda to halt Mr. Oktar's works and stop his A9 TV broadcasts. Consequently, in order to put this into play, some adverse parties set up a plot against Mr. Oktar and his friends, and a police raid came along on July 11, 2018.

It is not the first time Mr. Oktar has been exposed to such plots. In the past, nine assassination attempts were made against him. In 1986, he was arrested for having said, "I am a member of the Turkish People, and of the Nation of Abraham," in an interview carried by a newspaper. He was confined in a one-man cell for nine months. He was then chained by the foot to a bed in the Forensic Medicine department for 40 days. He was then transferred to the Bakirkoy Mental Hospital on the grounds of being mentally unhealthy and placed under observation in ward 14A, used to house the most dangerous inmates. During Mr. Oktar's time there, seven murders were committed. After having been detained for 19 months, he was declared innocent and released. In 1991, cocaine was planted in his library and also mixed in the food he ate while he was in custody. He proved the plot with some 30 forensic reports stating that, based on the level of the cocaine by-product found in his blood, the cocaine could not have possibly entered his body 72 hours earlier, i.e. before he was taken into custody, it had to occur while he was in custody. He was thus acquitted.

Through the latest scheme in 2018, Adnan Oktar and 200 of his friends, men and women who have no past convictions, and are well-educated individuals from

respectable families, were detained in an early morning police operation, kept in police custody for eight days under very harsh circumstances and then sent to prison.

This is a very unique case with 226 defendants, 167 of whom were detained for a term of 17 months until December 2019, when 91 of the defendants (**including 3 lawyers**) and 4 more in February 2020 were released by the court, which ruled to execute judicial control measures of an “**international travel ban**” and “**ban to leave the house**” (house arrest) for all. 78 defendants, including Adnan Oktar, are still in prison.

On January 11, 2021, Istanbul High Criminal Court No. 30 pronounced its verdict on the case, **sentencing Mr. Oktar to more than 1,000 years in jail** for a number of alleged crimes including forming an armed criminal organization and sexual abuse. Since he is claimed to be the founder and leader of the alleged organization, he is also found responsible for all of the alleged crimes committed, so **he was sentenced to about 9,900 years in total**. However, as you can see in the below brief information about the accusations, almost all of the accusations are related to single or a few individuals, so, even if they were actually committed by those people – which they had not as shown by the lack of any evidence, they cannot be considered “organizational” crimes. Mr. Oktar and his friends are not a criminal organization; they have not committed any crimes at an organizational or an individual level. The whole case is a conspiracy, and sadly during the prosecution, which started on September 17, 2019 and was full of incidents of unlawfulness, **there has been no real trial**.

The defendants will appeal the court decision; we believe that the actual trial will begin at the appeal court and the Supreme Court of Appeals.

⊙ **The accusations** against Mr. Oktar and his friends are **unfounded, false accusations and slanders** fabricated by hostile complainants and by those others who were compelled to take a plea deal (because they were under pressure and threat),

⊙ There is **not even a single piece of solid presentable evidence** against Adnan Oktar and his friends,

⊙ **Allegations such as sexual harassment, rape and abuse**, which were concocted in order to agitate the public, **are clearly slanders, as shown by scientific evidence and forensic reports**,

⊙ **Detailed, written and verbal explanations** were made by the defendants, **pages of evidence and legal basis** were submitted by the defense attorneys, in addition to **expert opinions by Turkey's prominent academics and criminal law professors**.

All of these show that the case against Mr. Oktar is legally “empty”. During the trials, which started on September 17, 2019, close to 200 defendants and their attorneys appeared before the court and proved why the accusations in the indictments were unfounded. Yet surprisingly, the Court still found each and every one of the defendants (among whom are even lawyers who had merely been performing their professions) to be guilty and to be punished on all charges. **The Court’s verdict of punishment for all the defendants on all charges, ignoring all the evidence in their favor, gives the impression that this is a trial, of which outcome had already been decided from the outset.**

There has been an immense effort to create a public opinion against Mr. Oktar before the court decision was announced. The negative propaganda and the lynching campaign carried out by some media started with the police operation and never ended.

At this point, it also needs to be pointed out that **even though the Turkish Constitution and laws are secular, the proceedings of the Court were not.** Questions on religious faith and practices were directed at the defendants, such as **“do you serve your prayers?”, “how many times do you pray daily?”, “do you believe in Mahdi?”, “do you drink alcohol?”** etc. Questions regarding the **confidential relationships between spouses, whether they lived together or not, were directed. Women who attended the TV shows were questioned about their décolleté dresses they wore or why they danced.** Such an interrogation conflicts with the right of privacy and casts doubts on impartiality. Mr. Oktar and his friends have been discriminated and judged because of their faiths, opinions, and lifestyles. **It is obvious that this is not a criminal case in reality, but a political case set up as a scheme beyond any legal approach,** judging religious views, personal choices, and lifestyles.

As a matter of fact, **most of the defendants are not charged with any crime at all;** they are only accused of being a member of an alleged organization. Even some of the so-called administrators have no individual criminal charges against them. As noted above, many of the charges - even if proven to be true - are those that can only be considered individual crimes. The only mostly common criminal charge is the sexual allegations. The educational, professional, financial and social statuses as well as the physical appearances of Mr. Oktar’s friends are clear proofs that they do not need to commit a crime to have sexual relations. Clearly, no one would seek to obtain something they can legally obtain by committing a crime. Furthermore, there is no “criminal organization” in the world that is established with the purpose of “having sexual relations”: This cannot be the aim of any criminal organization. Additionally, **there is not a single solid evidence or biological trace backing up any of these allegations.**

Most of the defendants were sentenced just because they were found guilty of being members of the alleged criminal organization without any individual criminal charges made against them. No real “gang members” would be a part of a gang for 30 years without committing a single crime. This fact alone is enough to show that Mr. Oktar and his friends are not a criminal organization, but they have been considered to be one not as a legal judgment, but as a preconceived opinion without criminal evidence.

Mr. Oktar and his friends feel no resentment or anger at anyone because of what they are going through. They are devoted and obedient to the state, and support the ruling government to the full extent. With a firm belief that this conspiracy would be foiled by the Turkish justice system, they display an exceptional patience and trust in the justice system.

A Brief Summary of the Charges and A Brief Summary of the Defenses

1. Establishing A Criminal Organization for the Purpose of Committing Crimes

Social organizations that do not contain an element of crime or violence are among the most basic needs of human beings who need to come together and overcome their human vulnerabilities, and are also among the most fundamental rights and freedoms protected in contemporary legal systems. In this context, the right to organize and the right of people to form organizations is regulated in many national and international legal texts and guaranteed as a fundamental human right:

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Article 20:

“Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.”

European Convention on Human Rights, Article 11:

“Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others...”

Mr. Oktar and his friends are not a criminal organization, but a legitimate civil society organization on legal grounds. Their friendship is not for the purpose of committing a crime; but for many legitimate purposes such as working in religious, cultural, social and scientific fields.

This group has been subjected to the same accusations many times before, and has never been convicted. On the contrary, there are many acquittal decisions, 9 decisions of non-prosecution, and expert opinions by the most competent criminal lawyers of Turkey, stating that these allegations are baseless and it is not a criminal organization.

According to the Turkish Criminal Code, article 220, in order for a criminal organization to exist, its members must have come together for the purpose of carrying out an “intended crime”, an action that is considered a crime by the laws. But in the case of Mr. Oktar and his friends, the prosecution and the court found no “intended crime”. According to the law, where there is no intended crime, there can be no criminal organization.

As for the charges in the case, even if they were true, they could only be considered as “individual” crimes. That’s the reason why neither the prosecution nor the court defined any of those alleged crimes as the “intended crime”.

Professor Ümit Kocasakal, who served as the President of the Istanbul Bar Association for 3 terms said during the hearings: “We are lawyers, not tabloid journalists. Our job is about indictments; not gossips, not conjectures. Not even shocking groups can be called criminal organizations unless there is a criminal purpose; there are freedoms provided by the Constitution and these freedoms should be respected. In this case, the defendants have been asked about things that are not defined as a crime in the Turkish Penal Code (such as their marriages, doing shortened military service by payment (which is an opportunity provided by the state), their licensed guns, whether they have voted in the elections or not, etc.). The legal principle in dubio pro reo (“in cases of doubt, then for the accused”) is transformed in this case into “in cases of doubt, then for the prosecution”.

[\(https://adnanoktarlawsuit.com/2020/07/02/why-we-are-not-a-criminal-organization/\)](https://adnanoktarlawsuit.com/2020/07/02/why-we-are-not-a-criminal-organization/)

2. Attempt at Political and Military Espionage

This charge is based on the allegations of defector Ece Koc, who claimed that a Russian translator called Leyla gave her and Mr. Adnan Oktar information about several meetings between Russia and Turkey, where she acted as an interpreter. However, this person has never been an interpreter in confidential meetings that are closed to the press, in fact all those meetings she attended were open to press. Therefore, all the information she might have had could be attained by anyone. Most importantly, the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and MIT (Turkish National Intelligence Organization) officially confirmed that the information in question was not a state secret and that there was no espionage involved. In spite of that, the indictment still included this allegation and the defendants are unfairly labeled.

3. Sexual Crimes

It is legally quite difficult for people facing sexual allegations to prove their innocence. So in order to put Mr. Oktar and his friends in an even more difficult position and to cause public fury, hostile complainants have fictionalized sexual crime stories. In fact, its effect is plain to see in the news headlines, which refer to the group as a “sex cult”. Mr. Oktar and his friends are not a cult, and definitely not a sex cult. Their profiles, educational statuses, family backgrounds, social positions and professions do not match such allegations.

Given how sexual offenses stimulate the nerves of the public, these groundless, contradictory and unreal allegations have been used as part of an immense psychological operation intended to affect public opinion, a perception operation carried out against Mr. Oktar. However, that there was no biological or material evidence found during the police operation regarding the allegations in question, and that the case brief contains no factual evidence but only complainants’ baseless statements demonstrate that these allegations are unfounded and false.

On the contrary, there are evidences in favor of Mr. Oktar and his friends, but these pieces of evidence have either not been collected or have been ignored by the court. For example, although it was proved that the defendants had not been in Turkey on the date specified by the complainants, in other words even when it’s perfectly clear that the claims could not possibly be true, the court still sentenced them to punishment without considering such clear and concrete evidence. There are many points showing that the allegations of sexual crimes are not true, but have been fabricated. A few of these points are:

- 3.1. So-called victims/complainants who claim that they have been abused by Mr. Oktar and his friends foster enmity towards the group or else have been forced to press charges against the group by such people with hostile feelings.
- 3.2. Allegations made by most of the victims/complainants who claim that they have been exposed to violence or sexual abuse date back to 1990s and 2000s. Some other victims/complainants filed complaints after the allowed 6-month legal time was over.
- 3.3. All of those victims/complainants who claim that they have been exposed to violence or sexual abuse willingly kept on seeing Mr. Oktar and his friends even after the alleged crimes, and even for years.

3.4. None of these so-called victims/complainants provided any concrete evidence supporting their claims (i.e. biological evidence, medical reports, forensic examination results, psychological trauma indications, etc). On the contrary, every evidence is against their claims.

3.5. In some of the cases, it looks like they made these statements due to frustration with some defendants who refused to marry them (as shown by relevant text messages).

3.6. Some complainants withdrew their complaints against those who were forced to plead guilty to be released from prison. This is evidence that Mr. Oktar's friends have been forced to be so-called "confessors" to get out of prison, and the "artificial" complainants (apparently not real victims whatsoever) would withdraw their former complaints regarding these people once they pleaded guilty of rape and testified against Mr. Oktar. This fact alone is clear proof of the conspiracy against Mr. Oktar and that there are actually no crimes at all.

[\(https://adnanoktarlawsuit.com/2020/07/02/allegations-of-sexual-abuse-and-sexual-assault/\)](https://adnanoktarlawsuit.com/2020/07/02/allegations-of-sexual-abuse-and-sexual-assault/)

4. Disobedience of Law on Firearms, Knives and Other Tools

This accusation is due to an individual failure. Mr. Oktar does not have a gun, neither do most of his friends. All of the guns Mr. Oktar's friends have are licensed. Only one defendant had a gun that had an expired license, which he failed to renew due to his busy schedule. There is obviously not an intentional or an organizational crime in that.

5. Prevention of the Right to Education and Training

This accusation is based on mere statements of several complainants, with no evidence to back up their claims. Indeed, it became clear during the trials that almost all of the defendants had graduated from top universities in Turkey and spoke more than one foreign language. Most of them did master's degrees and studied abroad. Therefore, the allegation that their right to be educated was prevented is untrue, and is probably made merely to justify their personal failures.

6. Causing Suffering of People

This is based on two women's baseless allegations, which are not supported by any solid evidence and are merely based on their contradictory statements. They have not

provided any medical reports or signs of injury proving their claims, and they have not pressed any charges throughout the years they have allegedly been exposed to such treatments, which prove that their recent claims are not true.

7. Blackmail

This is another baseless allegation not backed by any solid evidence. The same accusation was made years ago against the group and the charges were dropped and the suspects were acquitted. 120 residences that were raided by the police in 2018 were searched thoroughly and hundreds of computers and phones were seized. Despite extensive searches, no such videos or images claimed to be used for blackmail were found. This is just a false, groundless claim to make Mr. Oktar and his friends look like a criminal group.

8. Prevention of Freedom

As with other criminal accusations, this accusation is based on abstract statements, lacking any evidence. The complainants who make such claims used to have internet and phones at all times. They were even on live TV everyday and any cry for help would be responded by authorities immediately. They used to post their photos on social media, which they took while shopping, jogging and doing other social activities.

In addition, during the police operation there wasn't even one person found to be held "captive", proving that this allegation is false.

9. Laundering of Assets Acquired from an Offense; Fraud; Violating the Smuggling Law; Editing or Destroying an Official Document; Forging an Official Document

Claiming that Mr. Oktar and his friends are a criminal organization aiming to gain illegal economic gain is illogical and unfounded as revealed by the fact that most of the so-called members and administrators are from wealthy families and already have good economic standing. So it is obvious that they would not resort to any illegal means to make profit. Furthermore, there is no concrete evidence to back up these accusations. On the contrary, there are reports by the Office of Investigation of Financial Crimes (MASAK) and experts showing that the profits of all the companies owned by the defendants are legally made.

It should also be noted that, it is alleged that these crimes listed above were committed by only one defendant. It is not true that he committed these crimes anyway, but even if it were true, they would only be individual and personal acts, and individual acts specific to a single event can never be considered "organizational" crimes.

10. Insult

This accusation is attributed to only one defendant, due to something he posted on the social media regarding a police officer who mistreated the suspects in front of the press. However, all the so-called administrators, who were in prison at the time, are also held responsible for this single individual act. The goal is including the accusation of insult in the brief to increase the number of so-called crimes and to create the image that the group is 'guilty'. The defendant in question stated that it was his personal

criticism of the legally wrong manners of the police force, and that his words were only figurative.

11. Disobedience to the Law on Declaration of Property and Fight Against Bribery and Corruption

This accusation is attributed to only a few defendants and is about the Turkish regulations obliging foundation administrators to declare their properties. It is merely a trivial failure to make a declaration on time so it obviously cannot be considered an organizational crime.

12. Threatening

This accusation is a far-fetched interpretation of an incident of “sending regards” to an attorney of the complainants, and a phone conversation made to a complainant involving no elements of threat at all. There are no proofs that the phone call in the second incident is made by the defendant, on the contrary, the fact that she had had a surgery only a few days before the incident, her hospital records, and an expert report stating that the person who made the phone call seen in the camera footages cannot be identified as the defendant are proofs in favor of the defendant.

13. Recording of Personal Data

This accusation is attributed to only one of the defendants and there is no convincing evidence, far from any doubt, that the defendant had really tape-recorded the conversations in question. The only so-called evidence is claimed to be found in her phone, which was seized during the police operation without due process of law. Since the required procedures to ensure data integrity were not followed, one cannot talk about the reliability and accuracy of the so-called data, and therefore the allegation remains as an unproven claim.

14. Attempt to Kill Intentionally

This accusation is attributed to only one of the defendants. In reality, there is only an incident of firing a licensed gun, not even aiming at anyone. There is no convincing evidence that the police officers have been shot as alleged, much less by the defendant. Crime scene investigations and technical examinations do not confirm this allegation.

On the contrary, testimonies and the evidence are contradictory, and there are numerous dark spots and dubious points in the alleged incident as pointed out in expert reports.

This accusation is the result of a terrible conspiracy. The defendant had not targeted any police officers; neither the defendant nor any other one of Mr. Oktar's friends would ever do such a thing. The fact that there were other defendants who had licensed guns yet none of them put up any resistance during the police operation, but on the contrary, treated the police officers with respect shows the true attitude of Mr. Oktar and his friends towards the police. This conspiracy was designed to portray Mr. Oktar and his friends as an armed gang to ensure that they are punished more heavily. We can present the details of this conspiracy to you later.

15. Protecting an Offender

This is based on two individuals who allegedly helped two fugitives after the police operation took place. This accusation is intended to prevent any positive thoughts regarding the group and to give the message that anyone getting in contact with the group will be charged and arrested. Once again, although all the so-called administrators are held responsible for this alleged crime, it is clear that they couldn't have had any part in or knowledge of it when they were already in prison and their only communication with the outside world was their supervised meetings with their attorneys.

16. Aiding an Armed Terror Organization (FETÖ) Without Being a Member of It

This accusation was made on the grounds that some of the speeches Mr. Oktar made in 2014 (i.e. long before the failed coup attempt of FETÖ, when it was not considered to be a terror group) included some statements praising FETÖ leader Fethullah Gülen. However, the evidence in favor of Mr. Oktar has not been included in the case brief, and Mr. Oktar's numerous statements containing criticism of FETÖ, his anti-coup statements and speeches, and social media posts were ignored by the Court.

Regarding the Fethullahist group, the phrase "parallel structure" was used for the first time after the National Security Council meeting on October 30, 2014. In the National Security Council meeting on May 26, 2016, it was referred to for the first time as "the parallel state structure as a terror organization". In other words, **this structure was declared a terrorist organization in May 2016**. The first judicial decision on this

issue is a court decision dated June 16, 2016. In other words, even if the leader of a structure that was **not yet known to be a terrorist group** was praised in 2014, it would not be a crime. But as stated above, Mr. Oktar did not praise Gülen, but on the contrary criticized him even back then.

The claim that Mr. Oktar and his friends are similar to FETÖ is also not true; on the contrary, the way the two groups practice Islam are completely different from each other. **FETÖ is a coup plotter organization, Mr. Oktar and his friends, on the other hand, are loyal to the state**, respectful and protector of democracy. FETÖ has been hostile to Mr. Oktar for many years and has engaged in numerous plots against him. Mr. Oktar and his friends have never supported the FETÖ, either before or after the failed coup attempt. (<https://adnanoktarlawsuit.com/2020/07/02/allegations-of-feto-affiliation/>)

The purpose of this conspired case is not to reveal and expose a crime and punish the offender, but to end the effective works of Mr. Adnan Oktar and his group of friends, breaking up the group.

In the light of this information, we would appreciate if you could offer us ideas about what we should do legally. Any kind of help within your capacity would be much appreciated.

For more information about the case, please visit:

<https://adnanoktarlawsuit.com>

<https://adnanoktarlawsuit.com/2020/09/17/highlights-of-the-defense-july-2020/>