

Open Letter to the UK Government

the Prime Minister, Boris Johnson
the Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice, Robert Buckland QC
the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Dominic Raab
the Home Secretary Priti Patel

14 August 2020

Dear Prime Minister,
Dear Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice,
Dear Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
Dear Home Secretary,

We write to you as legal practitioners and legal academics to express our collective concerns about the violations of Mr. Julian Assange's fundamental human, civil and political rights and the precedent his persecution is setting.

We call on you to act in accordance with national and international law, human rights and the rule of law by bringing an end to the ongoing extradition proceedings and granting Mr. Assange his long overdue freedom – freedom from torture, arbitrary detention and deprivation of liberty, and political persecution.

A) ILLEGALITY OF POTENTIAL EXTRADITION TO THE UNITED STATES

Extradition of Mr. Assange from the UK to the US would be illegal on the following grounds:

a) Risk of being subjected to an unfair trial in the US

Extradition would be unlawful owing to failure to ensure the protection of Mr. Assange's fundamental trial rights in the US. Mr. Assange faces show trial at the infamous "Espionage court" of the Eastern District of Virginia, before which no national security defendant has ever succeeded. Here, he faces secret proceedings before a jury picked from a population in which most of the individuals eligible for jury selection work for, or are connected to, the CIA, NSA, DOD or DOS.ⁱ

Furthermore, Mr. Assange's legal privilege, a right enshrined in Art. 8 European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and long recognised under English common law, was grossly violated through constant and criminal video and audio surveillance at the Ecuadorian embassy carried out by the Spanish security firm, UC Global. This surveillance was, according to witness testimony, ordered by the CIA and has triggered an investigation into the owner of UC Global, David Morales, by Spain's High Court, the Audiencia Nacional.ⁱⁱ The surveillance resulted in all of Mr. Assange's meetings and conversations being recorded, including those with his lawyers. The Council of Bar and Law Societies of Europe, which represents more than a million European lawyers, has expressed its concerns that these illegal recordings may be used – openly or secretly – in proceedings against Mr. Assange in the event of successful extradition to the US. The Council states that if the information merely became known to the prosecutors, this would present an irremediable breach of Mr. Assange's fundamental rights to a fair trial under Art. 6 of the ECHR and due process under the US Constitution.ⁱⁱⁱ Furthermore, the prosecuting state obtained the totality of Mr. Assange's legal papers after their unlawful seizure in the Embassy. Upon hearing that the Government of Ecuador was planning to seize and hand over personal belongings of Mr. Assange, including documents, telephones, electronic devices, memory drives, etc. to the US, the UN Special Rapporteur on Privacy, Joseph Cannataci, expressed his serious concern to the Ecuadorian government and twice formally requested it to return Mr. Assange's personal effects to his lawyers, to no avail.^{iv} **The UN Model Treaty on Extradition prohibits extradition if the person has not received, or would not receive, the minimum**

guarantees in criminal proceedings, as enshrined in Art. 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).^v

b) The political nature of the offence prohibits extradition

The US superseding indictment issued against Mr. Assange on the 24 June 2020 charges him with 18 counts all related solely to the 2010 publications of US government documents. The publications, comprising information about the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, US diplomatic cables and Guantanamo Bay, revealed evidence of war crimes, corruption and governmental malfeasance.^{vi}

Charges 1-17 are brought under the Espionage Act 1917, which, in name alone, reveals the political and antiquated nature of the charges.^{vii} Furthermore, the essence of the 18 charges concerns Mr. Assange's alleged intention to obtain or disclose US state "secrets" in a manner that was damaging to the strategic and national security interests of the US state, to the capability of its armed forces, the work of the security and intelligence services of the US, and to the interests of the US abroad. Thus, the conduct, motivation and purpose attributed to Mr. Assange confirm the political character of the 17 charges brought under the Espionage Act ('pure political' offences) and of the hacking charge (a 'relative political' offence). In addition, several US government officials have at various times ascribed motives "hostile" to the US to Mr. Assange, an Australian citizen.^{viii} **The UK-US Extradition Treaty, which provides the very basis of the extradition request, specifically prohibits extradition for political offences in Art. 4(1).** Yet the presiding judge and prosecution wish to simply disregard this article by referring to the Extradition Act 2003 ("EA") instead, which does not include the political offence exception. This blatantly ignores the fact that the EA is merely an enabling act that creates the minimum statutory safeguards, but it does not preclude stronger protections from extradition as expressly provided in subsequently ratified treaties such as the UK-US Extradition Treaty. **Furthermore, there is broad international consensus that political offences should not be the basis of extradition.^{ix} This is reflected in Art. 3 of the 1957 European Convention on Extradition, Art. 3 ECHR, Art. 3(a) of the UN Model Treaty on Extradition, the Interpol Constitution and every bilateral treaty ratified by the US for over a century.**

c) Risk of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the US

The United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ("the UN Rapporteur on Torture"), Professor Nils Melzer, has expressed with certainty that, if extradited to the US, Mr. Assange will be exposed to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Similar concerns have also been raised by the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, and Amnesty International has recently restated its concerns in relation to the unacceptable risk of mistreatment.^x

The detention conditions, and the draconian punishment of 175 years, in a maximum security prison, which Mr. Assange faces under the US indictment, would constitute torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, according to the current UN Rapporteur on Torture and according to the consistently expressed opinion of his predecessor, as well as of NGOs and legal authorities.^{xi}

If extradited, Mr. Assange would, by the US government's own admission, likely be placed under Special Administrative Measures. These measures prohibit prisoners from contact or communication with all but a few approved individuals, and any approved individuals would not be permitted to report information concerning the prisoner's treatment to the public, thereby shielding potential torture from public scrutiny and government from accountability.^{xii}

Under the principle of non-refoulement, it is not permissible to extradite a person to a country in which there are substantial grounds for believing that they would be subjected to torture. This principle is enshrined in the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, specifically Art. 33(1) from which no derogations are permitted. Also relevant are Art. 3(1) UN Declaration on Territorial Asylum 1967, Art. 3 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel,

Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), and Art. 2 of the Resolution on Asylum to Persons in Danger of Persecution, adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in 1967. As an obligation arising from the prohibition of torture, the principle of non-refoulement in this area is absolute and also takes on the character of a peremptory norm of customary international law, i.e. jus cogens.^{xiii}

Mr. Assange, who was accepted as a political asylee by the Ecuadorian government owing to what have proved to have been wholly legitimate fears of political persecution and torture in the US, should clearly have been accorded protection of this principle, firstly by Ecuador and secondly by the UK. Ecuador violated its human rights obligations by summarily rescinding Mr. Assange's asylum in direct contradiction of the 'Latin American tradition of asylum'^{xiv} and the Advisory Opinion OC-25/18 of 30 May 2018 of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights affirming the principle of non-refoulement in cases of persons who have entered an embassy for protection.^{xv} The entry of the Ecuadorian Embassy by UK police and the arrest of Mr. Assange were thus based on an illegal revocation of his nationality and asylum, which can only be rectified by the UK upholding its own duty to protect the principle of non-refoulement by denying extradition to the US.

B) VIOLATIONS OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND THE RIGHT TO KNOW

Counts 1-17 of the indictment under the Espionage Act violate the right to freedom of expression, the right to freedom of the press and the right to know. These counts present standard and necessary investigative journalistic practices as criminal.^{xvi} Such practices include indicating availability to receive information, indicating what information is of interest, encouraging the provision of information, receipt of information for the purpose of publication, and publication of information in the public interest.

Under the charge of conspiracy to commit computer intrusion, the initial indictment criminalised also Mr. Assange's alleged attempt at helping his source to maintain their anonymity while providing the documents in question, which falls squarely under the standard journalistic practice and duty of protecting the source. In a bid to detract from this fact and re-paint Mr. Assange as a malicious hacker, the US DOC has published a new "superseding indictment" on 24 June 2020, without even lodging it with the UK court first, alleging the recruitment of, and agreement with, hackers to commit computer intrusion. The new indictment has emerged unjustifiably late in the day, is based on no new information and the testimony of two highly compromised sources.

We agree with the assessment of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe that "The broad and vague nature of the allegations against Julian Assange, and of the offences listed in the indictment, are troubling as many of them concern activities at the core of investigative journalism in Europe and beyond."^{xvii} **Extradition on the basis of the indictment would gravely endanger freedom of the press, a cornerstone of European democracies enshrined in Art. 10 ECHR.^{xviii}**

The US furthermore seemingly concedes the unconstitutionality of the charges, having stated in one of its submissions to the Court that Mr. Assange will be denied the protections of freedom of speech and the press guaranteed under the First Amendment due to his being a foreign national.^{xix} Furthermore, extraditing Mr. Assange to the US with the knowledge of their intended discrimination against him would make the UK an accessory in a flagrant denial of his right to non-discrimination.

The extradition to the US of a publisher and journalist, for engaging in journalistic activities while in Europe, would set a very dangerous precedent for the extra-territorialisation of state secrecy laws and "would post an invitation to other states to follow suit, severely threatening the ability of journalists, publishers and human rights organisations to safely reveal information about serious international issues."^{xx} Such concerns for journalistic freedom are echoed by the journalistic profession – over a thousand journalists signed an open letter opposing Mr. Assange's extradition.^{xxi} Massimo Moratti, Amnesty International's Deputy Europe Director has branded the US government's unrelenting

pursuit of Mr. Assange as “nothing short of a full-scale assault on the right to freedom of expression” which “could have a profound impact on the public’s right to know what their government is up to.”^{xxii}

Furthermore the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe has stated that member States should “consider that the detention and criminal prosecution of Mr Julian Assange sets a dangerous precedent for journalists, and join the recommendation of the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture” in his call to bar the extradition and for the release from custody of Mr. Assange.^{xxiii}

C) VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM TORTURE, THE RIGHT TO HEALTH, AND THE RIGHT TO LIFE

The UN Rapporteur on Torture has reported, and continues to report, on the treatment of Mr. Assange as part of his United Nations mandate. On 9 and 10 May 2019, Prof. Melzer and two medical experts specialised in examining potential victims of torture and other ill-treatment visited Mr. Assange in Her Majesty’s Prison Belmarsh (“HMP Belmarsh”). The group’s visit and assessment revealed that Mr. Assange showed “all symptoms typical for prolonged exposure to psychological torture, including extreme stress, chronic anxiety and intense psychological trauma.”^{xxiv} The UN Rapporteur on Torture concluded “Mr. Assange has been deliberately exposed, for a period of several years, to persistent and progressively severe forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the cumulative effects of which can only be described as psychological torture”. The UN Rapporteur on Torture condemned “in the strongest terms, the deliberate, concerted and sustained nature of the abuse inflicted”, and characterised the failure of the UK government and the involved governments to take measures for the protection of Mr. Assange’s human rights and dignity as “complacency at best and complicity at worst.”^{xxv}

The abuse includes systematic judicial persecution and violations of due process rights in all jurisdictions involved and in all related legal proceedings.^{xxvi} It has most recently been demonstrated in the treatment of Mr. Assange during the extradition proceedings heard at Woolwich Crown Court, proceedings destined to be infamously remembered for the “glass box” to which Mr. Assange was confined as if he, an award winning journalist and a publisher, was a dangerous and violent criminal.

Mr. Assange was subjected to arbitrary detention and oppressive isolation, harassment and surveillance, while confined in the Ecuadorian embassy^{xxvii} and continues to be so subjected as a prisoner in HMP Belmarsh. In Belmarsh, Mr. Assange has served the irregular and disproportionate sentence of 50 weeks^{xxviii} for an alleged bail infringement. Perversely, the allegation, charge and conviction resulted from Mr. Assange legitimately seeking and being granted diplomatic asylum by the Ecuadorian government, which accepted Mr. Assange’s fear of politicised extradition to, and inhuman treatment in, the US, as well founded.^{xxix} Although Mr. Assange has now served the sentence, he remains imprisoned without conviction or legal basis for the purpose of a political, and thereby illegal, extradition to the US. Further, he is imprisoned amid the Coronavirus pandemic, despite the above and despite his vulnerability to the virus owing to an underlying lung condition exacerbated by years of confinement and a history of psychological torture. It is particularly worrisome that, as a result of his health and the medical circumstances, he has even been unable to participate by videolink at recent hearings, yet he has been refused bail.^{xxx}

UK authorities violated Mr. Assange’s right to health while deprived of his liberty in the Ecuadorian Embassy by denying him access to urgent medical diagnosis and care.^{xxxi} The two medical experts who accompanied the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture on his May 2019 visit to HMP Belmarsh warned that unless pressure on Mr. Assange was alleviated quickly, his state of health would enter a downward spiral potentially resulting in his death.^{xxxii} Mr. Assange’s father, Mr. John Shipton, has reported that his son was subjected to physical torture by his being placed in a “hot box.”^{xxxiii} On 1 November 2019 the UN Rapporteur on Torture stated: “[u]nless the UK urgently changes course and alleviates his inhumane situation, Mr. Assange’s continued exposure to arbitrariness and abuse may soon end up costing his life.”^{xxxiv} Soon after, on 22 November 2019, over 60 doctors from around the world raised concerns about the precarious state of Mr. Assange’s physical and mental health which

included fears for his life, and requested his transfer to a hospital properly equipped and staffed for his diagnosis and treatment.^{xxxv}

Furthermore, it has been revealed by the employees of UC Global, who worked at the Ecuadorian embassy, that the CIA actively discussed and considered kidnapping or poisoning Mr. Assange.^{xxxvi} This shows a shocking disregard for his right to life and the due process of law of the very government seeking his extradition.

We would like to remind the UK government:

- of its duty to protect Mr. Assange's right to life, which is the most fundamental human right enshrined in Art. 6 of the ICCPR, Art. 2 of the ECHR and Art. 2 of the Human Rights Act (HRA);
- that the prohibition of torture is a norm of international customary law and constitutes *jus cogens*. The prohibition is absolute and so there may be no derogation under any circumstances, including war, public emergency or terrorist threat. It is also enshrined in Art. 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Arts. 7 and 10 ICCPR, CAT, and Art. 3 ECHR;
- of its unconditional obligation, under Art. 12 CAT, to ensure that its competent authorities proceed to a prompt and impartial investigation of reported torture, which it has thus far failed to undertake; and
- that it is a member State of the World Health Organization, whose Constitution states: "The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of [...] political belief [,,]everyone should have access to the health services they need, when and where they need them."

We call on the UK government to take immediate action to cease the torture being inflicted upon Mr. Assange, to end his arbitrary and unlawful detention, and to permit his access to independent medical diagnosis and treatment in an appropriate hospital setting. That doctors, their previous concerns having been ignored, should have to call on governments to 'End torture and medical neglect of Julian Assange' in *The Lancet* is extremely worrying.^{xxxvii}

D) VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL

We condemn the denial of Mr. Assange's right to a fair trial before the UK courts. This right has been denied as follows.

a) Judicial Conflicts of Interest

Senior District Judge (Magistrates' Courts) Emma Arbuthnot, who as Chief Magistrate oversees Mr. Assange's extradition proceedings, has been shown to have financial links to institutions and individuals whose wrongdoings have been exposed by WikiLeaks, the organisation which Mr. Assange founded.^{xxxviii} This seemingly clear conflict of interest was, however, not disclosed by the District Judge. District Judge Arbuthnot did not recuse herself and was permitted to make rulings to Mr. Assange's detriment, despite the perceived lack of judicial impartiality and independence. District Judge (Magistrates' Courts) Michael Snow has further exhibited bias and unprofessionalism by participating in the defamation of Mr. Assange's character, labelling the multi-award-winning public interest publisher and Nobel Peace Prize Nominee a "narcissist who cannot get beyond his own selfish interests" in response, ironically, to Mr. Assange's legal team raising what were patently legitimate concerns regarding bias in the proceedings.^{xxxix}

b) Inequality of Arms

Mr. Assange has been denied time and facilities to prepare his defence in violation of the principle of equality of arms which is inherent to the presumption of innocence and the rule of law.

After his arrest, the British police did not allow Mr. Assange to collect and take his belongings with him.^{xi} Subsequently, Mr. Assange was deprived of his reading glasses for several weeks.^{xii} Until end of June 2020 he was also denied access to a computer. While a computer has now been provided it is without internet access and read only, preventing the possibility of Mr. Assange typing any notes thus being entirely unsuitable for the preparation of his defence. Mr. Assange was furthermore denied access to the indictment itself for several weeks after it had been presented, while his access to other legal documents remains limited to this day due to the bureaucracy and lack of confidentiality involved in prison correspondence. Furthermore, despite the complexity of the case and the severity of the sentence that Mr. Assange would face if extradited to be tried in the US, prison authorities are failing to ensure that Mr. Assange can properly consult with his legal team and prepare for his defence, by severely restricting both the frequency and duration of his legal visits. Since mid-March 2020, Mr. Assange has altogether not been able to meet in person with his lawyers.

The effects of the torture to which Mr. Assange has been subjected have further limited his ability to prepare his defence and, at times during proceedings, even to answer basic questions, such as questions about his name and date of birth.^{xiii} While further hearings have been delayed until September, it is unclear whether this will enable Mr. Assange the necessary time and resources to prepare his defence, since he is unable to communicate with his lawyers (due to his imprisonment during the pandemic) apart from being given limited concessions for a limited period of time, i.e. phone calls restricted to 10 minutes.

c) Denial of the defendant's ability to properly follow proceedings and direct his legal team

Mr. Assange and his lawyers have repeatedly informed the Court of his inability to properly follow proceedings, to consult with his lawyers confidentially and to properly instruct them in the presentation of his defence due to his being prevented from sitting with them and being confined to a bulletproof glass box. The arrangement has forced Mr. Assange to resort to waving to get the attention of the judge or the people sitting in the public gallery, in order to alert his lawyers who are seated in the courtroom with their backs to him. Although District Judge Vanessa Baraitser accepted that the decision as to whether Mr. Assange should be allowed to sit with his lawyers was within her powers, yet she refused to exercise her power in Mr. Assange's favour, despite the prosecution having made no objection to the application. Amnesty International has expressed concerns that if adequate measures are not in place at further hearings to ensure Mr. Assange's effective participation in, and thereby the fairness of, the proceedings would be impaired.^{xiii}

d) Refusal to address mistreatment of the defendant

Mr. Assange's lawyers informed the Court that during a single day, on 22 February, prison authorities handcuffed him 11 times, placed him in 5 different cells, strip-searched him twice, and confiscated his privileged legal documents. Overseeing the proceedings, District Judge Vanessa Baraitser explicitly refused to intervene with prison authorities claiming that she has no jurisdiction over his prison conditions. This oppressive treatment has rightly been condemned by The International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute.^{xiv} Co-Chair, Anne Ramberg Dr jur hc, branded it a "serious undermining of due process and the rule of law."^{xv} Further, international psychiatrists and psychologists have cited this as further evidence of psychological torture.^{xvi}

We remind the UK government that the right to a fair trial is a cornerstone of democracy and the rule of law. It is a basic human right enshrined in Art. 10 UDHR, Art. 14 ICCPR, Art. 6 ECHR and Art. 6 HRA. These provisions, along with long-standing common law principles, demand a fair and public hearing before an independent and impartial tribunal, the presumption of innocence until proven guilty, the right to be informed promptly and in detail of the nature and cause of the charges, the right to be provided with adequate time and facilities for the preparation of one's defence, and the right to have the ability to communicate with one's counsel.

For all these reasons we respectfully request that the UK government bring an end to the US extradition proceedings against Mr. Assange and ensure his immediate release from custody.

Yours sincerely,

Lawyers for Assange

www.LawyersforAssange.org/en/

Signatories

Associations of Lawyers

African Bar Association

Arab Lawyers Association, *United Kingdom*

American Association of Jurists – AAJ, consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council

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Center for Constitutional Rights – CCR, *USA*

Democratic Lawyers Association Pakistan – DLAP, *Pakistan*

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Group of International Legal Intervention – GIGI, *Italy*

Indian Association of Lawyers, *India*

International Association of Democratic Lawyers – IADL, one of the original NGOs accredited in Consultative II Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council

National Association of Democratic Lawyers – NADEL, *South Africa*

International Commission of Jurists, Norwegian Section - ICJ Norway, *Norway*

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lic. iur. Martin Lutz, Advokat, *Switzerland*

Beth S. Lyons, IADL Alternate Representative to the United Nations in New York, *United States*

Fabio Marcelli, Research Director at the Institute for International Legal Studies of the National Research Council, *Italy*

Muhammad Masaud Ghani, lawyer, *Pakistan*

Dr. iur. Milosz Matuschek, former assistant Professor at Sorbonne School of Law, vice-editor in chief "Schweizer Monat" & columnist NZZ, *Switzerland*

Prof. Udo R. Mayer, Dr. iur., Professor Emeritus at the University of Hamburg, *Germany*

lic. iur. Christian Meier, Rechtsanwalt, *Switzerland*

Michael Melick, labour and employment lawyer, *USA*

RA Ursula Mende, Rechtsanwältin, national secretary of the German Association of Democratic Lawyers, *Germany*

Luciane Maria Mezarobba, lawyer, *Brazil*

Jeanne Mirer, lawyer, President of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, *United States*

Lamia Mobada, lawyer, Secretary General Assistant of Arab Lawyers Union - International Relations, *Egypt*

Ernesto Moreau, American Association of Jurists Vice President, *Argentina*

José Carlos Moreira, Brazilian Association of Jurists for Democracy, ABJD, *Brazil*

Luís Carlos Moro, General Secretary of the American Association of Jurists, President of JUTRA Brazilian Portuguese Labour Jurists Association, *Brazil*

Luis Moro, lawyer, Brazilian Association of Jurists for Democracy, ABJD, *Brazil*

Catherine Morris, lawyer, Executive Director at Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, *Canada*

Dr. iur. **Stephanie Motz**, Rechtsanwältin, *Switzerland*

Dr. iur. **Giusep Nay**, (retired) Supreme Court Judge, former president of the Federal Supreme Court of Switzerland, *Switzerland*

J.D. **Bruce D. Nestor**, attorney, past president of the National Lawyers Guild, *United States*

Marc Nève, lawyer, Chair of the Central advisory Council on prison surveillance, teacher at the Université de Liège, barrister at the Bar of Liège, *Belgium*

adj. Prof. **George Newhouse**, B.Com LL.B. Adjunct Professor of Law at Macquarie University and Director of the National Justice Project, *Australia*

Peter Nickitas, attorney, *United States*

Dr. iur. **Andreas Noll**, Advokat, *Switzerland*

Dr. iur. Dr. med. **Thomas Noll**, Prison and Reintegration Staff, *Switzerland*

Mvuso Notyesi, lawyer, President of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, NADEL, *South Africa*

Prof. Dr. iur. **Norman Paech**, Professor Emeritus at the University of Hamburg, *Germany*

Prof. **Hans-Ullrich Paeffgen**, *Dr. iur.*, Professor Emeritus of Criminal Law and Criminal Procedural Law at the University of Bonn, *Germany*

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Norma Patitucci, lawyer, Psicóloga Social. Integrante de la Defensoría del Pueblo, *Argentina*

Jeff Petrucelly, attorney, Founder & Co Treasurer of the National Lawyers Guild, Massachusetts Chapter, *United States*

Carol Proner, lawyer, academic, Member of the international secretariat of the Brazilian Association of Jurists for Democracy (ABJD), former advisor to the National Amnesty Commission Brazil, Member of the International Court for Restorative Justice of El Salvador, *Brazil*

Prof. **José Luiz Quadros de Magalhães**, *Dr. iur.*, Professor of Constitutional and Public Law at the Federal University of Minas Gerais, lawyer, author and TV presenter, *Brazil*

Yiannis Rachiotis, president of the Hellenic Union of Progressive Lawyers, *Greece*

Larissa Ramina, Brazilian Association of Jurists for Democracy, ABJD, *Brazil*

Vanessa Ramos, President of American Association of Jurist, *Puerto Rico*

Prof. Tatiana Ribeiro de Souza, *Dr. iur.*, Professor of Constitutional Law and Human Rights at UFOP, lawyer, TV Presenter, *Brazil*

125. **Susan Riva Enteen**, member of National Lawyers Guild, *United States*

Hernán Rivadeneira, American Association of Jurists Executive Committee

Pierre Robert, lawyer, Kompaso avocats, *Belgium*

Matthew Robson, lawyer, former Minister for Courts, Minister of Corrections and Disarmament, Minister for Land Information, Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Association Of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA), *New Zealand*

Hugo Roxo, Brazilian Association of Jurists for Democracy, ABJD, *Brazil*

Prof. Rafael Sales Pimenta, *Dr. iur.*, Professor of Civil Law, Instituto Doctum de Educação e Tecnologia, *Brazil*

Sara Mercês dos Santos, Brazilian Association of Jurists for Democracy, ABJD, *Brazil*

Jun Sasamoto, lawyer, Secretary General of the Confederation of Lawyers of Asia and the Pacific (COLAP), *Japan*.

Gilbert Saucedo, Esq. attorney at law in Los Angeles, *United States*

Micòl Savia, lawyer, Permanent Representative of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers to the United Nations in Geneva, *Switzerland/Italy*

J.D. Martha L. Schmidt, LL.M., National Lawyers Guild, *United States*

RA Thomas Schmidt, Rechtsanwalt, secretary general of European Association of Lawyers for Democracy and World Human Rights, *Germany*

Ann Schneider, attorney, member of National Lawyers Guild, *United States*

Ray Schumann, anti-harassment attorney, *United States*

MLaw, **Eva Schürmann**, Advokatin, Basel, *Switzerland*

Susan Scott, National Lawyers Guild International Committee Steering Committee, Human Rights/Housing Attorney, Inverness, California *United States*

Phillip Segal, barrister, member of Samuel Griffith Chambers, *Australia*

Natali Segovia, Esq., Human Rights Attorney, Chair, NLG Indigenous Peoples' Rights Committee and Co-Chair NLG Colombia subcommittee, *United States*

J.D. Azadeh Shahshahani, Master's in Modern Middle Eastern and North African Studies, Legal and Advocacy Director, Project South, former president of the National Lawyers Guild, former article editor for The Michigan Journal of International Law, *United States*

Geoffrey D Shears, MA, LLB, Solicitor of the Senior Courts of England and Wales, Institute of Employment Rights; Centre for Labour and Social Studies; The Law Society, *United Kingdom*

Juni Nyheim Solbrække, lawyer, Associate, Managing Director at The International Commission of Jurists, Norwegian Department, *Norway*

Judy Somberg, attorney, National Lawyers Guild, *United States*

Raji Sourani, lawyer, Director PCHR, (Amnesty International prisoners of conscience 1985-1986; Robert Kennedy Human Rights award 1991, Right Livelihood Award 2013), *Palestine*

Barbara Spinelli, lawyer, European Association of Lawyers for Democracy and World Human Rights, *Italy*

Kilian Stein, (retired) judge, *Germany*

Mark D. Stern P.C., attorney and mediator, member of the Labour and Employment Committee of the National Lawyers Guild, *United States*

lic. iur. **Philip Stolkin**, LL.M, Rechtsanwalt, Zürich, *Switzerland*

Uri Strauss, attorney, *United States*

Dr. iur. **Stephan A.S. Sünnner**, LL.M. Notary for the Federal State of Baden Württemberg, *Germany*

Prof. Dr. Juris MD, **Aslak Syse**, Professor of Public Law, University of Oslo, *Norway*

lic. iur. **Birgitt Tambiah**, Rechtsanwältin, *Switzerland*

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Prof. dr. **Andraž Teršek**, Professor of Constitutional Law, University of Primorska and New University, *Slovenia*

Giovanni Tortieri, lawyer and legal correspondent, *Brazil*

Anjuli Tostes Faria Melo, Brazilian Association of Jurists for Democracy, ABJD, *Brazil*

Kellie Tranter, lawyer, human rights activist, *Australia*

Mag. **Stefan Traxler**, lawyer, *Austria*

Craig Tuck, human rights lawyer, transnational criminal justice specialist, Director of LawAid International, *New Zealand*

Serife Ceren Uysal, lawyer, Progressive Lawyers Association, CHD, *Turkey*

Yury Varlamov, lawyer & teacher of law at State Boarding School Intellectual Moscow, *Russia*

Prof. Pascale Vielle, Professor of Law at UCLouvain, founding member of Belgium4Assange, *Belgium*

Dr. iur. Fanny de Weck, Rechtsanwältin, *Switzerland*

Cornelius Wendler, civil court judge, *Germany*

Prof. Cristiano Zanin Martins, lawyer, Former Brazilian president Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's Attorney, Executive Committee of Lawfare Institute (London) Member of the Human Rights Committee of the Lawyers Institute of São Paulo (IASP) Member of the International Bar Associationm, Teixeira, Martins & Advogados LLP (São Paulo), *Brazil*

Prof. Alfred-Maurice de Zayas, Professor of Law, former Independent Expert on the Promotion of a Democratic and Equitable International Order (2012 – 2018), *United States*

lic. iur. Magda Zihlmann, Rechtsanwältin, *Switzerland*

J.D. Blair Chintella, attorney, political scientist, civil litigation, *United States*

Paul Thomas Layton, Esq., attorney and NYS licensed psychoanalyst, *United States*

Prof. Christos Parissis, retired lawyer, Professor of French Litterature, *Greece*

Gordon Dangerfield, solicitor, Archer Coyle, Solicitors, *United Kingdom*

Wolfram Hemkens, Rechtsanwalt, *Germany*

Francesco Monetti, lawyer, *Italy*

James Kenyon, solicitor, Prison Law department, *United Kingdom*

Marina van Riel, LLM Comparative Constitutional Law, *Netherlands*

Mark A Dunlea, lawyer, *United States of America*

Warwick J Lindsay, BCom LLB (Hons), lawyer, *Australia*

J.D. Faisal Chaudhry, PhD, Assistant Professor of Law & History, Sustainability Scholar, Hanley Sustainability Institute, University of Dayton, *United States of America*

Patricia McKenna BL, Barrister at Law and member of the Bar of Ireland, former Member of the European Parliament, *Ireland*

John W. Whitehead, constitutional attorney, founder and president of The Rutherford Institute, and author of *Battlefield America: The War on the American People*, *United States*

Kiran Aziz, lawyer, board member of the International Commission of Jurists, *Norway*

Michael Farrell, Solicitor at Law, consultant on human rights law, *Republic of Ireland*

Heads of State

Alberto Fernández, President of Argentina (2019), lawyer, Professor of Criminal Law (University of Buenos Aires), former Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers, adviser to Deliberative Council of Buenos Aires and the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, deputy director of Legal Affairs of the Economy Ministry, *Argentina*

Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, Vice President of Argentina (2019), President of Argentina (2007-2015), lawyer, *Argentina*

Dilma Rousseff, President of Brazil (2011-2016), economist, former Minister of Energy and former Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic, *Brazil*

Ernesto Samper, President of Colombia (1994-1998), lawyer, economist, former Secretary General of UNASUR, Senator of the Republic and Minister of Economic Development, Ambassador of Colombia in Spain, *Colombia*

Evo Morales Ayma, President of Bolivia (2006-2019), trade unionist, activist and Bolivian leader of Aymara descent, President of the Six Federations of the Tropic of Cochabamba, Former President pro tempore of UNASUR and CELAC, *Bolivia*

Fernando Lugo, President of Paraguay (2008-2012) Senator, Roman Catholic priest and bishop, *Paraguay*

José (Pepe) Mujica, President of Uruguay (2010-2015) Former Deputy, Senator and Minister of Livestock Agriculture and Fisheries, *Uruguay*

José Luis Zapatero, Prime Minister of Spain (2004-2011), lawyer, Professor of Constitutional Law at the Faculty of Law of the University of León, former Deputy in General Courts by Madrid, deputy in General Courts of Spain, president of the Council of the European Union, *Spain*

Leonel Fernández, President of the Dominican Republic (1996-2012), lawyer, president of the EU-LAC Foundation, president of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, Professor at Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) and Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo, *Dominican Republic*

Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, President of Brazil (2003-2010), Honorary citizen of the City of Paris (2020), Nobel Prize Nominee (2018), *Brazil*

Martín Torrijos, President of the Republic of Panama (2004-2009), political scientist and economist, *Panama*

Nicolas Maduro Moros, President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, *Venezuela*

Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador (2007-2017), former Minister for the Economy, Professor of Economics, *Ecuador*

Vice Presidents

Álvaro García Linera, Vice President of Bolivia (2006-2019), mathematician, academic, *Bolivia*

David Choquehuanca, Vice President of Bolivia, former Foreign Minister, *Bolivia*

Ministers, Diplomats and Other Politicians

Adam Bandt, Federal Member of the House of Representative for Melbourne, Leader of the Australian Greens, industrial lawyer, *Australia*

Adriana Salvatierra, Senator and President of the Senate of Bolivia, *Bolivia*

Adrien Quatennens, La France Insoumise, Member of the National Assembly for Nord, *France*

Alberto Rodríguez Saá, Governor of San Luis Province, lawyer, *Argentina*

Alejandro Navarro, Senator, Professor of Philosophy, *Chile*

Alexander Neu, Member of the German Bundestag, *Germany*

Alexander Ulrich, Member of the German Bundestag, *Germany*

Alexandre Padilha, Senator, Minister of Institutional Relations in the Lula administration and Minister of Health under Dilma Rousseff, physician, *Brazil*

Alicia Castro, Argentina's Ambassador in Russia, former Argentina's Ambassador to the United Kingdom (2012- 2016), former Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela's Ambassador to the United Kingdom, *Argentina / Venezuela*

Aloizio Mercadante, former Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation Minister of Education, former Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic, former Deputy and Senator, *Brazil*

Amira Mohamed Ali, Member of the German Bundestag, *Germany*

André Hahn, Member of the German Bundestag, *Germany*

Andreas Wagner, Member of the German Bundestag, *Germany*

Andréia de Jesus Silva, State Congresswoman of Minas Gerais State, lawyer, *Brazil*

Andrew Wilkie, MP, Independent Federal Member for Clark, *Australia*

Anne Mahrer, Former Member of the Swiss Parliament, National Councillor, *Switzerland*

Arthur Chesterfield-Evans M.B.,B.S., F.R.C.S.(Eng.), M.Appl.Sci. (OHS), M.Pol.Sci. Ex-Member of Legislative Council New South Wales Parliament, *Australia*

Dr. Anton Friesen, Member of the German Bundestag, Foreign Affairs Committee, Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Help, *Germany*

Áurea Carolina, Federal Congressman of Minas Gerais State, political scientist, *Brazil*

Beatriz Paredes, Senator, former Ambassador of Mexico in Cuba and in Brazil, former Congresswoman and former Governor of the state of Tlaxcala, former President of the Congress of the Union, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, *Mexico*

Bénédicte Taurine, La France Insoumise, Member of the National Assembly for Ariège, *France*

Bjørnar Moxnes, Member of Parliament (the Storting) and leader of the Red Party, *Norway*

Brigitte Freihold, Member of the German Bundestag, *Germany*

Canan Bayram, Rechtsanwältin, admitted by the Berlin Bar Association, Member of the German Bundestag, *Germany*

Camilo Lagos, National President of the Progressive Party of Chile and of the Progresía Foundation, *Chile*

Carl-Erik Grimstad, Member of Parliament Liberal Party (Venstre) cultural policy spokesman in the Storting, *Norway*

Carlo Sommaruga, lawyer, Member of Swiss Parliament, Conseiller aux Etats, Senator, *Switzerland*

Carlos Alfonso Tomada, Legislator of the City of Buenos Aires, lawyer, former Minister of Labor, Employment and Social Security, Director of the Centre for Labour and Development Studies of the National University of San Martín, *Argentina*

Carlos Ominami, former Minister of Economy, former Senator, economist, Order of the Rising Sun award-winner (Japan), *Chile*

Carlos Sotelo García, former Senator, former Undersecretary of Political Development, Secretary of Image and Propaganda Organization, Government Exercise and Electoral Action, *Mexico*

Cédric Wermuth, Congressman of the Nationalrat des Schweizerischen Parlaments, Vice President of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland, *Switzerland*

Celso Nunez Amorim, former Brazilian Ambassador to the United Kingdom, former Minister of Foreign Relations and former Minister of Defence, Professor of Political Science and International Relations, *Brazil*

Chris Kühn, Member of the German Bundestag (Alliance 90/the Greens), Spokesman on construction and housing policy, *Germany*

Chris Williamson, former Member of Parliament and former Shadow Minister for Communities and Local Government, *United Kingdom*

Clara López Obregón, former Minister of Labour, former Mayor of Bogotá and former Auditor General of the Republic, lawyer, economist, Professor at the Universidad del Rosario and Universidad de los Andes, *Colombia*

Clare Daly, Member of the European Parliament, *Republic of Ireland*

Christine Buchholz, Member of the German Bundestag, Member of the Defense Committee, Deputy member of the Human Rights Committee, Spokeswoman for religious policy in the parliamentary group DIE LINKE, *Germany*

Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, former Senator for the state of Michoacán and former Head of Government of Mexico City, *Mexico*

Daniel Martínez, former Senator of the Republic and Mayor of Montevideo, former Minister of Industry, Energy and Mining, *Uruguay*

David Miranda, Federal Congressman of Rio de Janeiro State, named by named by Time magazine one of the world's next generation of new leaders (2019), *Brazil*

Derk Jan Eppink, Member of European Parliament, *Netherlands*

Diana Riba i Giner, Member of European Parliament, *Spain*

Diane Abbott, Member of Parliament for Hackney North and Stoke Newington, *United Kingdom*

Diether Dehm, Member of the German Bundestag, *Germany*

Dietmar Köster, Member of European Parliament, *Germany*

Edmilson Rodrigues, Federal Congressman of Pará State, former Mayor of Belém, architect, *Brazil*

Eduard Köck, Member of the Austrian Bundesrat, member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, *Australia*

Elizabeth Gómez Alcorta, Minister of Women, Genders and Diversity, lawyer, Professor, Member of Consejo de la Internacional Progresista, *Argentina*

Eleonora Evi (M5S), Member of the European Parliament, *Italy*

Enrique Fernando Santiago Romero, Congressman, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Spain (PCE), lawyer, *Spain*

Eric Bertinat, Conseiller municipal et chef de groupe UDC Ville de Genève, Président de la commission du lodgement, Ancien président du Conseil municipal, *Switzerland*

Erik Marquardt, Member of European Parliament, *Germany*

Esperanza Martínez, Senator, former Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare, *Paraguay*

Eva Maria Schreiber, Member of the German Bundestag, *Germany*

Fabiana Rios, Congresswoman, former Governor of the province of Tierra del Fuego, *Argentina*

Fabio de Masi, Member of the German Bundestag, *Germany*

Felipe Solá, Minister of Foreign Affairs, former Congressman, former Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, *Argentina*

Fernanda Melchionna, Federal Congressman of Rio Grande do Sul State, Leader of PSOL in the Federal Chamber of Deputies, *Brazil*

Fernanda Vallejos, Congresswoman, economist, *Argentina*

Fernando Haddad, former Minister of Education, former Mayor of São Paulo, former Chief of staff to the Finance and Economic Development Secretary of the Municipality of São Paulo and Special advisor to the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management, presidential candidate (2018), lawyer, academic, Professor of Political Science, department of the University of São Paulo, *Brazil*

Fernando Solanas, Argentine Ambassador to UNESCO, former National Senator, film director, screenwriter, special Honorary Golden Bear at Berlin Film Festival prize winner, *Argentina*

Fidel Ernesto Naváez, former Ecuadorian Consul and First Secretary in the United Kingdom, *Ecuador*

Florencia Juana Saintout, Congresswoman of Buenos Aires Province, former dean of the Facultad de Periodismo y Comunicación Social (UNLP) (2010-2018), *Argentina*

Francesca Businarolo (M5S), Member of Parliament of Italy, lawyer, *Italy*

Francisco Durañona, Senator, former Mayor of San Antonio de Areco, *Argentina*

Franco Juri, geographer, journalist, publicist, author, Member of Parliament (1990-93, 2008-11), vice-president of the Zares Party (2011), Ambassador in Spain and Cuba (1993-1997), state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1997-2000), *Slovenia*

Freddy André Øvstegård, Member of Parliament, Socialist Leftist Party (Sosialistisk Venstreparti) cultural policy spokesman in the Storting, *Norway*

Gabriel Mariotto, former vice Buenos Aires Governor, journalist, *Argentina*

Gabriela Rivadeneira, former President of the National Assembly of Ecuador, former Governor of Imbabura, *Ecuador*

George Galloway, leader of the Workers Party of Britain, former Member of Parliament (1987-2009 and 2013-2015), former general secretary of War on Want, writer, broadcaster, *United Kingdom*

Gianni Marilotti, Italian senator and Member of the Council of Europe, *Italy*

Glauber Braga, Federal Congressman of Rio de Janeiro State, lawyer, *Brazil*

Gregor Golobič, philosopher, former Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology, former Secretary General of Liberal Democracy party, former president of Zares party, advisor to former President of the Republic of Slovenia, Dr. Janez Drnovšek, *Slovenia*

Gregor Gysi, Member of the German Bundestag, lawyer, author, moderator, *Germany*

Guillaume Long, former Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations Organization, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Culture and Heritage, Coordinating Minister of Knowledge and Human Talent, former advisor to the National Secretariat of Planning and Development of Ecuador, *France / Ecuador*

Guy Mettan, Former Member of the Parliament of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, *Switzerland*

Harald Weinberg, Member of the German Bundestag, *Germany*

Heidi Hautala, Member of European Parliament, *Finnland*

Heike Hänsel, Member of the German Bundestag, *Germany*

Helmut Scholz, Member of European Parliament, *Germany*

Horacio Chique, Councillor of Moreno FDT, Buenos Aires district, *Argentina*

Idoia Villanueva Ruiz, Member of the European Parliament, former Senator, *Spain*

Ignazio Corrao (M5S), Member of the European Parliament, member of the European Parliament Committee on Development and the European Parliament Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, lawyer, *Italy*

Ivan Valente, Federal Congressman of São Paulo State, engineer, *Brazil*

Janet Rice, Senator, Deputy Australian Greens Whip, Deputy Chair of Select Committee on Administration of Sports Grants, *Australia*

Jean Batou, Member of the Parliament of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, *Switzerland*

Jean Burgermeister, Member of the Parliament of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, *Switzerland*

Jean-Louis Masson, Senator of Moselle, Grand Est, *France*

Jean-Luc Lagleize, Member of the French National Assembly, Member of the Committee on Economic Affairs, computer scientist, *France*

Jean-Luc Mélenchon, member of the National Assembly, President of the group LFI, *France*

Jeremy Corbyn, Labour Member of Parliament (since 1983), Leader of the Labour Party and Leader of the Opposition (2015-2020), *United Kingdom*

John Anthony La Pietra, attorney, works on matters of civil rights, freedom of information, and election/voting rights, Green Party candidate for 63rd District State Representative seat in Michigan, *United States of America*

John McDonnell, Member of Parliament (since 1997), Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer (2015-2020), *United Kingdom*

Jordi Solé i Ferrando, Member of European Parliament, *Spain*

Jorge Arreaza, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, *Venezuela*

Jorge Enrique Taiana, Congressman, former Ambassador of Argentina in Guatemala, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, Legislator of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, *Argentina*

José Eduardo Cardozo, former Minister of Justice, former Attorney General and Federal Deputy, lawyer, *Brazil*

José Miguel Insulza, Senator, former Secretary General of the Organization of American States, Minister of Foreign Affairs, former Home office Secretary, former Secretary General of the Presidency, former Minister of the Interior, lawyer and Professor of Political Theory at the University of Chile and of Political Science at the Catholic University, *Chile*

Josef Zisyadis, ex Swiss member of the parliament of the Canton of Vaud, *Switzerland*

Joti Brar, Deputy Leader of the Workers Party of Britain, *United Kingdom*

Jožef Školč, political scientist, former Minister of Culture, former State Secretary for Culture, first president of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDS), former head of Liberal Democracy, former President of the National Assembly, *Slovenia*

Jutta Krellmann, Member of the German Bundestag, *Germany*

Karol Cariola, Congresswoman, doctor in medicine, *Chile*

Kenneth Wright MacAskill, Member of Parliament, Shadow SNP Spokesperson, Cabinet Secretary for Justice (2007-2014), *United Kingdom*

Leila Chaibi, Member of the European Parliament, Group of the European United Left, Nordic Green Left /La France Insoumise, *France*

Luiza Erundina, Federal Congresswoman of São Paulo State, former Mayor of São Paulo, sociologist, *Brazil*

Luke Ming Flanagan, Member of European Parliament, *Ireland*

Dr. Manuela Rottmann, Rechtsanwältin, Member of the German Bundestag, (Green Party), Member of the committee on legal affairs of the Bundestag, *Germany*

Marc Botenga, Member of European Parliament, *Belgium*

Marc Tarabella, Member of European Parliament, *Belgium*

Marcelo Brignoni, Chief of Staff of Advisors to the Presidency of MERCOSUR Parliament, former Congressman, *Argentina*

Marcelo Freixo, Federal Congresswoman of Rio de Janeiro State, Chairman of the Defence of Human Rights and Citizenship Commission on the Rio de Janeiro Legislative Assembly, broadcaster and Professor, *Brazil*

Marco Enríquez-Ominami, former Congressman, founder and former president of Fundación Progres, filmmaker, *France / Chile*

Margit Stumpp, Member of the German Bundestag, spokesperson for media policy of the parliamentary group Bündnis 90/Die Grünen, *Germany*

María Cristina Perceval, former Senator, Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations (2012), Professor of Advanced Epistemology at UNCuyo, *Argentina*

María José Lubertino, former National Congresswoman, President of the Asociación Ciudadana por los Derechos humanos, lawyer, *Argentina*

María Rachid, Congresswoman for the constituency of Buenos Aires, Head of the Instituto contra la Discriminación de la Defensoría del Pueblo de Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (CABA), vice-president of the National Institute Against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism, *Argentina*.

Marie Arena, Member of the European Parliament, *Belgium*

Marketa Gregorova, Member of the European Parliament, Vice-Chair of the delegation to the Euronest Parliamentary Assembly, *Czech Republic*

Marko Pušnik, board of directors Pirate Party Slovenia, *Slovenia*

Martin Buschmann, Member of European Parliament, *Germany*

Martin Sonnenborn, Member of European Parliament, *Germany*

Mathilde Panot, La France Insoumise, Member of the National Assembly for Val-de-Marne, *France*

Matthew Robson, former Minister for Courts, Minister of Corrections and Disarmament, Minister for Land Information, Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Association Of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA), *New Zealand*

Maurizio Buccarella, lawyer, MP at the Italian Senate of the Republic, member of the Italian delegation at the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, *Italy*

Maximiliano Reyes, Undersecretary for Latin America and Caribbean of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, former Congressman, *Mexico*

Michel Larive, Member of the French National Assembly, Member of the Committee for Cultural Affairs and Education, *France*

Mick Wallace, Member of European Parliament, *Ireland*

Mike Gravel, United States Senator (1969-1981), who officially released the Pentagon Papers, former Speaker of the Alaska House of Representatives, presidential candidate (2020), *United States of America*

Mikuláš Peksa, Member of the European Parliament, Member of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, biophysicist, *Czech Republic*

Milan Brglez, Member of European Parliament, *Slovenia*

Mirella Liuzzi (M5S), Member of Parliament of Italy, *Italy*

Mónica Xavier, Senator, doctor in medicine, *Uruguay*

Nick McKim, Senator, *Australia*

Niema Movassat, Member of the German Bundestag, *Germany*

Oezlem Demirel, Member of European Parliament, *Germany*

Ögmundur Jónasson, former Icelandic Minister of Interior, Honorary associate of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, *Iceland*

Oscar Alberto Laborde, Congressman, President of Mercosur Parliament (Palasur), *Argentina*

Pablo Bergel, former Congressman for the constituency of Buenos Aires, environmentalist, *Argentina*

Pascal Meiser, Member of the German Bundestag, *Germany*

Patrick Breyer, Member of the European Parliament, Member of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, *Germany*

Patrik Kristl, board of directors Pirate Party Slovenia, *Slovenia*

Paulo Pimenta, State Congressman of Rio Grande do Sul State, journalist, *Brazil*

Piernicola Pedicini (M5S), Member of the European Parliament, *Italy*

Peter Whish-Wilson, Australian Greens, Senator for Tasmania, *Australia*

Philippe Pascot, Regional councillor île de France 2004, 2014, Mayor adjoint (Manuel Walls) 2001, 2004, municipal councillor 1989, 2001, *France*

Pia Jensen, former council member and vice mayor, Cotati, California, 1996-2000, *USA/Uruguay*

Pierre Bayenet, Member of the Parliament of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, *Switzerland*

Prof. Jadranka Šturm Kocjan, retired Professor of pedagogy and psychology, Member of Parliament (1992-1996), Ambassador in Bucharest (2010-2015), Ambassador in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay (2015-2019), *Slovenia*

Prof. Slavoj Žižek, philosopher, sociologist, psychologist, psychoanalyst, theologian, politician and cultural critic, author, former member of the Liberal Democratic Party and its candidate for the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia (1990), *Slovenia*

Raphael Mahaim, députés au grand conseil vaudois, avocat, *Switzerland*

Rebekha Sharkie MP, Federal Member for Mayo, *Australia*

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Zoé Robledo Aburto, former Secretary of Human Rights, former Senator and Deputy, Director of the Mexican Social Security Institute, *Mexico*

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