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Spanish judiciary's abuse of #HumanRights to come under scrutiny before UN and #ECtHR

According to several submissions to the UN's Universal Periodic Review, the Spanish legal system allows for violation of human rights, either by directly ignoring EU standards, or through loopholes in existing laws, writes Human Rights Without Frontiers Director Willy Fautré.

EU Reporter (31.07.2019) - <https://bit.ly/2zaaQvw> - An emblematic case in point is the abuse suffered by the Kokorev family (Vladimir Kokorev, his wife and their son), in which the Spanish judge put three family members in a lengthy pre-trial detention, combined with no access to their case file (a regime called "secreto de sumario"), and particularly harsh prison conditions reserved for terrorists and violent criminals (called FIES regime under Spanish laws).

According to attorney Scott Crosby, who submitted an application in July on behalf of Vladimir Kokorev to the European Court of Human Rights, a Spanish judge imprisoned all three family members from 2015 to late 2017 on a vaguely worded suspicion of money-laundering. No formal charges were laid, nor "could they be laid because there was no evidence that the Kokorevs had handled illicitly generated money", Crosby says in his submission. Towards the end of these two years of imprisonment, detention was extended for a further two years, still in the absence of a formal charge and evidence of a predicate crime. On appeal this was commuted to territorial confinement which restricted the family to Gran Canaria and required them to report weekly to the local court.

During their pre-trial detention, the Kokorevs were robbed of their presumption of innocence, being treated in all respects as dangerous prisoners such as terrorists, sexual offenders or war criminals (FIES-5, the highest and harshest level of detention conditions) although they had never used or incited violence and had no prior criminal record, in Spain or elsewhere.

Over the last fifteen years, the European Parliament and the Council of Europe, in particular the Committee of Prevention of Torture (CPT), have expressed serious concerns and warnings about the FIES system. According to the submission of Human

Rights Frontiers, the FIES – 5 status, to which the Kokorev family was subjected resulted in:

“...frequent changes of cell, the use of mechanical restraints when being moved, restricted visits and allowing the prison administration to monitor and record without judicial authorisation all of their communications and visits... [denial of] the benefit of European Prison Rules, such as the right to be detained separately from convicted prisoners...day release...contact between the family...[and the option to post] bail. Alternatives to incarceration were not considered or offered.”

Furthermore, the Kokorevs were subjected to the secreto de sumario regime, which meant that neither they nor their lawyers had any access to the Court files, the evidence, or the reasoning being used by the judge to keep them in prison.

As Human Rights Without Frontiers’ submission to the UPR explains: “Significantly, this case offers a unique corroboration that the Directive 2012/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 on the right to information in criminal proceedings (which should prevent the secreto de sumario from being used in the context of pretrial detention), has not been properly implemented by Spain via the Ley Orgánica 5/2015 of 27 April 2015.”

Another joint submission by a number of Spanish law firms that specialise in criminal and penitentiary law, denounces that pretrial imprisonment is used by Spanish judges to “soften” the person under investigation. The submission concludes, after explaining that Spain takes a predominantly inquisitorial approach to the criminal investigation, that: “This tendency towards the abuse of pretrial imprisonment is the result of (a) the features of the Spanish criminal system, in which there is an investigative judge; (b) the opportunities for the investigation derived from pretrial imprisonment, particularly when it is applied simultaneously with other measures that exist in the Spanish legal system, such as the secreto de sumario and the FIES, and (c) the fact that the right to compensation for [unlawful] pretrial imprisonment is contingent upon [proof of] innocence (there even existing different kinds of innocence for these purposes).”

Stakeholder submissions called for Spain to be held accountable for these human rights violations. Repeated recommendations from various voices call Spain to abolish the secreto de sumario and FIES system, to respect the presumption of innocence, and to reform the practice of lengthy pre-trial detention.

Currently, the Kokorev Case seems to be the only instance in which a Spanish judge used these three measures in combination with each other and therefore will also be the first chance for the European Court of Human Rights to rule on this kind of practice.

The Kokorev case, a miscarriage of justice in Spain spotlighted at the UN in Geneva

At the 41st session of the held this week at the UN in Geneva, the judicial miscarriage of the Kokorev case by the Spanish authorities was publicly raised by an NGO – writes Willy Fautré, Director of Human Rights Without Frontiers



EU Reporter (28.06.2019) - <https://bit.ly/2ZWydDV> - In September 2015, three members of the Kokorev family were arrested in Central America and extradited to Spain on the basis of an international arrest warrant. The order was related to a vaguely worded suspicion of money laundering allegedly committed in Western Africa more than ten years earlier.



Vladimir Kokorev

Vladimir Kokorev, his wife, both in their sixties and in bad health, as well as their 33-year old son agreed to their extradition to Spain, where they expected their case to be dismissed, or, at least, that they would be released on bail. Instead, they were first imprisoned in Madrid and then transferred to a detention centre in Las Palmas where they spent over two years in pre-trial detention.

Despite their right to the presumption of innocence, they were subjected to a harsh and controversial system in Spain requiring special surveillance of dangerous detainees and named "Ficheros de Internos de Especial Seguimiento" (FIES). To make matters worse, the Kokorevs were registered in the FIES-5 upper category. This category is for high-risk inmates classified in accordance with their specific criminological profile such as sex offenders, Islamic terrorists, war criminals, etc. The Kokorevs did not match such characteristics; in fact, none of them had a criminal record and none of them had never used or incited violence.

Over the last fifteen years, the European Parliament and the Council of Europe, in particular the Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT), have expressed serious concerns and issued several warnings about the FIES system.

Earlier this year, the Brussels-based NGO *Human Rights Without Frontiers* interviewed the Kokorevs in Las Palmas about their detention conditions. According to the family, they were treated worse than convicted criminals.

After their arrest, the proceedings remained secret for eighteen months. During this time, their counsel was denied access to the investigation files and was not given basic information on the reasons for their arrest, including a description of the offence and of the evidence against them.

They were treated as a single entity, the "Kokorev family", no distinction being made between the three of them, thus suggesting the presumption of guilt by association.

Their defence counsel was unsuccessful in obtaining their release on bail. Their personal circumstances were not taken into consideration by the authorities: Vladimir Kokorev's health seriously deteriorated, requiring him to undergo heart surgery, and his son was an expectant father who missed the birth of his child while in pre-trial detention.

Even after substantial time behind bars and despite the Spanish authorities' knowledge that a trial would not be possible for many years (certainly not within the maximum term for pretrial detention under Spanish law), the family's incarceration continued.

Vladimir Kokorev was not allowed to be housed with his son. When he inquired about the reason why, he was told it was because they were under active investigation. However, many other inmates also under active investigation were housed together.

Kokorev's wife reported that she felt disoriented from being moved to a different cell every five to nine weeks, a security measure prescribed under the FIES-5 status to which in her module only she was being subjected.

On 1 August 2017, after more than 13 years of investigation by the Spanish authorities, Judge Ana Isabel de Vega Serrano tried to extend the pre-trial detention of the Kokorevs for two further years, claiming that she still had to "determine the facts and identify the persons responsible".

In the meantime, a number of members of the European Parliament held a round table on the Kokorev issue in Brussels and publicly denounced serious violations of human rights by the Spanish judiciary in the case of Vladimir Kokorev and his family. This event facilitated the work of their lawyer in Las Palmas who, again, requested their release. Within a few months, the three were freed, one at a time, but their freedom of movement was limited to the island and remains so.

It is unlikely that a trial will be held within the next five years, almost 10 years after the arrest of the family and more than 20 years after the start of the investigation. In the meantime, the Courts in Las Palmas have declined to examine allegations supported by forensic reports of mishandling and fabrication of evidence by the police until a trial eventually takes place.

El caso Kokorev, un error judicial en España puesto de relieve en la ONU en Ginebra

Por Willy Fautré, director de Human Rights Without Frontiers.

HRWF (30.06.2019) - <https://bit.ly/2ZWydDV> - Esta semana, en la 41ª sesión del Consejo de Derechos Humanos de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra, el error judicial

cometido por las autoridades españolas en el caso Kokorev fue públicamente puesto de relieve por una ONG.

En septiembre de 2015, tres miembros de la familia Kokorev fueron arrestados en América Central y extraditados a España en virtud de una orden de detención internacional en relación a una vaga sospecha de blanqueo de capitales presuntamente cometida más de diez años antes en África Occidental.

Vladimir Kokorev y su esposa, ambos de 60 años y en mal estado de salud, así como su hijo de 33 años, aceptaron su extradición a España, donde esperaban que su caso fuera archivado o, al menos, fueran puestos en libertad bajo fianza. Sin embargo, primero fueron encarcelados en Madrid y después transferidos a un centro penitenciario en Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, donde pasaron en prisión preventiva más de dos años.

A pesar de su derecho a la presunción de inocencia, fueron sometidos a un duro y controvertido sistema existente en España denominado "Fichero de Internos de Especial Seguimiento" (FIES) que requiere una vigilancia especial de los detenidos considerados peligrosos. Y no sólo esto sino que además, la familia Kokorev fue inscrita en la categoría superior del FIES-5, una categoría creada para los reclusos de alto riesgo clasificados de acuerdo con un perfil criminológico específico, como delincuentes sexuales, terroristas islámicos, criminales de guerra, etc. Sin embargo la familia Kokorev no reunía ninguna de esas características, de hecho ninguno de los miembros tenía antecedentes penales y nunca habían usado o incitado a la violencia.

En los últimos quince años, el Parlamento Europeo, el Consejo de Europa, y en particular el Comité para la Prevención de la Tortura (CPT), han expresado serias preocupaciones y han alertado en diversas ocasiones acerca del sistema FIES.

A principios de este año, la ONG Human Rights Without Frontiers con sede en Bruselas, entrevistó a los Kokorev en Las Palmas sobre sus condiciones de detención. Según la familia, las condiciones en las que estaban siendo tratados eran peores que las de los criminales convictos.

Después de su arresto, el proceso permaneció en secreto durante dieciocho meses y durante ese tiempo, se denegó a su abogado el acceso a los expedientes, no se le proporcionó información básica sobre los motivos del arresto, ni siquiera una descripción del delito ni de las pruebas en su contra.

Fueron tratados como una sola entidad, la "familia Kokorev", sin hacer ninguna distinción entre los tres miembros y sugiriendo la presunción de culpabilidad por asociación.

Su abogado no logró obtener la libertad bajo fianza. Las circunstancias personales de la familia no fueron tenidas en cuenta por las autoridades por lo que el estado de salud de Vladimir Kokorev se deterioró seriamente llegando a necesitar una intervención quirúrgica de corazón, y su hijo que iba a ser padre tuvo que perderse el nacimiento de su hija mientras estaba en prisión preventiva.

Incluso después de haber transcurrido encarcelados un tiempo considerable y a pesar del conocimiento de las autoridades españolas de que ningún juicio iba a poder celebrarse en muchos años (no al menos respetando el máximo permitido en la legislación española para la prisión preventiva), la detención de la familia continuó.

A Vladimir Kokorev no se le permitió ser trasladado junto a su hijo. Cuando preguntó la razón, le dijeron que era porque estaban siendo investigados. Sin embargo, muchos otros reclusos que también estaban en la misma situación fueron realojados juntos.

La esposa de Kokorev informó que se sentía desorientada al ser trasladada a una celda diferente entre cada cinco y nueve semanas, una medida de seguridad prescrita bajo el estatus FIES-5 a la que sólo ella estaba siendo sometida en su módulo.

El 1 de agosto de 2017, tras más de 13 años de investigación por parte de las autoridades españolas, la jueza Ana Isabel de Vega Serrano intentó prorrogar dos años más la detención preventiva de los Kokorev, alegando que todavía tenía que "determinar los hechos e identificar a los responsables".

Mientras tanto, varios miembros del Parlamento Europeo celebraron una mesa redonda en Bruselas sobre el caso de la familia Kokorev y denunciaron públicamente graves violaciones de los derechos humanos por parte del poder judicial español en el caso de Vladimir Kokorev y su familia. Este evento facilitó el trabajo de su abogado en Las Palmas, quien, de nuevo solicitó su liberación. A los pocos meses, uno a uno los tres miembros fueron puestos en libertad pero su libertad de movimiento sigue limitada a la isla española.

Es poco probable que se celebre un juicio en los próximos cinco años, casi diez años después de la detención de la familia y más de veinte años después del inicio de la investigación. Mientras tanto, los tribunales de Las Palmas se han negado a examinar las alegaciones respaldadas por informes forenses de manipulación y fabricación de pruebas por parte de la policía hasta que tenga lugar la celebración de un juicio.

Misuse and Abuse of the Pre-trial Detention and the FIES System in Spain & the Kokorevs Case

Joint submission of CAP/ Liberté de Conscience and Human Rights Without Frontiers to the 41st session of the UN Human Rights Council (21 June 2019)

In 1996, Spain adopted a law introducing a special status and treatment for certain prisoners during their pre-trial detention and possible subsequent imprisonment.^[1] Known by the acronym FIES, which stands for "The Register of Prisoners requiring Special Surveillance" (*Ficheros de Internos de Especial Seguimiento*), the system originally pursued a legitimate objective.

Since then, however, the law has been misappropriated and is now being imposed on non-violent and non-dangerous persons resulting in unfair detention conditions and considerable extensions of pre-trial detention periods.

As explained in a 2016 report by the European Commission,

"The FIES registry was formally incorporated in the Prison Regulation through the adoption of the Royal Decree 419/2011... The Secretary General of Penitentiary Institutions (SGIP) is entitled to create special registries of inmates in order to guarantee the security and good order of the establishment, as well as the integrity of inmates..."

...The specific categories are as follows:

- FIES 1 (direct control) includes inmates that have been involved in dangerous perturbation of the prison regime;
- FIES 2 (organised crime) includes inmates sentenced or suspected of criminal offences related to the affiliation to organised crime;

- FIES 3 (armed terrorist organisations) includes inmates who still belong or have belonged to a terrorist organisation;
- FIES 4 (security forces) concerns inmates who previously belonged to security forces of the State;
- FIES 5 (special characteristics) refers to inmates classified in accordance with their specific criminological profile such as sex offenders, Islamic terrorists, war criminals, etc.” [2]

Over the last fifteen years, the European Parliament[3] and the Council of Europe[4], in particular the Committee of Prevention of Torture (CPT), have expressed serious concerns and warnings about the FIES system.

Earlier this year, the Brussels-based NGO *Human Rights Without Frontiers* interviewed three Spanish citizens who were victims of the misappropriation of the FIES system. The unfair judicial treatment of their case and their detention conditions were worse than convicted people. All three were classified under the FIES - 5 status, even though they did not match the above listed characteristics.

Case Study: Discriminatory and harsher detention conditions of Vladimir Kokorev, Igor Kokorev and Yulia Maleeva

The Kokorev family were arrested in Panama in September 2015 on an international arrest warrant issued by Spain related to an alleged money laundering. The three agreed to their extradition, were released on bail in Panama and transferred to Spain, where they expected the case to be dismissed, or, at least, to be released on bail as in Panama after accepting extradition. They were first incarcerated in Madrid and then in Las Palmas where they spent about two years in detention.

Vladimir Kokorev was born in Moscow on 11 September 1954. He started his pre-trial detention at the age of 61 years and was then suffering from health concerns. Shortly after his 2 years, 2 months and 18 day-long detention (from 31 October 2015 until 18 January), he had to undergo a serious heart surgery.

Yulia Maleeva, his wife, was born on 23 June 1952 in Zhdanov (SSR Ukraine) and spent almost 700 days in prison (from 31 October 2015 until 27 September 2017).

Igor Kokorev, their son, is a lawyer who was born on 27 December 1982 in Moscow. He spent more than 700 days in prison (from 10 October 2015 until 18 October 2017).

The three faced many human rights violations, including that:

- Even after their arrest the proceedings remained secret for 18 months; during this time, their counsel was denied access to their files and was not given basic information on the reasons for their arrest, including a description of the offence and of the evidence against them;
- They were treated as a single entity, the “Kokorev family”, no distinction being made between the three individuals, suggesting the presumption of guilt by association;

- Vladimir Kokorev, his wife and their son were not accused of using violence or inciting violence. However, they were all assigned to a FIES - 5 status;
- Their attorneys were unsuccessful in getting their release on bail, their personal circumstances not being taken in consideration by the authorities, including the severe health deterioration of V. Kokorev, or the fact that I. Kokorev became a father whilst in prison and that his partner was diagnosed with acute depression as a result of his absence that was impairing her ability to take care of their child:
- Even after substantial time had elapsed from their arrest and the Spanish authorities had become aware that no trial could be held within many years (certainly not within the maximum terms for pretrial imprisonment under Spanish law), the pretrial detention of the whole family continued.
- In all probability they spent more time in pretrial detention than the prison term they could be convicted to after a trial.

Treated as convicts & Subjected to poor prison conditions

The Kokorevs were robbed of their presumption of innocence during their pre-trial detention, being treated in all respects as dangerous, convicted prisoners.

They were not released on bail, nor were alternative measures, such as home arrest, ever considered. For a period of six months I. Kokorev was kept in a different prison from his parents. Upon transfer to the same prison, he was detained in a separate module. They filed official requests to be housed together, but all attempts were refused.

The Kokorevs were denied basic information on the status of the court proceedings and on how long the secrecy and the imprisonment would last. They also suffered from the poor prison conditions in Las Palmas and from being subjected to the same living regime and social reinsertion programs as the convicted inmates, except in that which would benefit them.

In that regard, day leaves from the prison or a regime of 'semi-liberty', (i.e. only sleeping in prison) were granted to convicted criminals on certain conditions after they had served a part of their term. This right was denied to the Kokorevs, who had not been convicted and were still enjoying the presumption of innocence.

As explained during an interview, Vladimir Kokorev struggled in prison with his health (he suffers from high blood pressure, heart problems, and diabetes) and dignity. He related an episode that is particularly illustrative of the consequences of the FIES status:

After many months of struggling with the prison bureaucracy, he was given permission to be examined by a cardiologist in a hospital, but on that specified day, nobody came to take him to the hospital. At a random later date, V. Kokorev was escorted by half a dozen guards armed with automatic weapons and bulletproof vests to a different hospital to see another doctor. During the ride to the hospital, he was handcuffed in the back of a police riot van. While in the hospital, V. Kokorev remained handcuffed. The armed authorities refused to remove his handcuffs, even when it was requested by a nurse. The doctor was unable to perform a proper examination.

His right to receive visitors was not always respected. For nearly six months, he was denied the right to be visited by representatives of the Jewish community in Las Palmas.

Under FIES - 5 status, Yulia Maleeva and Igor Kokorev faced similar struggles. They remarked in their interviews with *Human Rights Without Frontiers* that they were not treated as innocent persons.

- I. Kokorev was not allowed to be housed with his father. When he inquired about the reason why, they responded it was because they were under active investigation. However, many other inmates also under active investigation were housed together.
- Y. Maleeva reported that she felt disoriented from being moved to a different cell every 5 to 9 weeks, a security measure prescribed under the FIES-5 status to which in her module only she was being subjected.

After more than 13 years of investigation by the Spanish authorities, on 1 August 2017, judge Ana Isabel de Vega Serrano extended the pre-trial detention of the Kokorevs for further 2 years.

The Audiencia Provincial de Las Palmas quashed the extension in respect of Y. Maleeva and I. Kokorev in September/October 2017, releasing them without bail, but they were confined to the island of Gran Canaria. V. Kokorev was not released until January 2018. The Audiencia Provincial acknowledged in identical terms for each of them that their prolonged detention could amount to punishment without trial, but failed to acknowledge their right to compensation under the terms of the European Convention on Human Rights.

In August 2018 the judge extended the investigation for another 18 months, citing that she is yet to "determine the facts and identify the persons responsible". It is unlikely that a trial will be held within the next five years; almost 10 years after the arrest of the family and more than 20 years after the start of the investigation.

[1] <https://web.archive.org/web/20091213211233/http://www.reicaz.es/tofyserv/sop/txdtosle/i21-96-regimen.pdf>

[2] <https://rm.coe.int/pdf/168076696b>

[3] http://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-8-2016-004686_EN.html ;

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=WQ&reference=E-2006-0571&language=HU>

[4] <https://rm.coe.int/pdf/168076696b> ; <https://rm.coe.int/16806db842>

UN report proves Catalan separatists 'political prisoners', says Puigdemont

Trio arrested over alleged role in failed independence bid should be freed, panel says

By Owen Bowcott and Sam Jones

The Guardian (29.05.2019) - <https://bit.ly/2YXnEzV> - The fugitive Catalan leader Carles Puigdemont has welcomed a UN report on the detention of three fellow separatists, which he said confirmed they were "political prisoners".

The former Catalan vice-president Oriol Junqueras and the Catalan civil society group chiefs, Jordi Cuixart and Jordi Sànchez, arrested over their alleged role in the failed regional independence bid, have been in custody since late 2017 and are among 12 regional leaders currently on trial in Madrid.

A copy of the report, seen by the Guardian, concludes their detention was "arbitrary", adding: "The working group considers that, given the circumstances of the case, the correct solution would be to free Cuixart, Sànchez and Junqueras immediately and offer them the right to obtain compensation and other forms of reparation in accordance with international law."

Puigdemont, reacting to the as-yet unpublished findings by the UN working group on arbitrary detention (UNWGAD), called on the new socialist government in Madrid to release all of the jailed Catalan activists immediately.

"This report is a clear condemnation of Spain's breach of their fundamental rights," the former Catalan president said before he flew out of London on Wednesday.

"It's a shame for Spain. There's clear abuse of detention powers. I can't recall any case among European democracies in which the UN has expressed such clear condemnation and asked so clearly for [detainees] to be released.

"This confirms that they are political prisoners as a consequence of their illegal detention. They have lost their political rights as Spanish MPs. It's absolutely mandatory that the Spanish authorities release them."

The Catalan MPs were arrested – and Puigdemont fled into exile – after the Catalan independence referendum on 1 October 2017. The unilateral vote was staged in defiance of the then Spanish government of conservative prime minister Mariano Rajoy, and of the country's constitution, which is founded on the "indissoluble unity of the Spanish nation". The referendum law was suspended by Spain's constitutional court three weeks before the vote.

Spain's socialist government, led by Pedro Sánchez, has insisted the events surrounding the referendum and the Catalan parliament's subsequent unilateral declaration of independence were judicial rather than political matters, and said it could not intervene.

The UNWGAD investigates arbitrary detentions which are alleged to be in breach of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It has no direct powers to enforce its decisions and relies on states to enact its decisions. It previously found in 2016 that the conditions under which Julian Assange, the Wikileaks co-founder, sought refuge in the Ecuadorian embassy in London amounted to "arbitrary detention".

Puigdemont, who was elected an MEP last week, said he hoped Spain would respect the report. "Spain must explain to the international community how they will respect human rights. [The government] has a chance now to prove its commitment to international agreements and treaties."

Ben Emmerson QC, the British barrister representing three of the detained Catalan MPs, said: "This decision should mark a turning point in Spanish policy towards Catalonia. Spain is acting in flagrant violation of international law, and it had been called out by the UN body with ultimate authority on the question of arbitrary detention.

"If Spain does not immediately release all the political prisoners, and sit down at the negotiating table, the government in Madrid will soon find itself struggling against the tide of international public opinion.

"The Spanish government needs to shake off the authoritarian instincts that are a hangover from Franco's enduring dictatorship, and move very rapidly into the 21st century. Modern democracies do not lock up democratically elected politicians simply because they argue for independence. That is the hallmark of repressive regimes, and has no place in the European democratic order."

Puigdemont said he wanted to take his seat in the European parliament but Spain needed to lift the threat of arrest against him. He was detained last year in Germany on an international arrest warrant issued by a judge in Spain. He said while he felt free to travel throughout Europe, apart from Spain, he "can't return [to Catalonia] without the danger of being arrested".

The Spanish government has not replied to his request to re-enter the country without being arrested.

He said he would campaign in the European parliament for "the right of self-determination in order to prevent and resolve conflicts and also to support democracy against the rise of populism".

Puigdemont added he had been in contact with the pro-independence Scottish National party in the past and hoped to work with it in the EU parliament.

Carlos Bastarrache, the Spanish Ambassador to London, demanded the UN conduct an audit of how the report came to be compiled and leaked, claiming "rules of procedure had not been respected".

Speaking at a briefing in London, he described the report as "a clear interference in the Spanish courts of justice with the clear objective of continuing to attack the judicial system in Spain."

He said the report itself was marked by a lack of rigour and based on a series of false premises including the legality of the referendum. He added there had been no restrictions on freedom of expression, as the report claimed.

More reading:

[Spain decries UN working group's opinion on jailed Catalans](#)
[Spain told by U.N. body to free jailed Catalan separatists](#)
