

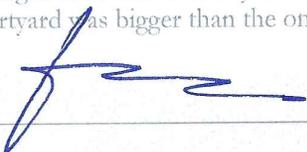
clothes in detention at CRAP and I had to wait for a visit to receive clean clothes and hand over the dirty ones.

37. The food at CRAP was of very bad quality. I had the right to receive food boxes from visits once per week and I nourished myself exclusively off that food. The food at CRAP did not correspond to my dietary necessity and even the food from my family's food boxes was not as it consisted of cold food.
38. There was only cold running water. It wasn't drinkable. There was hot water only two times per week for an hour.
39. My cell was in the basement and there was only a tiny window at the top of the cell. There was practically no daylight at all. My sight deteriorated considerably as there was only artificial light and a TV running all day long.
40. There was no ventilation in the cell. Several detained smoked in the cell. It was an extremely unhealthy air.
41. The shower was integrated into the cell in the same spot as the Greek-style toilet. I had to shower basically in the toilet. It stank uninterruptedly.
42. We had to cover the hole in the toilet to prevent rats from coming into the cell through the canalization.
43. Because of my condition I fell to the ground several times. I remember banging my head severely. There are times when I lost conscience when I fell.
44. My state of health deteriorated rapidly in CRAP. When I was detained I could still walk albeit with help. When I was transferred to Rahova prison I couldn't walk any more at all and I was transported in a wheelchair. My sight weakened considerably.
45. I have seen doctors in detention but they couldn't help me in any way. My illnesses are many and complex and there's a complete lack of medical tools and equipment in the detention centre CRAP. The doctors were kind but in the end powerless because of the lack of adequate technical support to fulfil their duties.

Rahova Prison

46. I was transferred to Rahova prison shortly after I was sent to trial at the end of June. I spent roughly two months in Rahova prison in preventive arrest in 2014 before I was released at the end of August 2014. I was kept in wing I of the prison.
47. I shared a cell with 6 other inmates. Among my fellow prisoners were three accused judges in the bribery file: Judges Viziru, Moldovan and Stanciu, the latter being a judge whom I allegedly had consented to bribe. The other prisoners were a doctor and a prosecutor.
48. There were 3 bunkbeds in the cell, so altogether 6 beds. There was a table with a TV set. The toilet was integrated into the cell but I was lucky to find a normal toilet with a seat. The shower was next to the toilet.
49. There were no activities at Rahova prison. I spent the whole day watching TV. One had the right to go into a courtyard between the hours 2pm and 5pm every day. This courtyard was bigger than the one at CRAP. But I couldn't use the courtyard as the heat

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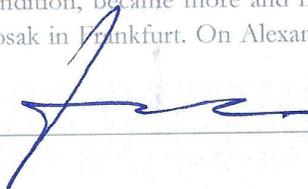
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during the summer of 2014 was very dangerous for me and my heart condition. In addition, I had no wheelchair to move and it was a huge effort for me to get out into the courtyard. So I stayed in the cell almost every day.

50. Due to the lack of physical activity and the pain of my advanced knee arthrosis my muscles atrophied further in Rahova prison. I couldn't stand or walk at all without somebody else's help and support. The pain had gotten more acute and I tried avoiding moving at all as the pain got unbearable.
51. My condition deteriorated so much that I had to forgo several visits of my lawyer because I could not suffer the pain while walking between my cell and the meeting rooms. There was no wheelchair in the prison.
52. The quality of the food was as bad as in CRAP.
53. I had trouble sleeping during the night in Rahova because inmates were screaming and banging their heads against the cell doors. It was very terrifying. I had the impression I had arrived in hell.
54. There was only cold running water. It wasn't drinkable. There was hot water only two times per week for an hour.
55. My cell was on the ground floor and there was a window with grates. There was more daylight than at CRAP.
56. I had to balance myself on the toilet seat whenever I wanted to take a shower. I fell from the toilet several times during this ordeal.
57. I was denied my usual medication for a period of 37 days despite the fact that my family had brought me my medication. I made written requests to the prison warden but it was all in vain. The doctors at Rahova didn't bring me my medication invoking some bureaucratic grounds. I was very worried and feared for my life. I could have died without my usual medication. It is not understandable to me how the doctors deprived me of my medication and put my life at risk during such a long time period.
58. I have seen doctors in detention but they couldn't help me in any way. The doctors at Rahova were very bureaucratic and filled out paperwork without helping me at all. In the end, similar to CRAP, there's a complete lack of medical tools and equipment in the detention centre CRAP.
59. I was visited by a British lawyer who was sent by my son Alexander to visit me and talk to me. It was difficult to explain to him what had happened to me.
60. I am still under shock. I am afraid of falling whenever I have to move from A to B. I am afraid to go to the toilet. I am afraid to take a shower. I am afraid of any movement at all. I have lost all of my confidence in humans. I have lost interest in life.
61. I have lost the ability to think clearly. I am losing my train of thoughts. I can't make any plans for the future. The future looks bleak for me. My life has been ruined.
62. I have described above my physical condition at the time of incarceration. As time passed and I became weaker and weaker my son Alexander Adamescu, knowing my condition, became more and more desperate. He contacted my German family doctor Rosak in Frankfurt. On Alexander's insistence he wrote two reports to the court on 22

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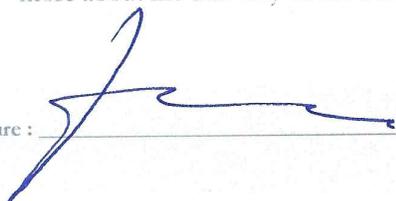
August and 9 September describing my illnesses and testifying that I was not apt to be held in prison.

63. My muscles have shortened as a result of the time spent in custody and the physical inactivity. There is concern not only that the success of surgery on the right knee is in jeopardy, but also that changes have occurred in the left knee. My doctors are telling me that it is absolutely imperative that I promptly consult a specialist for knee surgery and/or the surgeon to avert further damage. I must say that I have not been let to have this surgery to day in Romania. I was number 888 on the public health list on 15 July 2015.
64. As I mentioned I was in the cell with three of the accused judges. Judge Stanciu was morally very affected by the arrest and had crying and screaming fits. His mental condition affected me even firther He was put on strong tranquilizers.
65. I was placed under house arrest on 28 August 2014 until 22 June 2015 when I was permitted to leave my house. During all this time I pleaded to be allowed to receive proper medical treatment, all to no avail. I was continually brandished by the DNA as a public danger. I was affected so seriously by the treatment that I have received that I didn't leave the house even after house arrest was lifted. I have no motivation to go anywhere. I can't enjoy life any more.

My trial

66. My trial began on 10 October 2014 in front of Judge Ghita.
67. It was a very speedy trial as all the evidence rested on one witness, Mr Onute.
68. My lawyers showed that Mr Onute's statements were contradictory, that he was not credible because he had channelled money out of the company without permission and that he was a recruited DNA informer and not a trues witness. They also showed that I had no motive to bribe the judges and that the alleged bribe scheme was illogical.
69. I had the right to talk and defend myself during the trial, but Judge Ghita very often didn't allow me to talk.
70. Mr Onute was questioned in court by my lawyers. I also wanted to ask him important questions in order to expose his lies. But I wasn't allowed to do that as Judge Ghita cut me short.
71. Likewise, Judge Ghita interrupted my lawyers when they began asking the witnesses important questions and were about to put them on the spot. It became very clear to me that Judge Ghita aimed to protect the witnesses from the defense.
72. The prosecutor of the DNA singled me out in her pleas. I was always addressed specifically and with emphasis. It was lost on nobody in the courtroom that this trial was more about me than any of the other accused.

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73. Fair Trials analysed the filings in my trial and made it a case example for their position paper on the strengthening of the presumption of innocence of how not to breach this fundamental right of a defendant: "Judicial statements made in the course of pre-trial detention proceedings have failed to respect the presumption of innocence".
74. I also received the support of numerous British MPs among whom Jeremy Corbyn and Lord Lamont. Claude Moraes, then Chair of the European Parliament's Civil Liberties, Justice, and Home Affairs Committee expressed his deep reservations on my case in a letter to Romania's Minister of Foreign Affairs.
75. I was sentenced to a prison term of four years and four months on 2 February 2015 by Judge Ghita. I filed an appeal and the appeal hearing started on 16 March 2015.
76. My lawyers asked for all the witnesses to be re-heard in front of the appeal court. This request was granted. The only witness who did not respond to the summons was Mr Onute. He excused himself three times with medical problems and after that the court simply dropped him from the summons list. This is unheard of in Romania currently. I find that this was a major violation of my defense rights as the whole case rested on him. It is not understandable how the appeal court could allow for a key prosecution to absent himself.
77. Again the DNA prosecutor in court singled me out in front of the judges.
78. I was not allowed to speak on my behalf and repeatedly interrupted.
79. I had repeatedly asked the courts to allow me to travel to receive my urgent knee surgery at a specialist clinic in Austria. My requests were refused by the court on the basis of the DNA allegation that "the Romanian health system is among the best in the world" and that it was impossible for me not to get treatment in Romania. With all regrets, Romania does not have one of the best health systems in the world. The DNA was simply lying. It also turns out that I was number 888 on the public list of treatment on 15 July 2015. I don't understand why the DNA and the courts denied me medical treatment. It was clear from the DNA's aggressiveness that it was their intention to cause me as much pain as possible. I had the impression that they were indulging in torturing me.
80. I was finally given permission by a court to travel to Vienna for seven days between 16-23 August to prepare my knee surgery. I travelled to Vienna and made all the preparations for my surgery in the expectation to be allowed back to Vienna to finalise the operation. My knee was measured and then the plans sent for production; I made extensive medical screenigns and analysis. As I'm suffering from many and complex illnesses the operation had to be carefully planned and prepared. The doctors made preparations to receive me back very soon.
81. I duly returned to Romania as I was ordered by the court to do.
82. To my utter shock, I was then not given permission to return to Vienna to finalise the surgery. Despite insistent pleas by myself and letters to the court by my doctors in Vienna, the court simply refused to grant me permission. This decision was not understandable and did not make sense at all. I had given the court no reason to believe

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I wouldn't return. The DNA prosecutors hurled abuse at me in the courtroom and yelled at the court that I should not under any circumstance be allowed to travel for medical reasons. I had the impression that the prosecutors were inverting roles with the court and ordered them what to do.

83. Being a German citizen, I talked several times to German embassy personnel. They granted me consular aide and were very concerned about the inhuman treatment I was subjected to and the refusal of adequate medical care by the Romanian authorities. In March 2016 the German embassy wrote a diplomatic Verbal Note to the Romanian foreign ministry asking for the permission to be given medical treatment for my knee condition. A letter from my Austrian doctor was attached which describes that my condition is extremely severe. I know of no reaction of the Romanian authorities to this letter.
84. My appeal was rejected on 27 May 2016 and My first instance court conviction was upheld. I was incarcerated on the same day in Rahova prison.

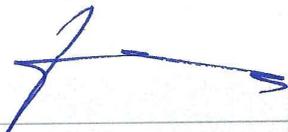
My dealings with prosecutor Matei

85. At the end of 2015 the criminal file was handed over to prosecutor Matei.
86. I asked prosecutor Matei if he was not interested to find out what had happened to the missing funds that Mr Onute had misappropriated, roughly 80.000 euro. He replied that it wasn't important to him.
87. On 7 March 2016 prosecutor Matei charged me for certain wrongdoings at Astra and gave me a record bail in the sum of 40 million Lei. I didn't want to accept the exorbitant sum but he convinced me to acquiesce in return for the promise to allow me to travel abroad to do my urgent knee surgery.
88. I put up the sum within a month in the hope to finally get well again. But Mr Matei now refused to allow to me to travel abroad for medical treatment citing to be given orders from his superiors not to do so. I had been tricked.
89. I also protested against Mr Matei's theory that I was solely responsible for Astra's demise given that the ASF and Victor Ponta had a heavy hand in the bankruptcy of the insurance company. Mr Matei had collected witness statements from Astra's management who all alleged that they were only executing my orders. I was therefore a "sole perpetrator". I retorted that it is impossible for a company the size of Astra to be run by one single person and that the notion of "sole perpetrator" did not exist in Romanian criminal law. But Mr Matei was confident that the DNA would be able to modify the interpretation of the law in court and create new case law for me.

My incarceration in Rahova prison since 27 May 2016

90. I was incarcerated in Rahova prison for a second time on 27 May 2016. I was again in ward I. I stayed in Rahova prison until 7 September when I was moved to Jilava prison.

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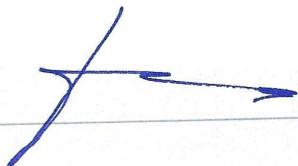


91. I was again put in one cell with Jugdes, Moldovan, Viziru and Stanciu as in 2014. We were altogether 4 persons. At some point, Judges Viziru and Stanciu were moved to another penitentiary. A prisoner by the name of Dragos Mavrosin joined my cell and helped me to move around the cell and use the toilet and the shower.
92. The cell and its conditions were as lacking as the one I had stayed in in 2014.
93. I am now continually bound to a wheelchair. I can't walk any more at all. Rahova prison is not wheelchair-conform which causes many additional problems.
94. It is very hard for me to go and see visitors as my wheelchair is in the way at all times.
95. The insalubrious conditions have caused multiple infections in my body.
96. I have now got an eye infection which makes me almost blind on one eye. I was brought to Cobalcescu Hospital for a medical visit. I was prescribed some eye drops that are not helping very much because the root problem of my eye infection is the dirt and filth in the prison.
97. On my insistence to receive my long-awaited knee surgery I was transferred to Monza Hospital for ca. 4 days during which time I underwent screenings and my health was checked in order to prepare me for knee surgery. The doctors concluded that I was not apt for surgery and that I needed to stay more than 2 weeks in hospital before any operation. But instead of keeping me in hospital I was sent back to prison. Apparently the prison administration had decided that they could not justify keeping me in hospital for such a long time. I cannot understand the logic of this. Again, urgent health needs are being dismissed on bureaucratic grounds. I am being killed by procedures and paperwork. There's no doubt now in my mind that I am wilfully denied treatment to induce a quicker death.
98. My son Alexander Adamescu has informed me that in August 2016 the President of The Law Society wrote a letter to Romania's President urging him to "ensure that Mr. Adamescu is detained in humane conditions, with access to medical care and meetings with his lawyer".

My incarceration in Jilava prison since 7 September 2016

99. On 24 August my application to be moved to a semi-open regime was granted and on 7 September I was moved to Jilava prison.
100. During my transfer from Rahova to Jilava prison I was asked by a guardian how much I had paid to Dragos Mavrosin to help me in Rahova. When I answered that nothing he wouldn't believe and mocked me saying that he was not stupid and that I should tell him the truth.

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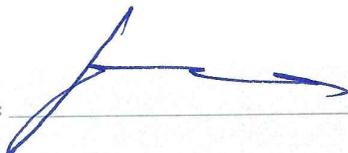


101. In Jilava I am imprisoned in a wing with ca. 25 other inmates. We are 4 persons in a one cell. One of the prisoners has been assigned to help me. There are two bunkbeds, so 4 beds in total. There's a small chair and a toilet.

102. I have entered Jilava prison in a state of mental haze as I had become ever more ill. I had developed an inguinal infection that was spreading to the rest of my body and which made me think that the end of my days had come. I have great difficulty remembering those days and the details of the cell. On 13 September I was first transferred in an ambulance to Rahova prison hospital. I don't remember what happened on that day as I was almost unconscious. I was then apparently transferred to the Emergency Hospital Floreasca to re-establish my vital functions. I received surgery and antibiotics.

103. I try to survive this ordeal I'm being subjected to and hope not to die in prison.

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