

Fact sheet Julian Assange

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Timeline

2006

-> Creation of WikiLeaks

2011

2010

-> Release of "Collateral Murder"

-> Beginning of US-investigations

-> Sexual assault accusations (Sweden)

2012

-> Political asylum in Ecuadorian embassy in London

2017

-> CIA Hacking

2016

-> Release of private Mails from the Democrats during the presidential election

2018

-> Suspension of internet access by the embassy

2019

-> Withdrawal of political asylum

-> 11 months in jail

-> Charges against Julian based on Espionage Act by the USA

2020

-> Extradition disapproval because of Julians health

2021

2022

-> Appeal against newly issued extradition approval

2006

Assange **creates WikiLeaks** with a group of like-minded activists and IT experts to provide a secure way for whistle-blowers to leak information.

He quickly becomes its figurehead and a lightning rod for criticism.

2010 (part 1)

March:

US authorities allege Assange **engaged in a conspiracy to hack** a classified US government computer with former Army Intelligence analyst Chelsea Manning.

July:

WikiLeaks starts releasing tens of thousands of top secrets documents, including a video of US helicopter pilots gunning down 12 civilians in Baghdad in 2007 (**Collateral Murder**). What followed was the release of more than 90,000 classified US military files from the Afghan war and 400,000 from Iraq that included the names of informants.

Shortly after the US-government issued **criminal investigations** against WikiLeaks.

2010 (part 2)

August:

Two Swedish women claim that they each had consensual sex with Assange in separate instances when he was on a 10-day trip to Stockholm. They allege the sex became non-consensual when Assange refused to wear a condom.

Swedish authorities allow Assange to go back to England.

November:

A Swedish court ruled that the investigation should be reopened and Assange should be detained for questioning on suspicion of rape, sexual molestation and unlawful coercion. An **international arrest warrant is issued by Swedish police** through Interpol.

WikiLeaks releases its cache of more than 250,000 US diplomatic cables.

December:

Assange presents himself to London police and appears at an extradition hearing where he is remanded in custody. Assange is granted **conditional bail** at the High Court in London after his supporters pay £240,000 in cash and sureties.

2011

February:

A British judge rules Assange **should be extradited to Sweden** but WikiLeaks founder vows to fight the decision.

April:

A cache of classified US military documents is released by WikiLeaks, including intelligence assessments on nearly all of the 779 people who are detained at the Guantanamo Bay prison in Cuba.

November:

Assange loses High Court appeal against the decision to extradite him.

2012

After he **breached bail terms** he fled to the Ecuadorian embassy in London.

He requested **political asylum** which was granted to him shortly after.

2016

July:

WikiLeaks begins **leaking emails of US Democratic Party** officials favouring Hillary Clinton. Donald Trump used those leaks to bring down Hillary Clintons reputation and help him win the presidential election. Speculations arose questioning Julian Assanges involvement with Russia.

November:

Assange is questioned over the sexual misconduct allegation at the Ecuadorian Embassy in the presence of Sweden's assistant prosecutor Ingrid Isgren and police inspector Cecilia Redell. The interview spans two days.

2017

Julian Assange and his team found out the CIA is surveilling them and recording private meetings such as talking to his lawyers.

April:

Lenin Moreno becomes the new president of Ecuador who was known to want to improve diplomatic relations between his country and the US.

May:

An investigation into a sex allegation against Assange is suddenly dropped by Swedish prosecutors.

2018 (part 1)

January:

Ecuador confirms it has granted citizenship to Assange following his request.

March:

The **Ecuadorian Embassy suspends Assange's internet access** because he wasn't complying with a promise he made the previous year to 'not send messages which entailed interference in relation to other states'.

August:

US Senate committee asks to interview Assange as part of their investigation into alleged Russian interference in the 2016 election.

2018 (part 2)

September:

Assange steps down as editor of WikiLeaks.

October:

Assange reveals he will launch legal action against the government of Ecuador, accusing it of violating his “fundamental rights and freedoms”.

November:

US Justice Department inadvertently names Assange in a court document that says he has been charged in secret.

2019 (part 1)

April 11:

Assange has his **diplomatic asylum revoked** by Ecuador and he is arrested by the Metropolitan Police; He is remanded in custody by a judge at Westminster Magistrates Court.

April 12:

He is found **guilty of breaching his bail terms**.

May 1:

Assange is **sentenced to 11 months in jail**. He serves his jail time in Belmarsh, a high security prison.

May 2:

Court hearing takes place over Assange's proposed extradition to the US. He tells a court he does not consent to the extradition and the case is adjourned until May 30.

2019 (part 2)

May 13:

Swedish prosecutors reopen rape case saying they still want to question Assange.

June 3:

Swedish court rules against detaining him in absentia, setting back the extradition case.

June 12:

Home Secretary Sajid Javid signs an extradition request from the US.

June 13:

A hearing sets out the date for Assange's full extradition hearing - February next year.

2019 (part 3)

November:

Swedish prosecutors stop investigation into an allegation of rape against Assange.

November 25:

Medics say without correct medical care **Assange “could die” in Belmarsh.**

December 13:

Hearing in London hears he is being **blocked from seeing key evidence** in case.

December 19:

Appears at Westminster Magistrates Court via video-link where his lawyer claims US bid to extradite him is “political”.

2020

February 24

Assange faces an extradition hearing at Woolwich Crown Court. Assange's representatives argue he cannot legally be handed to the US for “political offences” because of a 2003 extradition treaty.

June 24

The US Department of Justice issues an updated 18-count indictment, over Assange's alleged role in one of the largest compromises of classified information in the history of the United States

September 7

Assange's extradition hearings resume at the Old Bailey. They are expected to go on for up to four weeks.

October 1

British High Court Judge Vanessa Baraitser adjourned the case at the Old Bailey until January 4.

January 4

Judge Baraitser **strikes down US extradition bid because of his health-related issues.**

2021

October:

British Justice Lord Burnett, sitting with Lord Justice Holroyde, hears two-day appeal from US.

December 10:

They rule in favour of the US and overturn the decision not to extradite Assange.

2022

17. Juni:

Home Secretary **Priti Patel signs extradition papers.**

Shortly after the lawyers of Assange **appeal against the verdict** of the London High Court.

Julian Assange still remains in the high security prison Belmarsh to this day.