## STATEMENT OF WITNESS (amended)

(Criminal Justice Act 1967, ss 2,9/M.C. Rules, 1968, r.58)

Statement of: GARETH PEIRCE

(if over 18 enter 'over 18'): Over 18

Occupation of witness: Solicitor

Address:

Birnberg Peirce & Partners

14 Inverness Street London NW1 7HJ

This statement, consisting of 13 page/s each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

	Dated the 18th Ocho bur 2019	
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- I represent Julian Assange as his solicitor in the proceedings before Westminster Magistrates'
   Court in which the United States seeks his extradition in respect of 18 charges, 17 under the US
   Espionage Act 1917 and the last under a conspiracy to commit computer intrusion.
- I make this statement in order to inform the Court and those representing the United StatesGovernment of significant evidence of which those acting for Mr Assange have become aware

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since his arrest and which is the subject of ongoing investigation under the direction of a Senior Judge in the Spanish Central Court of Investigation Number 5 of the Audencia Nacionale.

- 3. After being made aware of the evidence outlined below lawyers acting for Mr Assange in Spain, Baltasar Garzón Real and Altor Martinez took a number of steps towards alerting Spanish prosecuting authorities. Those steps involved establishing protection for witnesses involved, and the confidentiality necessary if arrests and search warrants were thereafter to be ordered by a court. That confidentiality has been maintained by Mr Assange's lawyers both in Spain and in the UK, all of whom have been made aware of the likely progression of steps being taken.
- 4. The process of investigation is continuing as directed by the Spanish Court Lawyers representing Mr Assange both in the UK and in Spain, are proceeding in parallel, to carry out such separate independent investigation as can be achieved whilst respecting the investigations that require pursuit within the official processes of the ongoing Spanish criminal investigation. [Mr Assange's lawyers in Spain will request the permission of the Spanish Court to provide such relevant documentation as may be required in these proceedings. I am permitted to provide to this Court the copy of a European investigation Order given to his Spanish lawyer, Aitor Martinez, (Exhibit 1). requesting that Mr Assange be interviewed by the investigating Judge. We are informed that request was transmitted to the UK three weeks ago.] The summary of facts attached to the Order states that the case "Concerns an investigation of the Spanish citizen David Morales Guillen and the Spanish company UC Global based on a number of facts including that Morales Guillen carried out acts which impinged on Julian Paul Assange's privacy and on the privacy of Julian Paul Assange's lawyers, by placing bugging devices and other means inside the

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Embassy of the Republic of Ecuador in London, without the consent of those affected. The information thus obtained was handed over to third parties or institutions, among whom are

authorities of the Republic of Ecuador as well as US agents."

5. I set out below a summary of the evidence and the background of the investigations under

consideration by the Spanish Court. I believe that considerably more evidence may now have

been obtained as a result of searches carried out under the direction of the Court in September of

this year.

Summary of background

6. Mr Assange on June 19th 2012 took refuge Inside the Ecuadorian Embassy in London and

applied for asylum. The basis of his application was a fear of his re-extradition from Sweden to

the United States, a country from which he feared persecution. He believed that a sealed case

against him was prepared in the US, for the organisation of which he was at the time a director,

WikiLeaks, having published information on war crimes committed by the US in Iraq and

Afghanistan.

7. On 16th August 2012 Ecuador issued a Note Verbale, agreeing to grant asylum status to Mr.

Assange, having concluded his safety was endangered by potential extradition to the US as a

result of his having published truthful information from anonymous sources. The grant of asylum

additionally took into account that the United States maintained capital punishment and that

several prominent figures had demanded that punishment for Mr. Assange. Further, the Individual

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alleged to have been the source of the publications, former soldier Chelsea Manning, had been

found by the UN Special Rapporteur Against Torture, Juan Mendez, to have been subjected to

cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment when imprisoned awaiting trial.

8. In July 2012 the Spanish lawyer Baltasar Garzón Real was appointed by Mr Assange to co-

ordinate the legal advice that was thereafter provided to him. His legal representatives included

lawyers in Ecuador, Spain, the United Kingdom, Sweden, the USA, Australia and a number of

other European countries. From time to time further legal advice was sought by Mr Assange from

experts in specific areas of law.

9. Of relevance to one aspect of what followed, is that Mr Assange met on numerous occasions

during the years that followed whilst he remained in the Embassy until his arrest on April 11th

2019, with lawyers and other visitors including his doctors, his health requiring treatment

throughout the period in which he was in the Embassy.

The subject matter under investigation

10. The matter under investigation in the Spanish Court concerns the management of a Spanish

company Undercover Global (UC Global) with headquarters in Cadiz. Between 2015 and mid

2018 the security of the Ecuadorian Embassy in London was entrusted to that company,

managed and directed by David Morales Guillen, the company having been founded to provide

private security services.

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11. The original provision of security by the company, contracted by the government of Ecuador, was understood to be as a consequence of the situation in which Mr Assange had been granted asylum and consisted mainly of guaranteeing the perimeter of security of the building Itself. As this was a Spanish company, the majority of the company's workers were Spanish.

12. The progression of this arrangement and data supporting that progression have been made known to lawyers representing Mr Assange and provided to the Spanish Court.

13. Aitor Martinez De Menezes, (a Spanish lawyer representing Mr Assange, working in the law firm headed by Baltasar Garzón ILOCAD SL), records in a short summary statement cited herewith, a contact received by him by email on May 20<sup>th</sup> 2019 in his office. The email indicated that the writer had information relevant to Mr Assange, represented by that law office. Following a response by Mr Martinez, the writer of the email, a former employee of UC Global and another former employee each gave sworn evidence of a number of criminal acts committed against Mr Assange and other individuals in contact with him, in particular his lawyers, but also his doctors. He and other former workers gave sworn evidence before a Spanish notary and explained in detail the facts of which they were aware. In addition they provided a large volume of material from their former company, consisting of emails, video and audio recordings, documents and other data which provided supporting evidence to their testimony. The substance of the evidence that they could give, and supported by the above data was that whilst Mr Assange was within the Ecuadorian Embassy, the director and administrator of UC Global, David Morales, in violation of the contract entrusted to his company by the government of Ecuador, systematically delivered information, including evidence obtained by theft as well as by unlawful surveillance to the

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intelligence authorities of the United States, including surveillance within the Embassy in which

Julian Assange remained throughout the period.

14. The employees' evidence is that in approximately mid 2015, the manager of UC Global, David

Morales, travelled to a security fair in Las Vegas. On his return from Las Vegas, he informed his

employees at the company's headquarters that "From now on we're going to play in the first

division", and that the company had gone to the "Dark side", making what was at the time a veiled

reference to potential collaboration with American authorities in respect of Mr Assange.

15. Following the meeting, UC Global obtained a significant contract personally managed by David

Morales with the company Las Vegas Sands, owned by an American magnate Sheldon Adelson,

publicly known to have a close friendship with the President of the United States Donald Trump

both before and since his election. The contract, which on its face was to provide security for

Sheldon Adelson's yacht, was subsequently disclosed to the workers in the company as an

arrangement to collaborate with US intelligence authorities to send information about Mr Assange

and visitors of interest, particularly his lawyers and his doctors.

16. The former workers have explained that as a result of a parallel agreement between David

Morales and the US authorities and not known to the Ecuadorian government commissioning the

security contract, Morales began to make frequent journeys to the United States, mainly to New

York but also to Washington and Las Vegas, indicating on each occasion that the trips were to

inform, "Our friends the Americans". On those trips, David Morales took all the information related

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to the security of the Embassy including the recordings of the CCTV cameras, the reports of personnel in the Embassy and other information.

- 17. Once President Trump was elected and his administration came to power, UC Global expanded its internal surveillance to increase the obtaining of information with cameras that recorded sound (via camouflaged microphones, hidden in the Embassy), and the photographing and copying of devices required to be left as a security measure at the desk of the Embassy by visitors whilst they were visiting Mr Assange.
- 18. From June 2017, emails were sent to the company supplying new CCTV cameras, indicating that they, "Must have a built in microphone without being perceived by the naked eye".
- 19. Whitst the monthly transfer of data to the USA continued through 2016, at the beginning of 2017, coinciding with President Trump's accession, secure encrypted telephones and an encrypted computer were introduced for communications with "American triends". The friends were described to one of the Spanish former employees by David Morales as, "The intelligence of the United States" (understood to be referring to the Central Intelligence Agency or CIA). As of 2017, David Morales' contacts with the Americans, were observed to escalate and a small unit of workers was designated to commence sophisticated information gathering within the Embassy, its compilation being carried out mainly by operators physically at the Embassy performing 24 hour security shifts and submitting detailed reports to the Unit's headquarters in Spain. Cameras were installed to record the audio of conversations as well as video of meetings. The team in Spain travelled regularly to London to collect the recordings from the cameras and transfer them

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to the headquarters in Spain from where information packages were assembled that David Morales would personally take to the American authorities, with an increasing level of intrusion and collection of detail concerning Mr Assange's lawyers, doctors and other visitors.

- 20. The witnesses describe substantial payments to David Morales and held by him in private accounts in Gibraltar.
- 21. Evidence of the technical specifications of the installations, as well as photographs of the devices, and sets of the recordings made by the old and the new cameras installed in 2017 which could record audio have been provided by the witnesses to the Spanish prosecutor.
- 22. At the same time, an arrangement was requested by David Morales that the technicians could enable streaming cameras installed so that those interested in the United States, could access in real-time everything being said in the Embassy. Two parallel streaming devices were set up, one for Ecuador, and one unknown to Ecuador for the "Friends of the United States". A power point demonstration of how such a secret streaming could be achieved for delivery to the US in real time is amongst the evidence produced by the former employees.
- 23. Detailed information is contained in emails relating to the provision of microphones that could transmit conversations from the meeting room in which Mr Assange was required to have his legal visits and from other areas in the Embassy. Stickers were placed upon the external windows of the Embassy which would allow for laser microphones outside the Embassy to pick up communications from inside the Embassy.

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- 24. Communications in September 2017 by email between David Morales and his employees and produced by them emphasised that no one should reveal what was occurring to the intelligence services of Ecuador. In an email sent on the 29th September 2017 by David Morales to several workers requested extreme caution with the information being transmitted "Senain (Ecuadorian intelligence) is investigating us". He states: "I am going to need you to work on the following" including detail of the internal structure of the Embassy and of Embassy employees, "It is necessary to have photos of them as well as the description of their functions or activities in the headquarters" and "In particular the following profiles must be created and updated (personal data, relationship with the guest, telephone numbers, emails, number of visits etc)". Included in a short list are three of Mr Assange's lawyers. "All of them appear in the lists and entry records, you have to do your best to know their data".
- 25. The witnesses describe that in particular visits by Mr Assange's lawyers and doctors were monitored. UC Global established a security protocol that obliged all visitors including lawyers to leave personal ID documents as well as telephones and electronic devices with belongings at the entry desk. Thus operators could ensure that they could scan and photocopy the individual's personal documentation, search their belongings, photograph the contents and potentially intrude and obtain the potential for future intrusion into the electronic devices. Subsequently, detailed reports were made of those who visited Mr Assange, sent to the company's headquarters in the form of reports. A web portal was established that could be accessed remotely from May 2017.

  David Morales requested that all information that related to Mr Assange's visits include exhaustive detailed profiles prepared of each individual in order that on any visit, an entire file

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could be accessed immediately relating to each person. Morales referred to profiles uploaded to the server should be expanded and include all persons from the Embassy itself. The information requested was for the purpose of remote access from the United States.

26. Further, the conversations of his lawyers with Mr Assange would be recorded through cameras with sound recording and hidden microphones. Examples of lists drawn up by UC Global contain the identity documents of those who visited; these were included in a database built up of profiles of all visitors. A number of specific examples given by the witnesses, the former workers, including the extraction of data from the iPad of a well known professor of international law who had joined a meeting to discuss matters involved in his expertise, the grant of asylum. Details of telephones were photographed, as well as photographs of messages within telephones whilst their owners were attending meetings. On two occasions visiting doctors observed that after they had left the Embassy briefly and then returned, notes had been taken into the office of the security workers. The personal details of Mr Assange's visiting GP were specifically requested and collected including the details from his telephone. Separately surveillance was conducted on senior Ecuadorian diplomats when they visited the Embassy as well as the head of Ecuadorian intelligence.

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focus of particular surveillance on the Ecuadorian Consul and Mr Assange appeared to immediately trigger the issuing of the December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2017 International Arrest Warrant by the United States.

- 29. Further, specific evidence provided by the witnesses was of close surveillance on Mr Assange's Spanish lawyer, Baltasar Garzón personally, obtaining photographs of him in Spain and his home for provision to American intelligence. The witnesses report following a discussion of the possibility of a burglary of Mr Garzón's office, that some two weeks later the national media in Spain reported a forced entry to the office, by hooded individuals who deactivated the alarm.
- 30. Further conversations reported by the witnesses were of plans to kidnap and/or seriously harm Mr Assange.
- 31. The translated text of a summary provided by Altor Martinez in Spanish outlines the following sequence of events:
- 32. "On July 29<sup>th</sup> 2019 the office of the law firm of ILOCAD SL Baltaser Garzón filed a criminal complaint against the owner of the company David Morales, "For a crime against privacy and against the secrecy of attorney-client communications (art. 197 and 197.4 quaer CP), the crime of misappropriation (art. 253 CP), bribery (art. 424 and 427 CP) and money laundering (art. 301). In addition, the complaint was also directed against the company UC Global as a legal identity for

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committing a crime against privacy and against the secrecy of attorney-client communications (art. 197 quinquies CP), bribery (art. 427 CP) and money laundering (art. 302.2 CP)."

- 33. "As a consequence of this criminal complaint, the Central Court of Instruction No. 5 of the Audiencia Nacional issued an order on August 7, 2019 admitting the criminal action and opening the Preliminary Diligences 3291/2019 for crimes against privacy and against the secrecy of attorney-client communications (art. 427 CP) and money laundering (art. 302.2 CP). 197 and 197.4 quaer CP), bribery (art. 424 and 427 CP) and money laundering (art. 301) in relation to the owner of the company, and crime against privacy and against the secrecy of attorney-client communications (art. 197 quinquies CP), bribery (art. 427 CP) and money laundering (art. 302.2 CP), in relation to UC Global".
- 34. "On September 17, 2019, a police operation was carried out, ordered by the Central Court of Instruction No. 5 of the National Court, in which the owner of the company was arrested, together. with the entry and search at his home and at the headquarters of the company UC Global. In addition, the Central Court of Instruction No. 5 has agreed a set of proceedings, including the protection of former workers as protected witnesses, and the taking of testimony of Mr. Assange as a witness, through a European Order of Investigation sent to the British authorities, being the victim of the alleged crimes being investigated."
- 35. The facts being investigated reflect that the owner of the company UC Global developed a sophisticated espionage operation against Mr Assange. This would have consisted of the installation of cameras inside the Embassy that recorded audio, the installation of hidden

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microphones to record meetings, the digitization of identity documents of visits, the intervention of electronic devices of people who came to the Embassy, physical monitoring of people, and all in order to feed an FTP server (and later a web repository) open for remote access, directly or through U.S. intelligence authorities. Furthermore, according to the documentation submitted to the court, the owner of UC Global had been in continuous contact with United States authorities, who had indicated to him the specific objectives to which he should pay attention, including to members of Mr. Assange's legal learn."

36. "All of the above is evidenced by the statements made before a Notary by the witnesses (who ratified them before the judicial authority), by e-mails, telephone chats, videos of meetings, recordings of hidden microphones, and a substantial package of documents from the company that is at the disposal of the Central Court of Instruction No. 5 of the Audiencia Nacional."

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IN THE WESTMINSTER MAGISTRATES' COURT

BETWEEN:

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Requesting State

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## **JULIAN ASSANGE**

Defendant

ADDITIONAL DEFENCE EVIDENCE SERVED 15th January 2020

Second statement of Gareth Peirce re: seizure of legally privileged material post-arrest.