# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Before the SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

# ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING File No. 3-20159

In the Matter of

# PARFAIT MUTIMURA,

**Respondent.** 

# DECLARATION OF RICHARD G. PRIMOFF

I, Richard G. Primoff pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746, declare as follows under penalty of perjury:

1. I am employed as Senior Trial Counsel by Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") in the Commission's New York Regional Office of the Division of Enforcement (the "Division"). I submit this declaration in support of the Division's motion for an order of default and imposition of remedial sanctions against Respondent Parfait Mutimura ("Mutimura"). As of the filing of this declaration, the Division has not received any response to the April 16, 2021 Order of the Commission, nor does the docket of this proceeding reflect any filing by Mutimura in response to it.

2. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of the February 7, 2020 Superseding Information in *United States v. Parfait Mutimura*, 19 CR 592 (LGS) (the "Criminal Action"), which the Division obtained from the public docket maintained for the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

3. Attached hereto as Exhibit B is a true and correct copy of the August 25, 2020 Judgment entered against Mutimura in the Criminal Action, which the Division obtained from the public docket maintained for the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

4. Attached hereto as Exhibit C is a true and correct copy of the August 26, 2020 Consent Order of Restitution entered against Mutimura in the Criminal Action, which the Division obtained from the public docket maintained for the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

5. Attached hereto as Exhibit D is a true and correct copy of my letter dated December 10, 2021 sent to Mutimura, enclosing copies of the Division's investigative file pursuant to Commission Rule of Practice 230.

6. Attached hereto as Exhibits E and F are letters dated December 17, 2020 and January 1, 2021 sent from Mutimura to the Division by U.S. mail to the New York Regional Office, and which the undersigned inadvertently overlooked until June 7, 2021, as a result of the current remote working environment.

7. Attached hereto as Exhibits G and H are my letter dated June 8, 2021 to Mutimura, responding to his correspondence, and my letter dated June 9, 2021, attaching a copy of the sentencing transcript in the Criminal Proceeding that Mutimura had requested.

Dated: New York, New York June 24, 2021

> <u>/s/ Richard G. Primoff</u> Richard G. Primoff

OS Received 06/24/2021

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# **PRIMOFF DECLARATION EXH. A**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	ile. Be	SUPERSEDING INFORMATION
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	ir R	
PARFAIT MUTIMURA,	4. .*	
a/k/a "Partait Niyomugabo,"	4. 2.	
	- 	
Defendant.	4 2	
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#### COUNT ONE

#### (Wire Fraud)

The United States Attorney charges:

1. From at least in or about April 2016 up to and including at least in or about March 2019, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, PARFAIT MUTIMURA, a/k/a "Parfait Niyomugabo," the defendant, willfully and knowingly, having devised and intending to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud, and for obtaining money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises, did transmit and cause to be transmitted by means of wire, radio, and television communication in interstate and foreign commerce, writings, signs, signals, pictures, and sounds, for the purpose of executing such scheme and artifice, to wit, MUTIMURA engaged in a scheme to obtain the money of his clients through material misrepresentations and omissions and then misappropriated those client funds, including through unauthorized withdrawals and adviser fees, for his own purposes and, in furtherance of such scheme, caused an interstate wire to be sent from New York to Pennsylvania.

(Title 18, United States Code, Soctions 1343 and 2.)

#### COUNT TWO

#### (Investment Adviser Fraud)

The United States Attorney further charges:

From at least in or about April 2016 up to and 2. including at least in or about March 2019, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, PARFAIT MUTIMURA, a/k/a "Parfait Niyomugabo," the defendant, acting as an investment adviser with respect to his clients, willfully and knowingly did use the mails and other means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, directly and indirectly, (a) to employ a device, scheme, and artifice to defraud clients and prospective clients; (b) to engage in a transaction, practice, and course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon clients and prospective clients; and (c) to engage in an act, practice, and course of business which was fraudulent, deceptive, and manipulative, to wit, MUTIMURA engaged in a scheme to obtain the moneys of his investment advisory clients through material misrepresentations and omissions and then misappropriated those

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client funds, including through unauthorized withdrawals and adviser fees, for his own purposes.

(Title 15, United States Code, Sections 80b-6 and 80b-17; and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.)

#### FORFEITURE ALLEGATIONS

3. As a result of committing one or more of the offenses alleged in Counts One and Two of this Information, PARFAIT MUTIMURA, a/k/a "Parfait Niyomugabo," the defendant, shall forfeit to the United States, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 981(a)(1)(C) and Title 28 United States Code, Section 2461(c), any and all property, real and personal, that constitutes or is derived from proceeds traceable to the commission of said offenses, including but not limited to a sum of money in United States currency representing the amount of proceeds traceable to the commission of said offenses.

#### Substitute Asset Provision

 If any of the above-described forfeitable property, as a result of any act or omission of the defendant:

a. cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;

b. has been transferred or sold to, or depositedwith, a third party;

c. has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court;

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SEC-SEC-E-0000003 DIV-LIT-MUTIMURA-000000003 d. has been substantially diminished in value; or

e, has been commingled with other property which cannot be divided without difficulty;

it is the intent of the United States, pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p) and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), to seek forfeiture of any other property of the defendant up to the value of the above forfeitable property.

> (Title 18, United States Code, Section 981; Title 21, United States Code, Section 853; and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461.)

GEOFFRET S. BERMAN United States Attorney

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Form No. USA-33s-274 (Ed. 9-25-58)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

 $\widetilde{V}:$ 

PARFAIT MUTIMURA, a/k/a "Parfait Niyomugabo,"

Defendant.

SUPERSEDING INFORMATION

S1 19 Cr. 592 (LGS)

(18 U.S.C. §§ 1343 and 2; 15 U.S.C. §§ 80b-6, 80b-17.)

> GEOFFREY S. BERMAN United States Attorney

# **PRIMOFF DECLARATION EXH. B**

AO 245B (Rev. 09/19) Judgment Sheet I	in a Criminal Case (form modified within I	District on Sept. 30, 2019)		
	UNITED STATES	S DISTRICT COU	RT	
	Southern Dist	rict of New York		
UNITED STA	TES OF AMERICA	) JUDGMENT IN	A CRIMINAL	CASE
PARFAI	T MUTIMURA	<ul> <li>) Case Number: 19 C</li> <li>) USM Number: 763:</li> <li>) Jennifer E. Willis</li> <li>) Defendant's Attorney</li> </ul>	, ,	
THE DEFENDANT:		) Detending a Musiney		
✓ pleaded guilty to count(s)	1s and 2s			
pleaded nolo contendere to which was accepted by the				
was found guilty on count after a plea of not guilty.	(s)			
The defendant is adjudicated	guilty of these offenses:			
Title & Section	Nature of Offense		Offense Ended	<u>Count</u>
18 U.S.C. §1343	Wire Fraud		3/31/2019	1s
15 U.S.C. §§80b-6 and	Investment Advisor Fraud		3/31/2020	2s
80b-17				
The defendant is sent the Sentencing Reform Act o	enced as provided in pages 2 through of 1984.	7 of this judgment	. The sentence is imp	oosed pursuant to
The defendant has been fo	ound not guilty on count(s)			
☑ Count(s) 1, 2, 3, and	4 □ is 🗹 are	dismissed on the motion of the	United States.	
It is ordered that the or mailing address until all fin the defendant must notify the	defendant must notify the United States les, restitution, costs, and special assess e court and United States attorney of ma	attorney for this district within nents imposed by this judgment terial changes in economic circ	30 days of any chang are fully paid. If orde umstances.	e of name, residence, red to pay restitution,

USDC SDNY
DOCUMENT
ELECTRONICALLY FILED
DOC #:
DATE FILED: <u>8/25/2020</u>

	8/25/2020	
Date of Imposition of Judgment		
< /		
1 4	A 51	
Signature of Judge	- free-free-	<b></b>
Dignatario of stadgo	/	

Hon. Lorna G. Schofield, United States District Judge Name and Title of Judge

8/25/2020

Date

AO 245B (Rev. 09/19) Judgment in Criminal Case Sheet 2 — Imprisonment

DEFENDANT: PARFAIT MUTIMURA CASE NUMBER: 19 Cr. 592 (LGS)

#### **IMPRISONMENT**

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total term of:

63 Months on Count 1s and 60 months on Count 2s to run concurrently.

The court makes the following recommendations to the Bureau of Prisons: The Court recommends that the defendant is housed at a facility as close as possible to the New York Metropolitan area.

□ The defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

 $\checkmark$  The defendant shall surrender to the United States Marshal for this district:

- ☑ at 12:00 □ a.m. ☑ p.m. on <u>8/27/2020</u>
- as notified by the United States Marshal.

□ The defendant shall surrender for service of sentence at the institution designated by the Bureau of Prisons:

before 2 p.m. on

□ as notified by the United States Marshal.

as notified by the Probation or Pretrial Services Office.

#### RETURN

I have executed this judgment as follows:

	Defendant delivered on	to	
at		, with a certified copy of this judgment.	
		UNITED STATES MARSHAL	

Ву \_

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Judgment — Page 2 of 7

AO 245B (Rev. 09/19) Judgment in a Criminal Case Sheet 3 — Supervised Release

DEFENDANT: PARFAIT MUTIMURA CASE NUMBER: 19 Cr. 592 (LGS)

# SUPERVISED RELEASE

Upon release from imprisonment, you will be on supervised release for a term of:

3 years to run concurrently on both counts.

# MANDATORY CONDITIONS

- 1. You must not commit another federal, state or local crime.
- 2. You must not unlawfully possess a controlled substance.
- 3. You must refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. You must submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from imprisonment and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter, as determined by the court.
  - The above drug testing condition is suspended, based on the court's determination that you pose a low risk of future substance abuse. *(check if applicable)*
- 4. 
  You must make restitution in accordance with 18 U.S.C. §§ 3663 and 3663A or any other statute authorizing a sentence of restitution. (check if applicable)
- 5. If You must cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer. (check if applicable)
- 7. I You must participate in an approved program for domestic violence. (check if applicable)

You must comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court as well as with any other conditions on the attached page.

SEC-SEC-E-0000110 DIV-LIT-MUTIMURA-000000110

Judgment—Page <u>3</u> of <u>7</u>

AO 245B (Rev. 09/19) Judgment in a Criminal Case Sheet 3A — Supervised Release

Judgment-Page 4 of 7

DEFENDANT: PARFAIT MUTIMURA CASE NUMBER: 19 Cr. 592 (LGS)

# STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

As part of your supervised release, you must comply with the following standard conditions of supervision. These conditions are imposed because they establish the basic expectations for your behavior while on supervision and identify the minimum tools needed by probation officers to keep informed, report to the court about, and bring about improvements in your conduct and condition.

- 1. You must report to the probation office in the federal judicial district where you are authorized to reside within 72 hours of your release from imprisonment, unless the probation officer instructs you to report to a different probation office or within a different time frame.
- 2. After initially reporting to the probation office, you will receive instructions from the court or the probation officer about how and when you must report to the probation officer, and you must report to the probation officer as instructed.
- You must not knowingly leave the federal judicial district where you are authorized to reside without first getting permission from the court or the probation officer.
- 4. You must answer truthfully the questions asked by your probation officer.
- 5. You must live at a place approved by the probation officer. If you plan to change where you live or anything about your living arrangements (such as the people you live with), you must notify the probation officer at least 10 days before the change. If notifying the probation officer in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
- You must allow the probation officer to visit you at any time at your home or elsewhere, and you must permit the probation officer to take any items prohibited by the conditions of your supervision that he or she observes in plain view.
- 7. You must work full time (at least 30 hours per week) at a lawful type of employment, unless the probation officer excuses you from doing so. If you do not have full-time employment you must try to find full-time employment, unless the probation officer excuses you from doing so. If you plan to change where you work or anything about your work (such as your position or your job responsibilities), you must notify the probation officer at least 10 days before the change. If notifying the probation officer at least 10 days in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
- 8. You must not communicate or interact with someone you know is engaged in criminal activity. If you know someone has been convicted of a felony, you must not knowingly communicate or interact with that person without first getting the permission of the probation officer.
- 9. If you are arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours.
- You must not own, possess, or have access to a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or dangerous weapon (i.e., anything that was designed, or was modified for, the specific purpose of causing bodily injury or death to another person such as nunchakus or tasers).
- You must not act or make any agreement with a law enforcement agency to act as a confidential human source or informant without first getting the permission of the court.
- 12. You must follow the instructions of the probation officer related to the conditions of supervision.

# **U.S. Probation Office Use Only**

A U.S. probation officer has instructed me on the conditions specified by the court and has provided me with a written copy of this judgment containing these conditions. For further information regarding these conditions, see *Overview of Probation and Supervised Release Conditions*, available at: <u>www.uscourts.gov</u>.

Defendant's Signature

Date

AO 245B (Rev. 09/19) Judgment in a Criminal Case Sheet 3D — Supervised Release

Judgment-Page 5 of 7

DEFENDANT: PARFAIT MUTIMURA CASE NUMBER: 19 Cr. 592 (LGS)

# SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

1. The defendant shall participate in an outpatient mental health treatment program approved by the United States Probation Office. The defendant shall continue to take any prescribed medications unless otherwise instructed by the health care provider. The defendant shall contribute to the cost of services rendered based on his ability to pay and the availability of third-party payments. The Court authorizes the release of available psychological and psychiatric evaluations and reports, including the presentence investigation report, to the health care provider.

2. The defendant shall provide the probation officer with access to any requested financial information.

3. The defendant shall not incur new credit charges or open additional lines of credit without the approval of the probation officer unless in compliance with the installment payment schedule.

4. The defendant shall submit his person, and any property, residence, vehicle, papers, computer, other electronic communication, data storage devices, cloud storage or media, and effects to a search by any United States Probation Officer, and if needed, with the assistance of any law enforcement. The search is to be conducted when there is reasonable suspicion concerning violation of a condition of supervision or unlawful conduct by the person being supervised. Failure to submit to a search may be grounds for revocation of release. The defendant shall warn any other occupants that the premises may be subject to searches pursuant to this condition. Any search shall be conducted at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner.

5. The defendant shall be supervised by the district of residence.

AO 245B (Rev. 09	9/19) Judgment in a Crim Sheet 5 — Criminal	inal Case Monetary Penalties						
	VT: PARFAIT MUTI IBER: 19 Cr. 592 (L		·		Judgment — Page	6	of	7
			AL MONETA	ARY PENA	LTIES			
The defer	ndant must pay the tot	al criminal moneta	ry penalties under	the schedule of	payments on Sheet 6.			
TOTALS	\$ Assessment \$ 200.00	Restitution See separate Orders of R	<u>Fine</u> \$ estitution and	\$ <u>A</u>	VAA Assessment*	\$ <u>JVT</u>	A Asses	sment**
	rmination of restitution fter such determinatio	-	An	Amended Judg	ment in a Criminal	Case (Al	) 245C)	will be
The defe	ndant must make resti	tution (including co	mmunity restitution	on) to the follow	ving payees in the am	ount listed	l below.	
If the def the priori before th	fendant makes a partia ity order or percentage e United States is paid	payment, each pay payment column l 	vee shall receive at below. However,	n approximately pursuant to 18 U	proportioned paymer J.S.C. § 3664(i), all n	it, unless s onfederal	specified victims	otherwise in must be paid
<u>Name of Pay</u>	<u>ee</u>		Total Loss***	Rest	itution Ordered	<u>Priority</u>	y or Pero	centage
TOTALS	\$		0.00 \$		0.00			
🗌 Restitut	ion amount ordered pu	irsuant to plea agre	ement \$					
fifteenth	endant must pay interent n day after the date of tties for delinquency a	the judgment, purs	uant to 18 U.S.C.	§ 3612(f). All o	ss the restitution or fi f the payment options	ne is paid on Sheet	in full b 6 may b	efore the e subject
The cou	urt determined that the	defendant does not	t have the ability to	o pay interest an	d it is ordered that:			
🗌 the	interest requirement i	s waived for the	🗌 fine 🗌 r	estitution.				
🗋 the	interest requirement f	or the 🔲 fine	restitution	is modified as f	follows:			
* Amy, Vick ** Justice for *** Findings or after Septe	y, and Andy Child Por Victims of Traffickin for the total amount o mber 13, 1994, but be	nography Victim A g Act of 2015, Pub f losses are require fore April 23, 1996	Assistance Act of 2 . L. No. 114-22. d under Chapters 5.	2018, Pub. L. No 109A, 110, 1104	o. 115-299. A, and 113A of Title I	18 for offe	enses con	nmitted on

AO 24	15B (R	ev. 09/19) Judgment in a Criminal Case Sheet 6 — Schedule of Payments
		Judgment — Page <u>7</u> of <u>7</u> DANT: PARFAIT MUTIMURA IUMBER: 19 Cr. 592 (LGS)
		SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS
Hav	ing a	ssessed the defendant's ability to pay, payment of the total criminal monetary penalties is due as follows:
A	ø	Lump sum payment of \$ 200.00 due immediately, balance due
		□ not later than, or ✓ in accordance with □ C, □ D, □ E, or ✓ F below; or
в		Payment to begin immediately (may be combined with $\Box C$ , $\Box D$ , or $\Box F$ below); or
С		Payment in equal (e.g., weekly, monthly, quarterly) installments of \$ over a period of (e.g., months or years), to commence (e.g., 30 or 60 days) after the date of this judgment; or
D		Payment in equal       (e.g., weekly, monthly, quarterly) installments of \$ over a period of         (e.g., months or years), to commence       (e.g., 30 or 60 days) after release from imprisonment to a term of supervision; or
E		Payment during the term of supervised release will commence within (e.g., 30 or 60 days) after release from imprisonment. The court will set the payment plan based on an assessment of the defendant's ability to pay at that time; or
F	Ø	Special instructions regarding the payment of criminal monetary penalties: See separate Orders of Restitution and Forfeiture.

Unless the court has expressly ordered otherwise, if this judgment imposes imprisonment, payment of criminal monetary penalties is due during the period of imprisonment. All criminal monetary penalties, except those payments made through the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, are made to the clerk of the court.

The defendant shall receive credit for all payments previously made toward any criminal monetary penalties imposed.

Joint and Several

Case Number Defendant and Co-Defendant Names (including defendant number)

**Total Amount** 

Joint and Several Amount Corresponding Payee, if appropriate

- The defendant shall pay the cost of prosecution.
- The defendant shall pay the following court cost(s):
- The defendant shall forfeit the defendant's interest in the following property to the United States:

Payments shall be applied in the following order: (1) assessment, (2) restitution principal, (3) restitution interest, (4) AVAA assessment, (5) fine principal, (6) fine interest, (7) community restitution, (8) JVTA assessment, (9) penalties, and (10) costs, including cost of prosecution and court costs.

# **PRIMOFF DECLARATION EXH. C**

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### v.

### PARFAIT MUTIMURA

# **Consent Order of Restitution**

19 Cr. 592 (LGS)

Upon the application of the United States of America, by its attorney, Audrey Strauss, Acting United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Jun Xiang, Assistant United States Attorney, of counsel; the presentence report, the Defendant's conviction on Counts One and Two of the above Information; and all other proceedings in this case, it is hereby ORDERED that:

#### 1. <u>Amount of Restitution</u>

PARFAIT MUTIMURA, the Defendant, shall pay restitution in the total amount of \$578,389.85, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 3663A, 3663A(a)(3), to the victims of the offenses charged in Counts One and Two. The names, addresses, and specific amounts owed to each victim are set forth in the Schedule of Victims, attached hereto as Schedule A. Upon advice by the United States Attorney's Office of a change of address of a victim, the Clerk of the Court is authorized to send payments to the new address without further order of this Court.

#### A. Joint and Several Liability

Restitution is not joint and several with other defendants or with others not named herein.

#### **B.** Apportionment Among Victims

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3664(i), all nonfederal victims must be paid before the United States is paid. Restitution shall be paid to the victims identified in the Schedule of Victims, attached hereto as Schedule A, on a pro rata basis, whereby each payment shall be distributed

2020.01.09

proportionally to each victim based upon the amount of loss for each victim, as set forth more fully in Schedule A.

## 2. <u>Schedule of Payments</u>

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3664(f)(2), in consideration of the financial resources and other assets of the Defendant, including whether any of these assets are jointly controlled; projected earnings and other income of the Defendant; and any financial obligations of the Defendant; including obligations to dependents, the Defendant shall pay restitution in the manner and according to the schedule that follows:

In the interest of justice, restitution shall be payable in installments pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3572(d)(1) and (2). The Defendant shall commence monthly installment payments in an amount equal to 15 percent of the Defendant's gross income, payable on the first of each month, immediately upon entry of this judgment.

While serving the term of imprisonment, the Defendant shall make installment payments toward his restitution obligation, and may do so through the Bureau of Prisons' (BOP) Inmate Financial Responsibility Plan (IFRP). Pursuant to BOP policy, the BOP may establish a payment plan by evaluating the Defendant's six-month deposit history and subtracting an amount determined by the BOP to be used to maintain contact with family and friends. The remaining balance may be used to determine a repayment schedule. BOP staff shall help the Defendant develop a financial plan and shall monitor the inmate's progress in meeting his restitution obligation. Any unpaid amount remaining upon release from prison will be paid in installments in an amount equal to 15 percent of the Defendant's gross income on the first of each month.

If the Defendant defaults on the payment schedule set forth above, the Government may pursue other remedies to enforce the judgment.

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SEC-SEC-E-0000104 DIV-LIT-MUTIMURA-000000104

### 3. <u>Payment Instructions</u>

The Defendant shall make restitution payments by certified check, bank check, money order, wire transfer, credit card or cash. Checks and money orders shall be made payable to the "SDNY Clerk of the Court" and mailed or hand-delivered to: United States Courthouse, 500 Pearl Street, New York, New York 10007 - Attention: Cashier, as required by 18 U.S.C. § 3611. The Defendant shall write his/her name and the docket number of this case on each check or money order. Credit card payments must be made in person at the Clerk's Office. Any cash payments shall be hand delivered to the Clerk's Office using exact change, and shall not be mailed. For payments by wire, the Defendant shall contact the Clerk's Office for wiring instructions.

#### 4. Additional Provisions

The Defendant shall notify, within 30 days, the Clerk of Court, the United States Probation Office (during any period of probation or supervised release), and the United States Attorney's Office, 86 Chambers Street, 3rd Floor, New York, New York 10007 (Attn: Financial Litigation Unit) of (1) any change of the Defendant's name, residence, or mailing address or (2) any material change in the Defendant's financial resources that affects the Defendant's ability to pay restitution in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 3664(k). If the Defendant discloses, or the Government otherwise learns of, additional assets not known to the Government at the time of the execution of this order, the Government may seek a Court order modifying the payment schedule consistent with the discovery of new or additional assets.

#### 5. <u>Restitution Liability</u>

The Defendant's liability to pay restitution shall terminate on the date that is the later of 20 years from the entry of judgment or 20 years after the Defendant's release from imprisonment, as provided in 18 U.S.C. § 3613(b). Subject to the time limitations in the preceding sentence, in the event of the death of the Defendant, the Defendant's estate will be held responsible for any unpaid

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balance of the restitution amount, and any lien filed pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3613(c) shall continue until the estate receives a written release of that liability.

# 6. <u>Sealing</u>

2.5

Consistent with 18 U.S.C. §§ 3771(a)(8) & 3664(d)(4) and Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 49.1, to protect the privacy interests of victims, the Schedule of Victims, attached hereto. as Schedule A, shall be filed under seal, except that copies may be retained and used or disclosed

SEC-SEC-E-0000106 DIV-LIT-MUTIMURA-000000106 by the Government, the Clerk's Office, and the Probation Department, as need be to effect and

enforce this Order, without further order of this Court.

### AGREED AND CONSENTED TO:

AUDREY STRAUSS Acting United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York

By: Jun Xiang

One Saint Andrew's Plaza New York, NY 10007 Tel.: (212) 637 - 2289

PARFAIT By: Parfait Mutimura

By: Jennifer Willis, Esq.

52 Duane Street, 10th Floor New York, NY 10007

5-25-20 5-25-20

SO ORDERED: HONORABLE LORNA G. SCHOFIELD

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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SEC-SEC-E-0000107 DIV-LIT-MUTIMURA-000000107

# **PRIMOFF DECLARATION EXH. D**



### UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION BROOKFIELD PLACE, 200 VESEY STREET, SUITE 400 NEW YORK, NY 10281-1022

December 10, 2020

# FIRST CLASS U.S. MAIL

Mr. Parfait Mutimura Register Number 76329-054 MDC Brooklyn Metropolitan Detention Center PO Box 329002 Brooklyn, NY 11232

# Re: <u>Matter of Parfait Mutimura</u> (3-20159)

Dear Mr. Mutimura:

Pursuant SEC Rule of Practice 230, I enclose a set of the Division of Enforcement's investigative file in the referenced matter, consisting of documents bearing bates-numbers 0001-0185. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,

/s/Richard G. Primoff Richard G. Primoff Senior Trial Counsel (212) 336-0148 primoffr@sec.gov

# **PRIMOFF DECLARATION EXH. E**

ParGait Mutimuza Res. No: 16329-054 Metropolitan Detenhin center P.O. Boox 329 002 Brooklyn My 11232

December 17,2020

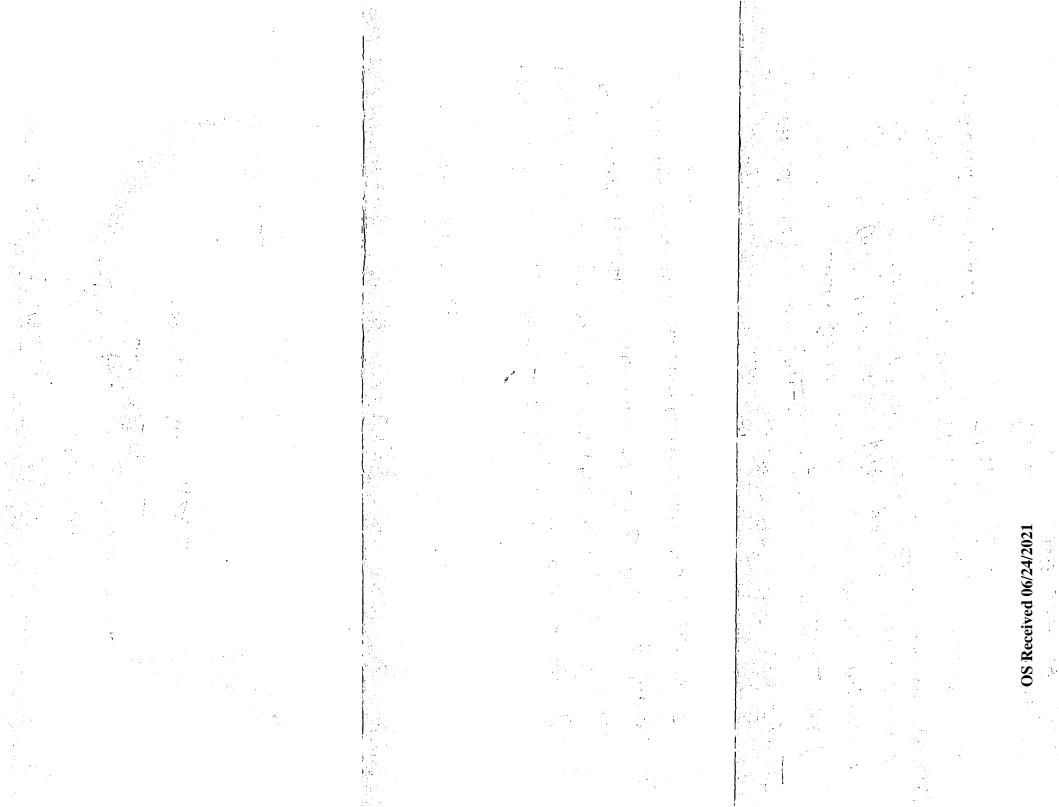
Re: Matter of ParGait Mutimura (3-20159)

Dear Mr. Primoff,

This is to confirm that I have neceived a set of the Division of Enforcementus investigative file in the referenced matter, pursuant to SEC Rule of Practice 230. I will go over the documents and reach out if I have any guestions.

Homever, a quick skim-though shows that you did not enclose a copy of <u>sentencing Hearing Minutes</u> held on hygust 25, 2020. It is equally, if not more, important pièce of the file than the Plea Hearing minutes that You have enclosed; for it shows some of the elecuents we addressed Will for please also send this missing do cument? The Sentencing Minutes? Thank You.

Sincerely, Parfait Mukinura



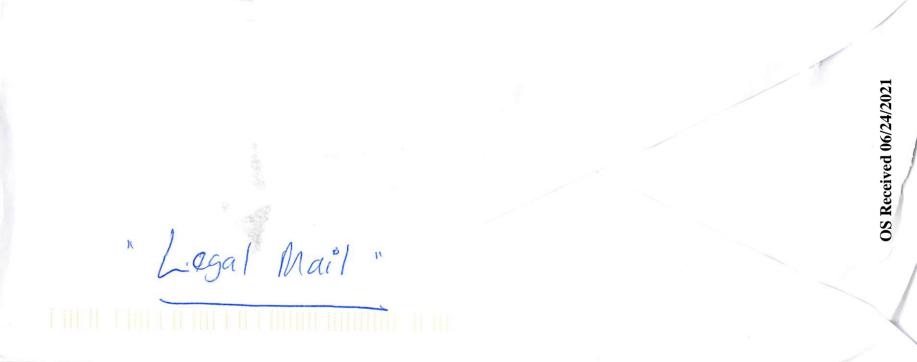
i mfait muhmuna Reg No 76329-054 Metro Politan Defention Center MDC- Brooklyn PO 130× 329002 Brocklyn, NY 11232 DEC 2 200 1028181025

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FOREVER / USA FOREVER / USA

To: Mr. Richard G. Primoff Senior Trial Counsel Securities and Exchange Commission Brook field Place 200 (Persey st. Suite 400 Vew York MY 1028/



# **PRIMOFF DECLARATION EXH. F**

Parfait Mukimura Res. No. 76329054 MDC Brooklyn P.O Box 329002 Brooklyn, My 11232

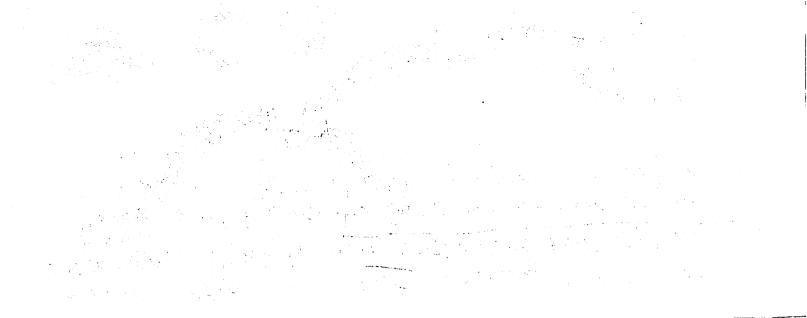
January 1,2021

RE: Matter or Parfait Mutimuna (3-20159)

# Dear Mr. Primoff,

This is a second follow up letter to you. In the first letter mailed to you a few weeks ago, J have acknow ledged neceipt of discovery files and documents regarding the matter referenced above in the tubject. Un fortunately, I expressed that there was are important piece of discoveries I investigative elements that was not included in the files You sent. That is "my sentencing transcripts/Minuks". Please Send it over to help me prepare my response. If you have sent it already, please disregurd this letter. Thank of the files

SIncrety Parfait Mutinuna Kes.No. 76329-054



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Parfait Multipulla Nes.No. 76329-054 MOC Brooklyn Metropolitan Detention Center BO. box 329002 Brooklyn, M 11232

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NEW YORK NY 100 4 JAN 2021 PM 7 L



To: Mr. Richard B. Primoff Senior Trial Counsel Securities Exchange Commission 200 Vesey sheet Suite 400 New YORK, MY 10281 

METROPOLITAN DETENTION CENTER 80 29TH ST, BROOKLYN, NY 11232 The enclosed letter was processed through mail procedures for forwarding to you. The letter has neither been opened nor inspected. If the writer raises a question or a problem over which this facility has jurisdiction, you may wish to return the material for further information or clarification. If the writer encloses correspondence for forwarding to another addressee, please return the enclosure to the above stress.

Lesal Mail

# **PRIMOFF DECLARATION EXH. G**



June 8, 2021

# FIRST CLASS U.S. MAIL AND UPS OVERNIGHT DELIVERY

Mr. Parfait Mutimura Register Number 76329-054 MDC Brooklyn Metropolitan Detention Center PO Box 329002 Brooklyn, NY 11232

# Re: <u>Matter of Parfait Mutimura</u> (3-20159)

Dear Mr. Mutimura:

I write in response to your correspondence of this past December 17, 2020 and of January 1, 2021, which, by reason of our remote working environment, we had inadvertently overlooked. With respect to your request for the sentencing minutes, this is to advise you that the Division of Enforcement (the "Division") is not in possession of that document, and it is not (and was not) part of the Division's investigative file required to be produced to you pursuant to SEC Rule of Practice 230.

I note in addition that the Division never received from you an Answer to the Order Instituting Proceedings ("OIP"), nor does it appear you have filed an Answer with the Commission. I also note that the Division received no response from you to the Division's motion for default dated March 3, 2021, or to the Commission's April 16, 2021 Order – nor does it appear that you have filed any responses thereto with the Commission. Please let me know if I am in error with respect to the foregoing.

Very truly yours,

<u>/s/Richard G. Primoff</u> Richard G. Primoff Senior Trial Counsel (212) 336-0148 primoffr@sec.gov

# **PRIMOFF DECLARATION EXH. H**

OS Received 06/24/2021



# UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION BROOKFIELD PLACE, 200 VESEY STREET, SUITE 400 NEW YORK, NY 10281-1022

June 9, 2021

# FIRST CLASS U.S. MAIL AND UPS OVERNIGHT DELIVERY

Mr. Parfait Mutimura Register Number 76329-054 MDC Brooklyn Metropolitan Detention Center PO Box 329002 Brooklyn, NY 11232

# Re: <u>Matter of Parfait Mutimura</u> (3-20159)

Dear Mr. Mutimura:

I write to follow up on my letter to you dated June 8. After I reviewed your correspondence and request, the Division of Enforcement voluntarily undertook to obtain a copy of the sentencing transcript you requested, which was not previously in its possession. A copy of that document is enclosed herewith.

Very truly yours,

<u>/s/Richard G. Primoff</u> Richard G. Primoff Senior Trial Counsel (212) 336-0148 primoffr@sec.gov

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1 2	SOUT	ED STATES DISTRICT COURT HERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK x		
3		ED STATES OF AMERICA,		
4		V.	19 Cr. 592 (LGS)	
5	PARF	AIT MUTIMURA,		
6		Defendant.	Sentencing	
7		x		
8			New York, N.Y. August 25, 2020	
9			5:11 p.m.	
10	Befo	re:		
11		HON. LORNA G. SCHOFIELD,		
12			District Judge	
13			5	
14		APPEARANCES		
15	AUDREY STRAUSS Acting United States Attorney for the		the	
16	DV.	Southern District of New York JUN XIANG		
17	DI:	Assistant United States Attorney		
18	FEDE	RAL DEFENDERS OF NEW YORK INC.		
19	BY:	Attorneys for Defendant JENNIFER E. WILLIS, ESQ.		
20	ALSO	PRESENT: KRISTIN ALLAIN, Special	Agent, FBI	
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	K8plmuts		
1	(Case called)		
2	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Before we begin, as we have parties		
3	listening remotely, I'm just going to remind the listening		
4	public that recording or rebroadcasting of this proceeding is		
5	prohibited. Violation of this prohibition may result in		
6	sanctions.		
7	We're here before the Honorable Lorna G. Schofield.		
8	THE COURT: Okay. Good afternoon.		
9	MR. XIANG: Good afternoon, your Honor. Jun Xiang for		
10	the government. With me at counsel table is Special Agent		
11	Kristin Allain of the FBI.		
12	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.		
13	MS. WILLIS: Good afternoon, your Honor. Jennifer		
14	Willis, Federal Defenders of New York, on behalf of		
15	Mr. Mutimura.		
16	THE COURT: Good afternoon.		
17	Good afternoon, Mr. Mutimura.		
18	We're here today to impose sentence in the case of		
19	United States v. Parfait Mutimura.		
20	Mr. Mutimura pleaded guilty to two counts. Count One		
21	is a wire fraud, and Count Two is investment adviser fraud.		
22	His plea was pursuant to a plea agreement dated January 27,		
23	2020.		
24	To prepare for the proceeding today, I've reviewed the		
25	presentence report, which was last revised April 29, 2020.		

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I've also received and reviewed the defendant's unredacted submissions dated August 3rd and 21st, 2020, and letters from a number of people. Let me just recount who they are:

First from Mr. Mutimura himself. Thank you for that. It's always important for me to hear from the defendant.

Also -- I'm afraid I'm going to butcher these names, my apologies -- Innocent Nsengiyaremye -- and somebody will spell these for the court reporter afterwards; Gilbert Rwabigwi; Serge Rugamba, who is president of Light My Candle, a nonprofit institution based in Rwanda; Sebastian Rukarisha, who is a friend and former college classmate of Mr. Mutimura's; Reverend Bizimana, who is a friend and pastor of the Emmaus United Methodist Church in Albany; Francine Uwamahoro, who is a childhood friend; Andro Samuel, who is the CEO of Sphynx Capital and defendant's employer from February 2020, and I just note that this was a letter that related to a request regarding a bail condition, it wasn't expressly in support for sentencing.

I also have received and reviewed an affidavit of monetary damages owed to victim Immaculée Ilibagiza dated March 13, 2019; a copy of a cashier's check in the amount of \$1,420 dated January 27, 2020, and addressed to victim Eunice Nganga; and a copy of a \$1,000 cashier's check dated January 24, 2020, and addressed to victim Ronald L. Thorington. I also have the government's unredacted submissions

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dated August 11th and 21st, 2020. 1 2 And I have also received a consent order of forfeiture 3 in the amount of \$578,389.85; and a restitution order, I 4 believe in the same amount. Is that right? 5 MR. XIANG: That's correct, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Just so I get it right this time, it's 7 \$578,389.85. Is there anything I'm missing? 8 9 MR. XIANG: Your Honor, I apologize if I missed this. 10 I believe attached to the government's August 11, 2020 11 submission was a letter from one of the victims, Ron 12 Thorington. 13 THE COURT: Okay. I thought I had mentioned that, but 14 if I didn't, my apologies for the oversight in mentioning it. 15 Okay. Ms. Willis, have you read the presentence 16 report and discussed it with your client? 17 MS. WILLIS: I have, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: And Mr. Mutimura, have you read the 19 presentence report and discussed it with your lawyer? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: And have you had the opportunity to go 22 over with her any errors in the report or anything else? 23 We have two mics so you should each just take one. 24 MS. WILLIS: When we were testing the sound system, 25 your Honor, there were some difficulties hearing me on this

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microphone, so I took his, so --1 2 THE COURT: Okay. All right. So my question to 3 Mr. Mutimura, is: Have you had the opportunity to discuss the presentence report with your lawyer and bring up anything else 4 5 that you think should be taken up with the Court? 6 THE DEFENDANT: I have. 7 THE COURT: Okay. And let me ask Mr. Xiang, have you read the presentence report? 8 9 MR. XIANG: Yes, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Okay. So my question to counsel is: Putting aside the calculation of the sentencing guidelines, are 11 12 there any objections to the report regarding its factual 13 accuracy? 14 MR. XIANG: Not from the government, your Honor. 15 Thank you. 16 MS. WILLIS: No, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: So hearing no objections, I adopt the 18 factual recitations in the presentence report. I direct that a 19 complete copy of the report be prepared for the Bureau of 20 Prisons and the Sentencing Commission. The report will be made 21 a part of the record in this matter and placed under seal. Ιf 22 an appeal is taken, counsel on appeal may have access to the 23 sealed report without further application. 24 So before I go any further, I wanted to find out -- I 25 know that we have the opportunity for people to participate on

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the phone, and I wanted to find out if Mr. Mutimura has any friends or family on the phone.

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No. Okay. Thank you.

So I'd like to turn now to discussion of the sentencing guidelines. Although the Court is no longer required to follow the sentencing guidelines, we're still required to consider them in determining what an appropriate sentence is, and to that end, I have to calculate what the guidelines recommend as far as a sentence.

In this case, as you know, Mr. Mutimura, there was a plea agreement in which you and the government agreed to a calculation of the sentencing guidelines, and in reviewing the presentence report, it seemed to me that the calculation of the guidelines was the same. I would just note that I saw from the submissions and the most recent exchange that the government was considering disputing a reduction in the offense level based on the defendant's acceptance of responsibility, so I asked for the defendant to respond and also for the government to state its position, having read that response. I take it from that that the government will not argue for any reduction for acceptance of responsibility under Section 3E1.1 of the guidelines. So can you confirm that.

23 MR. XIANG: I can, your Honor. That is, of course, 24 subject to any statements that Mr. Mutimura might make in 25 sentence today.

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THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

So based on the parties' agreement, the absence of objection, and my independent evaluation of the sentencing guidelines, I accept the calculation in the presentence report. I find the offense level is 26 and the criminal history category is I.

Mr. Mutimura, you probably know that those are the two variables that are used in the sentencing guidelines to calculate what the recommended sentence is. Based on those variables, the sentence that's recommended is 63 to 78 months' imprisonment; a fine of \$25,000 to \$1,156,779.70, which is twice the loss amount; also, supervised release on each of the counts of one to three years; and probation is not a possibility.

You should understand, however -- I think you do -that the maximum sentence is actually much greater than what the guidelines propose. I can impose a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years on Count One, five years on Count Two, for a total of 25 years; the maximum fine is the same number that I previously said; supervised release under the statute is a maximum of three years on each count; and the statute would permit for probation of one to five years.

23 There's also a mandatory special assessment of \$200, 24 which means that it's an amount I have to impose.

And pursuant to the plea agreement and also to the

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1 agreements that I've received from the government, there is a 2 forfeiture of \$578,389.85, plus a restitution agreement in the 3 same amount, both pursuant to the plea agreement.

Are there any objections to the sentencing options I've outlined?

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MR. XIANG: No, your Honor.

MS. WILLIS: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: So I see from the plea agreement that neither party believes that an upward or downward departure from the guidelines is appropriate. Departure is a term of art. While I have authority to depart, I decline to do so. That, of course, is different from what we call a variance, and both parties have agreed that a variance could be sought.

So would the government like to be heard?

MR. XIANG: Yes, your Honor. And I would note for the Court that I believe Victim 1, Immaculée Ilibagiza is on the line and that she would like to speak at some point during this proceeding.

THE COURT: Certainly.

MR. XIANG: Great.

As the Court is aware, your Honor, the government is seeking a top-of-the-guidelines sentence in this case. And as your Honor is aware, that's somewhat unusual, and I think it's important to explain why the government believes that's appropriate here.

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This is a case about theft and about financial loss, so it is a case about an extraordinary breach of trust and an extraordinary and, I would submit, cruel and heartless withholding of information and deliberate misleading of the victims, including Victim 1, Immaculée Ilibagiza, in such a way that prevented them from recouping the losses, from salvaging what they could of what defendant stole.

I want to start by noting an unusual fact in this case, which is that the primary -- the victim who suffered the most in terms of financial loss, Ms. Ilibagiza, is a survivor of the Rwandan genocide, as your Honor has read in the submissions. Her family was killed. And her life has been devoted to both learning about that experience -- and she'll speak to this to the Court -- and trying her best to reach a message of forgiveness and of understanding and of moving on. And the defendant knew this because the defendant shared that background. The defendant is also a survivor of that tragedy. And that, of course, is incredibly tragic, but what it means, your Honor, is that this defendant leveraged that connection, that shared background, to earn Ms. Ilibagiza's trust and, having done so, when she entrusted him with several hundred thousand dollars of her life's savings, her retirement, her savings, what she earned through her books and her speaking, what he did was, he stole it. He lost some of it, to be sure, but he stole most of it. He stole it by opening bank accounts

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in her name, using information and identification that she had entrusted to him, opened bank accounts in her name to siphon the money away in the form of withdrawals, in the form of excessive adviser's fees.

And how did he spend that money? We don't know the full picture, your Honor, because he took out a lot of it in cash, in thousand-dollar increments on over 40 occasions, but what we do see is that he would spend directly from that account, that account in Ms. Ilibagiza's name, to pay for his rent, to pay for his wedding, to pay for other luxury goods, to pay for \$5,000 of purchases at the Apple store. That is what he did with someone's life savings who entrusted that money to him.

And what did he tell her? She was trusting. For a long time she didn't question. She didn't understand fully what was going on. She didn't keep close tabs on what was happening with the money. When questions arose, when she became suspicious, what did he do? Well, first, he forged years' worth of account statements, straight up, you know, created them and Photoshopped and sent them to her to give her a false sense of security. As the Court will recall from reviewing some of the text message communications that the government submitted as part of its sentencing submission, he told her, oh, it's in this other investment, don't worry, you've actually earned money during your time with me, when in

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fact that was all false. And that was when the victim confronted the defendant.

So this is not a case, your Honor, where it was a one-time mistake, a two-time mistake, someone got behind, someone made mistakes, there was an error of judgment, and as soon as the day of reckoning came, it was a confession, an admission, an attempt to do right. What happened, as your Honor sees from the submission, is that he attempts to lie to her further about, oh, it's somewhere else, I would never do this to you; and then when she really confronts him, he comes back, he puts the piece of paper in front of her that I think is titled the Affidavit of Damages, something to that effect, in which he says, you know what, I'll pay you back, here are these various terms, please don't involve the legal system. She does not sign that.

He returns to Africa and was there predominantly for the many months prior to his arrest, with a few days-long trips to the United States.

Immaculée has not received a cent of restitution or payment from the defendant -- the defendant, who was arrested with, you know, brand new Apple devices at the airport. I think that shows extraordinary callousness and cruelty that goes beyond the heartland of even financial fraud cases like this.

I want to speak as to Victim 2, Reverend Thorington,

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as well. Reverend Thorington submitted a letter to the Court. And there too, I would submit to the Court that the defendant's conduct betrayed an incredible trust. Reverend Thorington was someone in his 60s. I believe now he's maybe in his 70s, your Honor. So he was approaching the defendant in the twilight of his life, having met through I believe the church community, although I'm not positive of that, your Honor. That was the relationship. He gave his time and savings to this defendant, but he stole it. He stole it and he lost it. And again, when Reverend Thorington, and when the remaining victims -- who I don't want to kind of minimize in any way -- when each of them kind of confronted Mr. Mutimura, the response was always to deflect, to delay, to buy more time. That is this defendant, and that is why the government believes that certainly to promote respect for the law, for specific deterrence, and for general deterrence, a top-of-the-guidelines sentence is appropriate.

I want to speak briefly, your Honor, to the issue of 18 incapacitation and specifically specific deterrence, which the 19 20 government believes are important sentencing factors here. 21 They're important sentencing factors in every case, but based 22 on the government's involvement in this case, there is specific 23 reason to be concerned that this defendant is tempted, will be 24 tempted to reoffend in the future. He is someone who, 25 according to his own sentencing submission, is working in some

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capacity at some Wall Street firm, even though the bail conditions in this case told him to stay far away from financial information and personal identifying information of other individuals. He is someone whose website is still up. He is someone whose LinkedIn page for his firm includes fake profiles that were created of employees who never worked there. He is someone who, when Ms. Ilibagiza asked him, hey, why didn't you pay me back, his response was, in sum and substance, oh, I would have sold my firm for multiple millions of dollars, but you told the authorities and as a result, my firm was worthless, the implication being, if only you stayed quiet and I was able to offload this firm, which was built on this defendant's fraud, I would be able to pay you back. I think all of that shows certainly -- although not going to the issue of acceptance, which, as the government stated before, based on his guilty plea and his postarrest confession, the government is not disputing here, it does go to the issue of specific deterrence and is this defendant likely to reoffend.

And so with that, your Honor, the government would submit it does not make recommendations at the top-of-the-guidelines range lightly, and those are the reasons why a sentence in such a range would be appropriate here. I'm happy to answer any questions the Court has. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Ms. Willis, would you like to be heard?

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MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, the history provided in the submissions regarding Mr. Mutimura was provided not just so that the Court could learn more about him, as, of course, the Court is mandated to do before sentencing, but because I think that it helps explain what happened in this case. Mr. Mutimura truly was someone who wanted to have a business that would serve his clients, truly, and I don't dispute, obviously, what the government is saying about some of the foundations and some of the things that happened with the business. But there is a difference between someone who sets up a complete sham, with the intention of getting as much money as they can, not investing that money, but getting that money and running with it, and someone who wants to have a business. And I think that his sort of greatest failing is that he -- as we talked about in the submission, his life course, the things that he suffered after the genocide and the way in which he emerged from that by focusing on his education, by focusing on his success, and when that success spilled over into the business world after he finished college, after he was able to be employed, he wanted to rush the next step. Starting a business obviously takes time. It always has the risk of failure, as well as the risk of success. And Mr. Mutimura was someone who believed that he could be a success in a legitimate business. And instead of starting small, instead of making modest investments, as clients had authorized him to do, he wanted to do aggressive

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investments, investments that had the potential of large gain. He was not authorized to do that. That's not what those clients wanted him to do. And when that money was lost, as a startup business owner, the business was not profitable enough to be paying him money to pay his rent, to pay, you know, his general expenses, and so he took money from his clients. He lied to cover those losses.

Unquestionably, it's just bad conduct. Nothing that I put in the submission, nothing that Mr. Mutimura has said in his letter or to me is meant in any way to minimize that. But I do think, when the government talks about callousness, when they talk about cruel and heartlessness, when they talk about leveraging the relationship with Victim 1, as if Mr. Mutimura was targeting her to defraud and specifically using their shared pain and their shared history as survivors of a horrible genocide to then take advantage of her, that's not what we have here. He met her through the course of his life. They no doubt were brought together and felt a connection because of that shared history. That is why he wanted her as a client and I'm sure part of the reason why she trusted him. But he did not target her in some way, which seemed to be the government's implication, and again, his intention was to be able to provide a legitimate service. When that started to go south, Mr. Mutimura believed that while markets go down, they also go up, that he would eventually be able to recoup the money, that

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he would be able to pay his clients back. And of course what he should have done, of course, is to immediately come clean and say, look, you know, we took more losses than we expected, laid out a prospective for the clients, saying, either you can continue to choose to trust me and see if the money is able to be recouped or you can take what's left and run. Of course that's what he should have done. He did not. But his intention -- again, it does matter -- was that he, through both his individual consulting and also through market investments, would be able to get back the money that was lost, would be able to pay the victims back. That has always been his intention.

In the additional letter that I had written to the Court after the main submission, the government talks about Mr. Mutimura leaving after being confronted by Victim 1 and going to Africa. He went there for business, because if he's not able to work, he can't possibly make any kind of significant reparations to these victims. This is not a situation where a hundred dollars is lost and he can get a job at McDonald's and he can pay that back in a few days or few weeks or few months. This is significant money, obviously -and clearly, as we've heard in the letter from Mr. Thorington and I expect when Victim 1 speaks today, money that is impactful to these people, impactful to their lives. These are not victims who are investing with kind of play money. This is

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money that people relied on and expected to have. For him to be able to repay \$500,000 of losses, he needed to work.

So when he traveled to Africa in 2019, it was for the purpose of work, and I included some of the additional letters about a contract he had that started in 2018 and would have continued on to 2021, 2022, to show that he did have a legitimate belief, a real expectation, that he would be able to be compensated for his work in a way that would have allowed significant payments to the victims, and when he set up the payment plans or the letters or the contracts, however we want to term them, at the time he did not have money. This is not as if he stole this money and bought a yacht somewhere that he could then sell to pay the money back. The money that was taken was used to keep himself and the business afloat. He does not have any assets. As I talked about in the submission, and as the government talked about in their submission, he doesn't have any assets. He doesn't have a bank account with hundreds of thousands of dollars that can just be disgorged to pay these people back. So he was not able to start with significant repayments. He set up what he thought was a reasonable payment plan that he could make at that time, with the expectation that the business ventures he was already engaged in would then lead to payments that would have been for him personally that he then could use to repay the victims. That obviously did not happen. But there was not -- and we

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know that that was true because if his idea was, I've done all the damage I can here, I'm just going to run away and never come to terms with these people, why would he have come back? Once he was in Africa, starting a business there and working as a consultant there, he returned at least twice to the United States, and the purpose of his return was to continue to speak to and to try to come to terms with Victim No. 1. So -- and when he was arrested in this case, it was when he had just flown back to the country again. So this is not someone who stole money, fled to some tax haven somewhere or a place that has no extradition treaty and never returned to America. He came back, because he wanted to be able to continue to come to terms with the victims.

14 And I want to address something the government talked about in terms of specific deterrence. They talked about the idea that Mr. Mutimura has to be given this extremely harsh 17 sentence for what is his first crime, his first arrest of any kind, because he has continued to work in the financial field. 19 Specifically what he is not allowed to do is have the personal identifying information of others or access to their financial, you know, financial fingerprints. When he started on supervision, one of the first jobs that he had -- and he'll 23 correct me if I'm wrong -- was one that he explained to them 24 what he could do and what he couldn't do. He accepted the job. And once he was on the job for several days or weeks, it became

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clear -- and it was going to be sort of in a more advisory capacity, where he was merely explaining markets and things like that to people, not dealing with individual clients' financial information. When he learned that they actually wanted him to have access in a way that he thought would violate his pretrial terms, he quit that job, and informed me, he informed the pretrial officer, because he was trying to scrupulously make sure that he was in compliance.

So as someone who is trained and has worked in the finance industry, that's the skill that he has. There are ways that he can continue to work in that industry while still not directly having someone's Social Security number or someone's birthdate or bank account numbers, the type of things that the government sounds like it's concerned about. So he has not violated the terms of his supervision. In fact, he took pains, gave up a job that was, you know, paying more than the job he took afterwards, because he wanted to make sure that he complied with what he was obligated to do for pretrial. So this argument that somehow using the skills he has, using the education that he has for work, that that somehow means he's going to reoffend I think is misplaced.

And your Honor, a key piece of I think my argument on behalf of Mr. Mutimura is also one about restitution, and about the ability to make reparations. Mr. Mutimura has erred severely, and that error, those crimes, have hurt real people.

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This is not, you know, he embezzled from Target and the bottom line of some business is affected. It's real people. Sending Mr. Mutimura to prison will not deter him any more than the felony, than the months on home detention, than the pressure and the burden and the fear that he has lived with over the course of this year, but it will also not make the victims Sending him to prison does impact his ability to start whole. paying them back now and, quite frankly, impacts his ability to pay them back in a significant way in the future. If he is able to find work, and if -- he has tried, and obviously with limited success, but if he is able to find work, certainly a condition of any term of supervision, now or in the future, will be that he has to pay on a certain payment scale, and that gets monitored by supervision and the supervision officer, and they're able to make sure that he is in fact paying, that he is sending what he's supposed to. If he is sent to prison, it certainly devastates the rest of his life. He is a young man, just 30 years old, who does have promise. He has shown that.

The letters of support I think show your Honor a different side of Mr. Mutimura. It shows you someone who believes also in forgiveness, it shows you someone who believes in community service, in giving back, who has tried to do right, and that is obviously a different side of him than what the government's case shows. But what it tells you is that he is not heartless, he is not callous. He is someone who made a

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horrible error in judgment, and once he had dug himself that hole, unfortunately he kept digging.

If he is given an opportunity for supervision, with whatever kind of conditions, that will also enable him to start to try to make right what he has done wrong. That is his fondest wish. He, as much as anyone, understands the importance of healing, of trying to right the wrongs that you have done. He talked about that in his letter, that he cannot go back and undo these horrible choices, all he can do is move forward, and he wants to move forward in a way -- obviously, he is obviously thinking about himself as well, but he's thinking about moving forward in a way that somehow, some way, is able to begin the process of repaying and healing the harm done to the victims. And a sentence in the guideline range, let alone the top of the guideline range that the government asked for, eliminates that possibility. His rehabilitation is best served by -- I am asking for a sentence of time served, your Honor. But the needs I think of the victims are best served in that way as well, as long as there is a plan put in place that he is forced to adhere to, that forces him to start the process of repaying them, and obviously that is something that your Honor could craft in terms of conditions.

23 So I am asking you to consider of course the harm he 24 has caused, but also consider who he is, the fullness of his 25 life, the things that brought him to this path, and in doing

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so, your Honor, I ask you to give him a sentence of time 1 2 served. 3 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 4 So I understand that the woman we've referred to as 5 Victim 1 is on the phone. 6 MR. XIANG: Yes, your Honor. 7 Could the government, either before or after Victim 1, 8 Ms. Ilibagiza, speaks, respond to a few of those points, your 9 Honor? 10 THE COURT: Yes. MR. XIANG: So first of all, I want to address this 11 12 argument that, well, the loss amounts are so large and this is 13 someone who is still in the financial sector and so therefore, 14 in order to enable restitution, leave him out, your Honor. 15 There's obviously some appeal to that, some logical appeal to 16 that, but there's also a serious irony there, your Honor, which 17 is that the more someone stole, the more losses, the more harm they caused the victims to suffer, and the more privileged they 18 19 themselves were in terms of their earning potential now or 20 going forward, ironically, the more compelling that argument 21 becomes. Someone who's in finance and who loses over half a 22 million dollars, as this defendant did, stole and lost over a 23 half a million dollars, as this defendant did, is more able to 24 make that argument than someone who is less privileged and who 25 caused less harm. And I do think that that is a perverse

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incentive, your Honor.

I also think that, ironically, that this theme that, well, keep him out in order to let him pay back the victims, sounds eerily like what he texted to Ms. Ilibagiza when she confronted him. He wrote -- and this is in the government's submission -- "A lawsuit ends the company and ends my life. Not sure it would help you cover your losses. All I'm hoping to happen is to reach the amicable settlement, then within a year or so, I sell my company to another bank for a million to 2 million, then pay you all your dues to you. That's the only okay outcome. You know that I'll not run away from you. I, out of all people, understand that." And then there's a bit of foreign language here, your Honor. I'll skip over that. "I'll have to keep what I owe you my top priority. A lawsuit would put everything we are talking about in a court order, but there's no way a judge would let me walk free without a minimal jail time in this case."

And so the argument he's making today, your Honor, is the pitch he made to Victim 1 to prevent her from going to law enforcement in the first place: If you expose me, if I get in trouble, if I go to jail, then you'll never get your money back. The only way for you to get your money back is for you to trust me, for you to believe me. When I represent to you that I have future streams of income, I have this business, I have this going on in Africa, that's the only way that you'll

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get your money back.

What were the defendant's actions when he was purportedly struggling so hard to find something to pay back the victims? Well, on July 2019, four months after this exchange, when the defendant was purportedly making restitution and repayment the top priority, he spent more money at the Apple store. He spent, you know, thousands of dollars over a number of trips over this period in which, apparently, you know, by the defendant's words, his top priority was to pay victims back.

Victim 1 will speak in a moment, your Honor, and obviously her memory and recitation of what the interaction between her and the defendant was like post the confrontation will shed a lot of light on this issue, but it is not the case that the defendant was abroad at every opportunity, letting her know, here's what I'm doing, I'm paying you back, here's an update, I'll be in the country, don't worry. No. There was this exchange, there was that affidavit, and then he went to Africa, where he primarily stayed except for certain trips when he came back.

For all of those reasons, your Honor, the government 22 again respectfully submits that a top-of-the-guidelines 23 sentence is appropriate.

> THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

So we have Ms. Ilibagiza on the telephone. And she,

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as a victim in this case, has a right to speak, so I would recognize her now.

MS. ILIBAGIZA: Thank you so much. This is Immaculée Ilibagiza.

Your Honor, and everyone there, and Parfait Mutimura, I'm really happy that it's come to this, that I'm given a chance -- especially your Honor, to give me a chance to share my -- the side of my story.

As I say, my name is Immaculée Ilibagiza. I come from Rwanda, and I lived through the genocide where I lost my family. My mom, my dad were killed, and my two brothers. I survived by hiding in a bathroom of 3 x 4 feet, with other seven women, my neighbors, where my parents sent me before it all went bad. So three months later, I found out the family had been killed, but by the grace of god, I made it through.

I found somebody who gave me a home, and I started to look for a job. I found a job with United Nations in end of 1994; and in 1998, I moved to United States working with United Nations again, until 2006, when I wrote my first book. People who heard my story would tell me, why don't you write a book, you know, how can you be yourself after what you went through. Please write a book, and just to share how -- the process of your thoughts, how can you still want people to be okay, how are you not angry.

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So anyway, I wrote my first book, Live To Tell, which

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was -- became a best seller, and I resigned my job at the United Nations in 2006. That was six years after I was working with United Nations. I had saved some money in United Nations, my pension, but when I saw the sales of my book, I now started completely to do that alone. I realized I loved writing books. I -- people started to invite me to speak, which I also realized that I loved. And one of the things really I may mention, I will share, I shared, is just how to find peace, to have hope, and to keep going no matter what happens to you in your life as what have happened to me, when most of my family was killed.

So I moved some money I have saved in my savings in the United Nations for six years, and now I put together with some money I was saving from my book and my public speaking. I realized that I have to depend on myself now, that I don't have an organization, having to save money for my pension.

For three years after I have started working -- and by the way, I am a single mom. I have two children. And I went through divorce during about -- in 2007, separation, and the divorce came through a few years later. But knowing that I was alone, I have two children, I started to save money. I never wanted to invest, where, you know, so that my money becomes more than just really -- you're just working, save all you have.

And so when I met Mutimura, I think it was two years

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after I have started being a public speaker and speaking about my experience, encouraging people just to have hope. He was introduced to me by a cousin, whose name is Habuqima Ndani (ph), and he introduced him to me, and he said he was the person who work in investments, and he asked me if I can do investment with him, he's a good guy. I'm like, look -- Ndani was a cousin, but somebody I didn't trust that much. But when Mutimura Parfait came to see me, he was very put together, very calculated in his work. It really counted. And he explained to me also that he was a Tutsi, he knew my book, he knew my background. He told me that he survived the genocide, and he said they had killed his family but he survived with one sister, who was his twin, and his twin -- he said during the genocide, he was visiting a family in another province, he and his sister, who are twins, and that's how they made it, because his family was all killed. So when he and his two sisters -his sister -- his sister was adopted by a Canadian family who took her to Canada, but didn't take him. He was adopted by another family.

So fast forward. When he came to the US, all he wanted to do was to go to look for his sister who have survived the genocide. When he came here, before he went to visit her, he found out his sister have just died. And for me, it was like the worst thing can happen to anybody. I survived with one brother, who was outside of the family. I couldn't believe

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that this man have lived through this terrible thing, as we lived through, now to survive with one person, and who he never saw since they were 4 years old, because she was adopted, and now she died too, before he can ever go to see her.

So he told me how disciplined he is; he told me how he wakes up very early, he sleeps very early, he works well, he doesn't drink, he doesn't take drugs, he's a very disciplined man; he would assure me to just, you know, take care of my money and helping him as another Rwandan, another person who have lived through this and who have just lost his sister. Ι trusted him, especially with what he gave me. I have not met anyone whom I could speak about it with, who went through the same thing that I'd been through, and really who is so well behaved that -- with what he was saying. I moved the money.

15 But there's something I remember that scared me. And 16 this way he can hear, he can remember that. After I signed the 17 papers to transfer the money I had to the account, the thought of me was, well, even if he takes the money, it doesn't mean 19 that it's with his account. It would be in the account of the companies. So I just wanted to trust him to be the one who was the adviser. I never thought he would ever have taken the 22 money. Maybe I would not have done it, you know, to put in his 23 hand. But I remember after I signed the papers, he look at me 24 and he said, Oh, my god, you trust me. And my heart jumped. 25 After all you're telling me for a week how trustworthy you are,

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now you tell me I shouldn't trust you? And that really scared me. But then I start to calm myself. Well, maybe -- he told me he has a hundred million he's invested, like he's managing. Who am I to say my 500,000 is something compared to a hundred million? And then he told me all the schools he went to; he had this diploma, he have this license. And a part of me also was thinking, there is no way he will mess this up. We've come too far. We come from Africa, in a tiny country in Africa, Rwanda, to come to the US, go to school, how hard this is, and to ever take a chance to go against the law? I'm sure he will not do this.

So all of these thoughts were in my mind, but still, a part of me was, oh, think of how orphaned he is, thinking of how he lost his sister. I gave him the money. And I was traveling a lot, and I have an accountant whom I really trust, his name is Theo (ph), lived with me, and I told him, look, will you just keep following up with him. And that's him who was following up. So after a time I remember I said, you know, let's see if we can just follow and see where the money is, just to check things. Somehow that doesn't -- my mind was like, what if -- what if it's a lie? What if this money is nonexistent? That was always something that was in my mind.

When I told him to ask him to give him the password so that we can check the money, Mr. Mutimura said he was traveling to Europe. I ask him again; he said, well, I need to be there

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to be able to give you the password. And I said, why don't you just give it to me? Now I really started to get scared. Why is he not giving us the password? And then he told us, Look, look at the statement. And I look at the statement, I'm like, oh, things are good, everything is good. But then again, we asked him, you know, can I just check? All my friends, they're always on the computer checking their investments. Why can't I check? And again, we asked him. He's like, Okay, I will tell you, they blocked something. I will come. But he wouldn't give it to us.

So at a certain time I remember there was phone -banks calling me, telling me that someone is trying to ask for a credit card in my name. But they didn't tell me who that person was. And I thought -- I told a friend, and this friend told me, oh, maybe it's the work of hackers who are lying to you. I'm like, I know. Who knows who is the right person? That was a lie. To find later it was account -- person have opened an account in my name, that was actually asking -- they took the credit card, because they were calling me.

So how I came to find out, all this was just a little bit scary, but still I didn't have a sign or something to convince me that things were wrong. What I realized also was that after the way he was with the password, he was avoiding me. Before he was very much coming home and miss me, miss you, this, and he was kind of avoiding me. I couldn't understand

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either what was going on.

So I remember, before everything came through, Parfait asked me, right after his wedding, to lend him \$9,000, and, oh, quickly. Again, I did not find anything bad, so I send him --I wrote him a check of 9,000, and he said, I will give it to you in three weeks. Which was another red flag. I'm like, Three weeks? Why would you not have 9,000 and you would have it in three weeks? Not even three, four months later or -- why do you need that money quickly? And beside, I never thought that he was a person who was not managing money or maybe wanting -- there was no reason why he wanted money, because he had convinced me what a good money manager he is. I gave him the 9,000. Three weeks later, I remember, to when I gave it to him, he did not want to meet me. He said he's in a hurry, but leave it somewhere. So I gave him the check.

And then three weeks later he told me, Oh, I'm going to wire money to your account, the 9,000. I said okay. And then instead of sending 9,000, he send 30,000. Which was another -- you send me 30,000 and you told me you didn't have 9,000? So -- and then after he send 30,000, ten minutes later he called me, he said, Oh, I made a mistake. I send you more money than what you gave me. I would like now to get a check of 20 something thousand. Actually, it was 33, maybe. I don't remember exact amount. So he told me I have to give him back the check. To find out later, the money he transferred to my

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account to reimburse the check was coming from my own account, to my account. So on top of 9,000, I gave him another \$25,000, because he made a mistake, he says, by transferring it to me. To go over that again, I still don't understand how this makes sense, because when he kept 5,000, 30,000, he didn't have it three weeks ago, but now he have this much money? But again, I never had anything to really suspect him much.

So few months later, my cousin who lives with me -- I came from work. I was -- I came from traveling. I was working, through airports, night. I was really tired -- I will never forget that -- that evening. I came home, and he found me at the door. He said, I have to tell you something. You need to sit down. I'm like, What? What happened? I almost passed out. I thought something happened to my kids. And he told me, It's Parfait. I'm like, What do you mean Parfait? He said, Parfait have been the one that have been taking your money. What money? He doesn't have access to anything. He's the one, he said. He's the one who have been calling people, opening credit cards in your name. I'm like, No, it's not possible. It was hackers. He said, You need to sit and I need to tell you. He stole all your money. How can he? How? How much? All your money. Your accounts are empty. I'm like, What? Now my head is reeling. I could have died. He told me he went to his house. This is what happened. Again, I truly believed it was the grace of god, because I could have been

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giving Parfait all the money I made for the next 10 years, and I would have gone through, you know, to pension, retire, but I could have gone to retire and I would not have had any money.

So what happened was, my cousin told me, Parfait called him to go to his house when he was in Rwanda, and somehow -- maybe he wasn't paying his apartment and his wife have left, and he wanted my cousin to go help him move stuff from his apartment. So when he went to his apartment, he find letters in my name, and the letter he wrote to the bank in my name, changing my address to Parfait's address. Now all my statements were going to Parfait's address. And my cousin find a credit card, debit card. Because he's my assistant, he assist me, so he opened all my envelopes. I give him the rights. And he open it. He's like, why Immaculée's mailings here? And he finding a debit card in my name. When he came back, he was shaking. He showed me the debit card. And he said his brother or somebody who worked with Parfait, two men who were his best friends here and worked with him from Kenya, told him that, yes, everything is wrong, they have changed all the statements, and that he believes that every money I had with Parfait have gone.

I was -- I called Parfait. Parfait, please tell me where I can find the password. Oh, wait until I come. Parfait, will you please, this is the savings for my children. I have no company that have any money. I don't have any other

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income. This is the life of my children. You cannot do this.
 He said, No, wait.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I'm going to have to interrupt you. It's getting to be late in the day and I have a lot of people here. I think I've heard the worst of what you suffered, so if you'd like to wrap it up in the next couple of minutes, I'd appreciate it.

MS. ILIBAGIZA: Sure, yes. So anyway, I just really want to thank you.

And what happened later was, I confronted Parfait and I told him when he came, and I told him, I know about the debit card. And I remember he's like, Oh, let me hang up, I will call you back. No, Parfait, please tell me the truth. Tell me the truth. And he was -- couldn't breathe. He's like, Okay, fine. Let me tell you, but if I tell you the truth, promise me you will not go to court. I'm like, Parfait, I just need to hear the truth first.

And truly, I don't wish any ill on Parfait. However, I don't understand him. He ruined my savings for my kids. I don't even know what I wish for him. All I wish for him is a change of heart. How can that happen, only god knows. I pray for you, if you hear me. I just hope -- one of your friends tell me actually you are not even a Tutsi, that you didn't go through the genocide. I don't know if this is the truth or not. But all I know, I pray for you for this change.

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And your Honor, I just want to say, sometimes I have feared for my life. I have feared for my life. With finally having these papers. And his friends, not knowing who is close to him and how my life really is, why I am testifying what happened to me, because everything he have told me was a lie, and I don't understand. And for the first time, I fear truly.

Thank you so much.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you for being here and speaking and sharing your experience. It's very important I think for the Court, but also for victims and for the public to understand that this is an open process and that you have a right to be heard. So thank you.

MS. ILIBAGIZA: Thank you.

THE COURT: Now the last person we'll hear from is Mr. Mutimura. You don't have to say anything if you don't want, but if you would like to speak, now is your chance.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, thank you for giving me this opportunity once again.

I want to apologize to everyone, all the victims and the families who have been hurt by my actions. You know, I wish I can go back and undo what I have done, of course. I hope they can forgive me. I hope I get a chance to get things right. And that I pray I will be able to do that over time. So thank you for giving me the chance. I pray for forgiveness. Thank you.

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THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Is.

there any reason why sentence should not be imposed? MS. WILLIS: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: So as I've stated, the recommended guidelines sentence applicable in this case is 63 to 78 months' imprisonment. Under the Supreme Court's decision in United States v. Booker and cases that have followed it, that is just one factor in the Court's consideration of what the appropriate sentence is. I'm required to consider other factors that are listed in a statute called 18 U.S.C. 3553(a). They include, first and foremost, the nature and circumstances of the offense; also your own history and personal characteristics; the need for the sentence to reflect the seriousness of the offense, promote respect for the law, and provide just punishment for the offense; also something that has already been mentioned, to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct, and that means deterring you specifically but it also means deterring other people who might see what happens to someone who commits crimes like these; also to protect the public from further crimes the defendant might commit. I'm also required to impose a sentence that is sufficient but no greater than necessary to achieve these purposes, and I find the sentence I'm about to impose does that.

So I thought carefully and read all of the materials, and like all sentences, this is a very difficult decision. On

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the one hand, it's a very serious offense. You got people to trust you and trust you with their savings, and you breached that trust. You betrayed that trust. And as your own lawyer put it, this is not some anonymous corporate victim somewhere, these are real people, and we've just heard at length from one of those people. And during the period of about three years, from the spring of 2016 to 2019, you defrauded five victims of a total of \$578,389.85.

I know you were arrested in August of 2019 and released on bail in September, so you spent about 36 days in jail.

I know you are a young man. You're 30 years old. This is your first conviction. You are a naturalized US citizen.

15 I know you've come from horrific circumstances. You 16 were an orphan of the Rwandan genocide. You suffered a 17 terrible loss of your family when you were 4 years old. I know you lived with many families who took you in despite their own 18 impoverished circumstances. And you were lucky and you were 19 20 smart. Good people took you in. You got a good education. 21 You attended a private boarding school. A wealthy family 22 provided for you so that you could live a normal life. And 23 that paved the way, and you yourself, through your hard work, 24 paved the way for you to come to the United States and attend 25 college. And you became a citizen in 2011.

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I know that you got a bachelor's degree in actuarial science from SUNY Albany. I know you're attending Fordham Law School now, hoping to get a master of studies in law and corporate compliance. Even though you wouldn't be able to be licensed as a lawyer, you hope to work in the legal field.

I know you're married but separated from your wife. You don't have any children.

You appear to be in good physical health; no history of drug or alcohol abuse. I know you've seen a therapist sometimes regularly, sometimes not as regularly, to deal with the issues in your past.

This paints for me a complicated picture, because you are someone who is obviously talented and smart and has a lot of charisma, and that's how you were able to be successful in your crimes, but it seems as though there's some kind of reality check that is missing and that led you to breach the trust of these people and that leads you even now to have what seems like somewhat grandiose plans about what will happen in the future.

So under these circumstances, I believe it's important 21 to impose a substantial sentence of incarceration to promote 22 respect for the law, but also, as the government points out, to 23 ensure specific deterrence -- that is, to deter you from 24 committing crimes in the future.

I also think it's important to impose a term of

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supervised release, which is a period after imprisonment, where you'll be supervised, and I hope you'll take the opportunity of the conditions that are imposed to try to put together a different kind of life.

The government recommends a sentence at the top of the range in the plea agreement, which is 78 months, the top of the guidelines range. The probation department recommends the low end of the guidelines range of 63 months. Your lawyer asks for a sentence of time served.

I will now state the sentence I intend to impose, but the attorneys will have a final opportunity to make legal objections before it's final.

Mr. Mutimura, would you please stand.

After assessing the particular facts of this case, the factors under 3553(a), including the sentencing guidelines, I conclude that a sentence within the guidelines is justified as follows:

It is the judgment of the Court that you are remanded to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for a period of 63 months -- 63 months on Count One, 60 months on Count Two, to be served concurrently -- followed by three years of supervised release.

In imposing a term of supervised release, I'm considering the 3553(a)(1) factors, which really go to rehabilitation.

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And I just want to say, I know you're a young man, you 1 2 have a lot of talents and a lot of promise, and I hope you will 3 take the time to think about how you can live a different kind of life, where you're not drawn into these kinds of situations. 4 5 So I'm imposing the standard conditions of supervised 6 release. 7 You must also follow special conditions, which are explained in detail in the presentence report and that I'm just 8 9 summarizing now: 10 You must not commit another offense under any law --11 federal, state, or local; 12 You must not illegally possess a controlled substance; 13 You must not possess a firearm or destructive device; 14 Mandatory drug testing will happen from time to time; 15 and 16 You will cooperate in the collection of your DNA. 17 I am imposing special conditions, and the first one is 18 outpatient mental health treatment, as specified in the 19 presentence report, and this one I think is important because I 20 can't help but think that all of the experiences that you've endured have contributed in some way to where you are now, and 21 22 I hope that mental health treatment will help you get back to a 23 place where you can really experience the best of your life. You're still a very young man with a lot of years ahead of you 24 that I hope you can live in a productive way. 25

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You must not incur new credit charges or open additional lines of credit without the approval of the probation officer, unless you're in compliance with your installment payment schedule.

Once released, you'll submit to a search of your home, vehicle, workplace, anywhere under your control, as provided in the presentence report.

You'll provide the probation officer with access to any requested financial information.

After you're released from prison, you are to report to the nearest probation office within 72 hours. You'll be supervised in the district of your residence.

I am not imposing any fine because given the very substantial restitution and forfeiture obligations you've undertaken, I don't believe you will have the ability to pay a fine.

The restitution order which I will separately sign is for \$578,389.85; and the forfeiture order that I will sign is in the same amount.

And I'm also required to impose a special assessment of \$200, which will be due immediately.

Does either counsel know of any legal reason why the sentence should not be imposed as stated?

MR. XIANG: No, your Honor.

MS. WILLIS: No, your Honor.

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THE	COURT:	The	sentence	as	stated	is	imposed.	•
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2 Are there any applications in connection with the 3 sentence?

MR. XIANG: Yes, your Honor. Two things. First, there are open counts in the underlying indictment which the government would move to dismiss.

THE COURT: I grant that motion.

MR. XIANG: And second, as to at least the forfeiture order, the parties are in the process of physically signing them for submission to the Court, and we will do that.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

So in other words, you're saying you all will sign the agreements and then you will forward them to me.

MR. XIANG: Yes, your Honor. We have them right here and we'll sign them.

16 THE COURT: Okay. So then maybe you'll just give them 17 to my law clerk.

18 Subject to your waiver of rights in the plea 19 agreement, you may have the right to appeal your conviction and 20 sentence. If you're unable to pay the cost of appeal, you may 21 apply for leave to appeal *in forma pauperis*. The notice of 22 appeal must be filed within 14 days of the judgment of 23 conviction.

What are the parties' positions on bail? MR. XIANG: Your Honor, the parties have not had the

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opportunity to discuss it. The government would not oppose a short self-surrender date in light of the pandemic and for the BOP office's need to designate.

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I would need a surrender date. I hear the government saying a short surrender date. In my experience, prior to the pandemic, it took several weeks, perhaps three or four, for the Bureau of Prisons to actually do the designation and then send the information to the parties about what facility someone was designated to. For in-custody clients of mine, it has been taking longer. I don't know what's been happening with respect to out-of-custody --

THE COURT: I'm just going to interrupt for a second because I actually have the Marshals here, and I had not contemplated a self-surrender date, and part of the reason for that is because the defendant travels internationally, he has ties in Rwanda, and he spent some good part of the recent past there, for reasons that we've heard all about.

18 So let me just explain what my perspective and what my 19 obligation is. Under 18 U.S.C. 3143(b), I am required to apply 20 that statute regarding the defendant's release while awaiting 21 sentence. And except as provided in another paragraph that's 22 not relevant, a person who is sentenced to a term of 23 imprisonment must be detained unless the Court finds by clear 24 and convincing evidence that the defendant is not likely to 25 flee or pose a danger to a person or the community. And the

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flight here is what I'm concerned about.

And, an additional point, the appeal will raise a substantial question of law or fact likely to result in reversal and an order for a new trial; a sentence that does not include imprisonment, or a reduced sentence less than the total of time served plus the expected duration of the appeals process. And as you know, there is a plea agreement here where the defendant waived his right to appeal any sentence that was basically within the guidelines range or lower. The sentence that I've imposed is within the guidelines range.

So I need to hear what legal basis there is for me to release Mr. Mutimura.

MR. XIANG: Your Honor, the government doesn't disagree with any of what the Court just said. As your Honor may recall, upon this defendant's initial arrest, the government sought detention on a standard that was much more favorable to the defendant. Over the government's objection, bail conditions were set. The government is certainly not making an application or requesting a delayed self-surrender date. Again, it was only because the parties had not had an opportunity to confer and the government wanted to put on the record that there was no objection potentially if that request had been made, but the government certainly is on board with him being remanded today. Thank you, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Do you have anything to say about risk of

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flight?

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MR. XIANG: Yes, your Honor.

The government made a risk of flight argument, as I said, upon the defendant's arrest. He, for many months prior to the arrest, was abroad in Africa, again, coming to the United States for days-long business trips. I think the trip on which he was arrested, there was a return flight booked maybe four or five days later, something like that. And certainly the government believes risk of flight is a concern here. The only family that the government is aware of that the defendant has here is a wife, from whom he is estranged and who, I think according to the pretrial report, is certainly not vouching for him.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Ms. Willis, do you have anything to say about risk of flight?

MS. WILLIS: Yes, your Honor.

Obviously, at the time of the initial presentment, I 19 argued successfully -- I understand it's certainly a different standard, but Mr. Mutimura was not a flight risk, and now we have an entire year of data that bears that out. He has been released on pretrial supervision since September --

23 THE COURT: What are his bail conditions? 24 MS. WILLIS: He is on strict pretrial supervision 25 still, your Honor.

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Your Honor, it was a \$150,000 personal recognizance bond that was cosigned by three financially responsible people. It was secured by \$25,000 cash or property. He also had travel restrictions to the Southern and Eastern Districts --

THE COURT: And who are the three people?

MS. WILLIS: I believe it's Sebastian Rukarisha was one, who I believe --

THE COURT: Who I believe submitted a letter.

MS. WILLIS: Yeah, he did in fact submit a letter, your Honor. And at the time that he was originally released on bail, there was a condition for him to live with Mr. Rukarisha in Albany. There was a point where he had requested permission to move to the city for employment.

THE COURT: Which was granted.

MS. WILLIS: That was granted. He has just recently moved back to Albany again. He was finding it very difficult to sort of function and live in the city. As of just a few weeks ago, he'd moved back to Albany.

The other two co-signers -- another one of the co-signers, your Honor, also authored a letter. It's Christian Payizere. I'm just looking for which letter.

THE COURT: While you're looking, let me just ask the government: Can you confirm the offense date for the charges. 24 I need to put an offense date in the judgment.

MR. XIANG: Yes, your Honor. I have a copy of the

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information. It is from at least in or about April 2016 up to
 and including in or about March 2019.

THE COURT: March what?

MR. XIANG: 2019, your Honor.

5 THE COURT: Do you have a date? March 31, 2019, would 6 that be accurate?

MR. XIANG: I think that's fine for purposes of the paperwork, your Honor. It says in or about March.

9 THE COURT: All right. That's fine. Well, I'll save 10 you doing that if it's not handy.

MS. WILLIS: I now have the names, your Honor. Christian Payizere, P-A-Y-I-Z-E-R-E. And I misspoke when I said we had a letter from him.

> And the other name, Rebien (ph) M-S-I-Z-I. THE COURT: Okay.

16 MS. WILLIS: And so as I was saying, it was the three 17 financially responsible people. It was a bond that was secured 18 by \$25,000. It also included initially home incarceration, 19 where he was confined to his apartment, and there were some 20 modifications to that particular condition over time. The home 21 incarceration was secured by a GPS device attached to 22 Mr. Mutimura as opposed to just a house phone. And there were 23 specific conditions that there was to be sort of an immediate 24 notification basically to pretrial or whomever else if he was 25 in proximity to an airport. So that was a particular condition

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that was added. He was to have no contact with victims or witnesses who had been identified by the government, and I believe the government provided at that time a list of names.

I can't read my own handwriting here, but no employment that would allow him to have access to personal identifying information --

THE COURT: Okay. I don't really need to hear all of the conditions. What I was really interested in were the conditions of bail to secure his presence, and I understand now what those were.

Unfortunately, I feel that I must order the defendant to be taken into custody immediately, because I don't find any basis in the record to suggest that he'll raise a substantial issue on appeal; and with regard to risk of flight, as I mentioned, he has very substantial ties overseas; and because of the nature of the crime, I don't find the sureties of these three people necessarily persuasive as something that will keep him here, because the crime itself involved a breach of trust of people.

So with that, the defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

And is there anything else we need to do? MR. XIANG: Not from the government, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Willis?

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MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I obviously understand the 1 2 Court's ruling. Mr. Mutimura has just asked me about his 3 personal property and personal effects, and I am, on his behalf, making one last request to perhaps just have a brief, 4 5 brief delay, your Honor, even just a day or two, so that he is 6 able to secure the things in his apartment, you know, leave his 7 keys and things with someone who would be able to keep those 8 things for him. He had not made those arrangements in advance. 9 Our situation is that the plea was an automatic remand and 10 someone knows at the time they come to court that they will be going into custody and they make those kind of arrangements. 11 12 While I did discuss with him the steps and the things that 13 might happen at sentencing, I did discuss with him that it is 14 possible for someone to be remanded at the time of sentencing. 15 I also had told him that I did not think that was likely to 16 happen today, and obviously that is my error. But as a result, 17 he had not made any arrangements for his apartment, for his 18 personal things, for anything, your Honor. And so I certainly 19 understand the Court's ruling, but I am requesting perhaps just 20 a day or two so that he could make those arrangements. 21

And as to the Court's concern, even if it's just a 24or 48-hour stay of the Court's order, he has surrendered his 23 passport. The Court says that he has ties overseas. 24 Mr. Mutimura does not have family anywhere. This is not someone who, you know, has extensive family overseas who might

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be able to provide aid and shelter and money and has ties to the United States. He has a collection of friends. Those friends are scattered around. The friends specifically who posted bond, one of them is in Albany, one is in California. Obviously we've had some brief discussion about his estranged wife, who is in Texas.

That is my request, your Honor, at least for a brief, brief reprieve, a stay of the Court's order, so that he would be able to make those arrangements.

THE COURT: Mr. Xiang, do you have any thoughts on this?

MR. XIANG: The government doesn't object to that. As your Honor knows, the government would not have objected to a very short stay.

THE COURT: Okay. So apologies to the Marshals. Ι think you need to surrender at the MCC by 2:00. Today is what day? Tuesday. So 2:00 Thursday.

18 And you need to understand that if you don't surrender 19 at that time and at that place, you can be charged with a 20 separate crime. And all of your conditions of bail that are in place now will continue to be in place. So you need to make 21 22 whatever arrangements you need to make consistent with your 23 conditions. Do you understand? 24

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

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	K8plmuts							
1	MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, thank you. As a point of							
2	clarification, is it the MCC or the Marshals on the fourth							
3	floor at 500 Pearl?							
4	THE COURT: Mr. Street is not here. Do the gentlemen							
5	5 here know where he would surrender on Thursday by 2:00?							
6	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Judge, I think he can surrender at							
7	the U.S. Marshals or the MCC. It doesn't matter.							
8	THE COURT: Mr. Street says either one.							
9	THE DEPUTY CLERK: You should specify for the judgment							
10	which location.							
11	THE COURT: I couldn't understand that.							
12	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Sorry. You should specify which							
13	location for the judgment.							
14	THE COURT: Oh, I should specify which location. So							
15	.5 which location do you want?							
16	You may be excused, Marshals. Thank you.							
17	Okay. So at 500 Pearl before 12 noon on Thursday.							
18	Okay. Mr. Street, did you get that?							
19	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Yes, Judge.							
20	THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you very much.							
21	We're adjourned.							
22	MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor.							
23	MR. XIANG: Thank you, your Honor.							
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