

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

CASE NO. 21-20084-CR-SCOLA/GOODMAN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

SERGIO GIULIANI NITA,
a/k/a "juliensweiss,"
a/k/a "giulonline,"

Defendant.

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST FOR EXTRADITION OF
SERGIO GIULIANI NITA

I, Assistant United States Attorney Christopher Browne, being duly sworn, state that:

1. I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Florida. I make this affidavit in support of the request of the United States of America to the Hellenic Republic for the extradition of SERGIO GIULIANI NITA, also known as "juliensweiss," also known as "giulonline" (hereinafter, GIULIANI NITA).

2. I graduated from the University of Virginia School of Law. I am licensed to practice law in the State of Florida. Since July 2013, I have been employed by the U.S. Department of Justice as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida. As an Assistant U.S. Attorney, I am an officer of the United States, and it is my responsibility to prosecute persons charged with criminal violations of the laws of the United States. During my practice as an Assistant U.S. Attorney, I have become knowledgeable about the criminal laws and procedures of the United States.

3. In the course of my duties, I have become familiar with the evidence and the charges in the case of United States v. Sergio Giuliani Nita, criminal case number 21-20084-CR-SCOLA/GOODMAN (S.D. Fla.). The charges arose out of an investigation conducted by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Criminal Investigation Division, and other U.S. law enforcement agencies. The investigation revealed that between approximately August 2013 and February 2016, GIULIANI NITA partnered with other cybercriminals to: steal U.S. taxpayers' identities; file tax returns in U.S. taxpayers' names; and launder the fraudulently obtained tax refunds. To that end, GIULIANI NITA and his associates created a number of shell companies and financial accounts in the names of identity-theft victims, then used those companies and accounts to receive and transfer stolen tax refund monies.¹

SUMMARY OF THE FACTS OF THE CASE

4. This case involves a large-scale data breach of the IRS's online "Get Transcript" service. The IRS is the agency of the U.S. Department of the Treasury responsible for administering the tax laws of the United States and collecting taxes, including income taxes, owed to the United States. The IRS's Get Transcript service enabled U.S. taxpayers to access their own historical tax data, including their previously declared taxable income, through the Internet.

5. To access this service, U.S. taxpayers were required to create a user account by submitting certain personally identifiable information (PII) to the IRS. Once created, a Get Transcript account allowed the U.S. taxpayer access to his or her tax data for the preceding four years.

¹ This affidavit does not detail all of the evidence against GIULIANI NITA that is known to me, but only the evidence necessary to establish a basis for the extradition request.

6. Beginning in approximately May 2015, investigators discovered that cybercriminals, using U.S. taxpayers' stolen PII and custom computer scripts, had submitted approximately 200,000 requests for access to Get Transcript accounts. These requests were part of a large-scale scheme to overwhelm Get Transcript and fraudulently access U.S. taxpayer records. The historical U.S. taxpayer records allowed the schemers to submit false and fraudulent tax returns in the names of the U.S. taxpayers at a far higher rate of success.

7. During the course of the investigation, the IRS identified more than 17,000 false and fraudulent tax returns filed in the names of U.S. taxpayers. In total, the IRS issued over \$50 million in refunds as a result of the scheme.

8. The investigation revealed that a large number of those fraudulently-obtained refunds were directed to online financial accounts by way of electronic direct deposits. Investigators discovered the perpetrators used stolen U.S. taxpayers' PII to (a) create the online financial accounts, as well as (b) submit the false and fraudulent tax returns described above.

9. According to records associated with the online financial accounts, investigators identified a pattern of money transfers through checks and online transfers. Specifically, investigators discovered that a significant amount of the stolen tax refund money was transferred to a comparatively small number of shell companies incorporated in the State of Florida, the State of California, and elsewhere.

10. Investigators discovered that those shell companies conducted no legitimate business. The individuals listed in the companies' incorporation documents were themselves identity-theft victims, according to interviews and other information. Additionally, investigators found that several bank accounts opened in the names of the shell companies were likewise opened online using stolen PII.

11. Investigators' review of records related to the shell companies and corresponding bank accounts led to the identification of a previously-convicted cybercriminal and money launderer from Russia (hereinafter, Co-Conspirator 1). According to records and documents recovered from Co-Conspirator 1's electronic devices, Co-Conspirator 1 controlled and laundered funds through several of the shell companies described above.

12. Investigators also recovered from Co-Conspirator 1's electronic devices a series of text messages or "chats" between Co-Conspirator 1 and GIULIANI NITA, who used the moniker "juliensweiss."

13. In those chats, GIULIANI NITA and Co-Conspirator 1 discussed the manner and means of the fraud and money-laundering schemes under investigation, including: the submission of fraudulent U.S. tax returns by GIULIANI NITA's "partners;" their impersonation of U.S. taxpayers to create online financial accounts in the United States; GIULIANI NITA's creation of an automated computer script to transfer fraudulently obtained tax refunds to a particular shell company he controlled; and GIULIANI NITA's subsequent transfer of the fraud proceeds to shell company accounts at financial institutions in the United States and Hong Kong.

14. Additional evidence confirming GIULIANI NITA's identity, his aliases, his then-whereabouts, and his control of the U.S. and Hong Kong bank accounts described above, was seized from GIULIANI NITA's personal e-mail account, "giulonline at live dot com." This evidence includes identification documents bearing photographs of GIULIANI NITA. For example, in 2011, GIULIANI NITA used his personal e-mail account to send copies of his Romanian passport, Belgian identification card, and Belgian driver's license to a business involved in creating and registering companies in the United Kingdom and Hong Kong. In that e-mail communication, GIULIANI NITA identified himself as "Sergio." In 2019, GIULIANI NITA

used his personal e-mail account to send a copy of his Romanian passport, a bank statement, proof of payment, and a signed lease agreement, all in GIULIANI NITA's name, in connection with a rental property in Spain. Law enforcement also discovered two cryptocurrency accounts used by GIULIANI NITA to remit fraud proceeds to Co-Conspirator 1 on prior occasions in 2012. One of those accounts was opened by GIULIANI NITA in his own name. GIULIANI NITA listed his personal e-mail address, "giulonline at live dot com," as the contact e-mail address for the cryptocurrency account described above.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY OF THE CASE

The Charging Process

15. Under the federal law of the United States, a criminal prosecution is commenced when a grand jury files an Indictment. Institutionally, a grand jury, though an arm of the court, is an independent body composed of private citizens—not less than 16 and not more than 23 people—whom the U.S. District Court selects at random from the residents of the judicial district in which the court resides. The purpose of the grand jury is to review the evidence of crimes presented to it by U.S. law enforcement authorities. After independently reviewing this evidence, each member of the grand jury must determine whether there is sufficient evidence to believe that a crime has been committed and that a particular person committed that crime. If at least 12 grand jurors find that the evidence they have reviewed is sufficient to believe that a particular person committed the crime, the grand jury may return an Indictment. An Indictment is a formal written accusation that charges the particular person, now a defendant, with a crime, and identifies the specific laws that the defendant is accused of violating.

16. After a grand jury returns the Indictment, a warrant for the defendant's arrest may be issued at the direction of a United States District Judge or Magistrate Judge. Under United

States law, the arrest warrant is simply a document authorizing a law enforcement officer to take physical custody of a defendant and bring him to court to answer the charges contained in the Indictment. The type of detail on the face of an arrest warrant regarding the charges against a defendant can vary by district. The fact that an arrest warrant summarizes the outstanding charges in words, provides only some of the relevant statutory citations, or merely references the Indictment does not alter the validity of the arrest warrant to authorize a defendant's arrest on all of the charges contained in the corresponding Indictment. Under United States law, it is the Indictment, and not an arrest warrant, that controls the specific number and type of offenses with which the defendant is charged.

17. In addition to imprisonment and a criminal fine, United States law provides for the seizure and forfeiture of property of the defendant that constitutes the proceeds of fraud schemes. A criminal forfeiture may be alleged in an Indictment, along with substantive crimes, only if the grand jury finds enough credible evidence to believe that the property is forfeitable. Under United States law, asset forfeiture is not a substantive offense or an element of the crime, but is a required part of sentencing that the court must impose upon conviction for certain criminal offenses. A criminal forfeiture allegation in the Indictment simply provides the defendant with notice that the United States will seek to forfeit certain property, or a money judgment and substitute assets, if the defendant is convicted of the particular offense.

The Charges and Pertinent U.S. Law

18. On February 16, 2021, a grand jury sitting in the Southern District of Florida returned an Indictment charging GIULIANI NITA with the following federal criminal offenses in violation of the laws of the United States:

Count One: conspiracy to defraud the United States, in violation of Section 371 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code, which carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison;

Count Two: conspiracy to commit wire fraud, in violation of Section 1349 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code, which carries a maximum penalty of twenty years in prison; and

Count Three: conspiracy to commit money laundering, in violation of Section 1956(h) of Title 18 of the U.S. Code, which carries a maximum penalty of twenty years in prison.

19. This Indictment was filed with the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida. It is the practice of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida to retain the original Indictment and file it with the records of the court. Therefore, I have obtained a copy of the Indictment from the clerk of the court and have attached it to this affidavit as **Exhibit 1**.

20. On February 16, 2021, based on the filing of the Indictment, the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida issued a warrant for **GIULIANI NITA**'s arrest. The arrest warrant remains valid and executable to apprehend **GIULIANI NITA** on the charges set forth in the Indictment. It is the practice of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida to retain the original arrest warrant and file it with the records of the court. Therefore, I have obtained from the clerk of the court copies of the arrest warrant for **GIULIANI NITA** and have attached it to this affidavit as **Exhibit 2**. **GIULIANI NITA** has never appeared in court to answer to the charges against him.

21. The United States requests the extradition of **GIULIANI NITA** for all of the offenses contained in the Indictment. Each count of the Indictment charges a separate offense. Each offense is punishable under a statute that: was the duly enacted law of the United States at the time the offense was committed; was the duly enacted law of the United States at the time the Indictment was filed; and is currently in effect.

22. Each offense is a felony offense punishable under U.S. law by more than one year of imprisonment. I have attached copies of the pertinent sections of these statutes and the applicable penalty provisions to this affidavit as **Exhibit 3**.

23. I have also included, as part of **Exhibit 3**, the true and accurate text of Title 26, U.S. Code, Section § 6531(1), which is the statute of limitations for Count 1 of the Indictment. The statute of limitations requires that a defendant be formally charged within six years of the date on which the offense or offenses were committed. Once an Indictment has been filed in a federal district court, as with the charges against **GIULIANI NITA**, the statute of limitations is tolled and no longer runs. The reason for this is to prevent a criminal from escaping justice simply by fleeing the country and remaining a fugitive for a long period of time.

24. I have also included, as part of **Exhibit 3**, the true and accurate text of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 3282, which is the statute of limitations for Counts 2 and 3 of the Indictment. The statute of limitations requires that a defendant be formally charged within five years of the date on which the offense or offenses were committed. Once an Indictment has been filed in a federal district court, as with the charges against **GIULIANI NITA**, the statute of limitations is tolled and no longer runs. The reason for this is to prevent a criminal from escaping justice simply by fleeing the country and remaining a fugitive for a long period of time.

25. I have reviewed the applicable statutes of limitations. Because the applicable statutes of limitations are, with respect to Count 1, six years, and with respect to Counts 2 and 3, five years, and the Indictment, which charges criminal violations beginning in or around August 2013, and continuing through in or around February 2016, with certain acts in furtherance of the violations occurring as late as February 27, 2016, was filed on February 16, 2021, **GIULIANI**

NITA was formally charged within the prescribed time periods. The prosecution of the charges in this case, therefore, is not barred by the statutes of limitations.

26. GIULIANI NITA has not been prosecuted or convicted for any of the offenses for which extradition is sought, nor has he been ordered to serve any sentence for any of the offenses that form the basis of this request.

Elements of Count One

27. Count One charges GIULIANI NITA with conspiracy to defraud the United States, in violation of Section 371 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code. To satisfy its burden of proof and convict GIULIANI NITA on this Count, the United States must establish that:

(a) two or more people in some way agreed to try to accomplish a shared and unlawful plan to defraud the United States;

(b) GIULIANI NITA knew the unlawful purpose of the plan and willfully joined in it;

(c) during the conspiracy, one of the conspirators knowingly engaged in at least one overt act described in the Indictment; and

(d) the overt act was knowingly committed at or about the time alleged and with the purpose of carrying out or accomplishing some object of the conspiracy.

The object of the conspiracy charged in Count 1 was to defraud the United States by impeding, impairing, obstructing, and defeating, through deceitful and dishonest means, the lawful governmental functions of the Internal Revenue Service in the ascertainment, computation, assessment, and collection of revenue, that is, income taxes.

28. Under United States law, a conspiracy is an agreement to commit one or more criminal offenses. The agreement on which the conspiracy is based does not need to be expressed in writing or in words but may simply be an implied understanding by two or more persons to do something illegal. Conspirators enter into a partnership for a criminal purpose in which each

member or participant becomes a partner or agent of every other member. A person may become a member of a conspiracy without full knowledge of all of the details of the unlawful scheme or the identities of all the other members of the conspiracy. If a person has an understanding of the unlawful nature of a plan and knowingly and willfully agrees to it, joining in the plan, he is guilty of conspiracy, even though he may play only a minor part. A conspirator can be held criminally responsible for all reasonably foreseeable actions undertaken by other conspirators in furtherance of the criminal partnership.

29. The crime of conspiracy is an independent offense, separate and distinct from the commission of any specific “substantive offense.” Consequently, a conspirator can be found guilty of the crime of conspiracy to commit an offense, even where the underlying substantive offense that was the purpose of the conspiracy is not completed.

Summary of the Evidence for Count One

30. The United States will meet the elements for Count One by showing that **GIULIANI NITA** and his co-conspirators (a) explicitly discussed their shared and unlawful plan to submit fraudulent tax returns to the IRS using stolen PII; (b) created shell companies and financial accounts, in U.S. taxpayers’ names, to receive and transfer fraudulently obtained tax refunds; (c) automated the process through which **GIULIANI NITA** received and transferred fraudulently obtained tax refunds; and (d) did in fact receive and transfer fraudulently obtained tax refunds.

31. At trial, the United States anticipates relying on the following evidence, among other evidence, to establish the elements required for Count One: (a) testimony from U.S. taxpayers whose identities were stolen in order to submit fraudulent tax returns to the IRS; (b) testimony from U.S. taxpayers whose identities were stolen in order to create shell companies and

financial accounts to receive and transfer fraudulently obtained tax refunds; (c) stolen identification documents and information recovered from Co-Conspirator 1's electronic devices; (d) corporate records recovered from Co-Conspirator 1's electronic devices; (e) corporate records naming U.S. taxpayers as the purported incorporators of shell companies used during the course of the scheme; (f) tax records showing the submission of fraudulent tax returns to the IRS from, among other places, the Southern District of Florida; (g) records showing the movement of monies from the IRS to bank and other accounts controlled by GIULIANI NITA and his co-conspirators; (h) text message communications between GIULIANI NITA and his co-conspirators; and (i) documents and other records, including evidence seized from GIULIANI NITA's personal e-mail account, establishing his identity and control of certain shell companies and associated bank accounts used to receive and transfer the proceeds of the scheme.

Elements of Count Two

32. Count Two charges GIULIANI NITA with conspiracy to commit wire fraud, in violation of Section 1349 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code. To satisfy its burden of proof and convict GIULIANI NITA on this Count, the United States must establish that:

- (a) two or more people, in some way or manner, agreed to try to accomplish a common and unlawful plan to commit wire fraud; and
- (b) GIULIANI NITA knew the unlawful purpose of the plan and willfully joined in it.

The object of the conspiracy charged in Count 2 was wire fraud, that is, to defraud, devise, and intend to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud, and to obtain money and property by means of materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises, knowing that the pretenses, representations, and promises were false and fraudulent when made, and, for the purpose of executing such scheme and artifice, did knowingly transmit and cause to be transmitted, by

means of wire communication in interstate and foreign commerce, certain writings, signs, signals, pictures, and sounds.

Summary of the Evidence for Count Two

33. The United States will meet the elements for Count Two by showing that **GIULIANI NITA** and his co-conspirators (a) explicitly discussed their shared and unlawful plan to submit fraudulent tax returns, via electronic means, to the IRS using stolen PII; (b) created shell companies and financial accounts, via electronic means, in U.S. taxpayers' names, to receive and transfer fraudulently obtained tax refunds; (c) automated the process through which **GIULIANI NITA** received and transferred fraudulently obtained tax refunds; and (d) did in fact receive and transfer, through electronic and other means, fraudulently obtained tax refunds.

34. At trial, the United States anticipates relying on the following evidence, among other evidence, to establish the elements required for Count Two: (a) testimony from U.S. taxpayers whose identities were stolen in order to submit fraudulent tax returns to the IRS; (b) testimony from U.S. taxpayers whose identities were stolen in order to create shell companies and financial accounts to receive and transfer fraudulently obtained tax refunds; (c) stolen identification documents and information recovered from Co-Conspirator 1's electronic devices; (d) corporate records recovered from Co-Conspirator 1's electronic devices; (e) corporate records naming U.S. taxpayers as the purported incorporators of shell companies used during the course of the scheme; (f) tax records showing the submission of fraudulent tax returns to the IRS from, among other places, the Southern District of Florida; (g) records showing the movement of monies from the IRS to bank and other accounts controlled by **GIULIANI NITA** and his co-conspirators; (h) text message communications between **GIULIANI NITA** and his co-conspirators; and (i) documents and other records, including evidence seized from **GIULIANI NITA**'s personal e-mail

account, establishing his identity and control of certain shell companies and associated bank accounts used to receive and transfer the proceeds of the scheme.

Elements of Count Three

35. Count Three charges **GIULIANI NITA** with conspiracy to commit money laundering, in violation of Section 1956(h) of Title 18 of the U.S. Code. To satisfy its burden of proof and convict **GIULIANI NITA** on this Count, the United States must establish that:

(a) two or more people agreed to try to accomplish a common and unlawful plan to violate Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1956; and

(b) **GIULIANI NITA** knew about the plan's unlawful purpose and voluntarily joined in it.

The objects of the conspiracy charged in Count 3 were:

(a) to knowingly conduct a financial transaction affecting interstate and foreign commerce, which financial transaction involved the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, knowing that the property involved in the financial transaction represented the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, and knowing that the transaction was designed in whole and in part to conceal and disguise the nature, the location, the source, the ownership, and the control of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity; and

(b) to knowingly transport, transmit, and transfer a monetary instrument and funds from a place in the United States to and through a place outside the United States, knowing that the monetary instrument and funds involved in the transportation, transmission, and transfer represented the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, and knowing that such transportation, transmission, and transfer was designed in whole and in part to conceal and disguise the nature, the location, the source, the ownership, and the control of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity.

It is further alleged that the specified unlawful activity is theft of government property, in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 641; and wire fraud, in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1343.

Summary of the Evidence for Count Three

36. The United States will meet the elements for Count Three by showing that **GIULIANI NITA** and his co-conspirators (a) explicitly discussed their shared and unlawful plan to submit fraudulent tax returns, via electronic means, to the IRS using stolen PII; (b) created shell companies and financial accounts, in U.S. taxpayers' names, to conceal their receipt and transfer of fraudulently obtained tax refunds; (c) automated the process through which **GIULIANI NITA** received and transferred fraudulently obtained tax refunds; (d) did in fact receive and transfer, through electronic and other means, fraudulently obtained tax refunds; and (e) used U.S. and foreign bank accounts opened in the name of shell companies, including bank accounts in Hong Kong, to receive approximately \$6 million USD in fraud proceeds.

37. At trial, the United States anticipates relying on the following evidence, among other evidence, to establish the elements required for Count Three: (a) testimony from U.S. taxpayers whose identities were stolen in order to submit fraudulent tax returns to the IRS; (b) testimony from U.S. taxpayers whose identities were stolen in order to create shell companies and financial accounts to receive and transfer fraudulently obtained tax refunds; (c) stolen identification documents and information recovered from Co-Conspirator 1's electronic devices; (d) corporate records recovered from Co-Conspirator 1's electronic devices; (e) corporate records naming U.S. taxpayers as the purported incorporators of shell companies used during the course of the scheme; (f) tax records showing the submission of fraudulent tax returns to the IRS from, among other places, the Southern District of Florida; (e) records showing the movement of monies from the IRS to bank and other accounts controlled by **GIULIANI NITA** and his co-conspirators in Hong Kong and elsewhere; (f) text message communications between **GIULIANI NITA** and his co-conspirators; and (g) documents and other records, including evidence seized from

GIULIANI NITA's personal e-mail account, establishing his identity and control of certain U.S. and foreign shell companies and associated bank accounts used to receive and transfer the proceeds of the scheme.

GIULIANI NITA'S LOCATION

38. According to information received from Greek authorities, GIULIANI NITA was arrested on a Red Notice and is currently detained at a jail within Greece.

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION FOR GIULIANI NITA

39. GIULIANI NITA is a citizen of Romania born on October 23, 1981 in Romania. He is a white male with blue eyes and black hair. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 4** are photographs of GIULIANI NITA, which were obtained from his personal e-mail account, "giulonline at live dot com."

SURRENDER OF PROPERTY

40. Pursuant to Article X of the 1931 U.S.-Greece Extradition Treaty, it is requested that any items relevant to the charged offenses and found in GIULIANI NITA's possession at the time of his arrest, including electronic devices such as cellular telephones, be delivered to the United States if he is found to be extraditable.

EXHIBITS

41. The following attachments support this request for the extradition of GIULIANI NITA:

- (a) **Exhibit 1** is a certified copy of the Indictment.
- (b) **Exhibit 2** is a certified copy of the arrest warrant against GIULIANI NITA.
- (c) **Exhibit 3** is a copy of the pertinent sections of the following statutes and,

where applicable, their penalties:

- (i) Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 371;
 - (ii) Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1349;
 - (iii) Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1343;
 - (iv) Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1956(h);
 - (v) Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1956(a)(1)(B)(i);
 - (vi) Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1956(a)(2)(B)(i);
 - (vii) Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 641;
 - (viii) Title 26, U.S. Code, Section 6531(1); and
 - (ix) Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 3282.
- (d) **Exhibit 4** are copies of photographs of **GIULIANI NITA**.
- (e) **Exhibit 5** is the affidavit of IRS Criminal Investigation Division Special Agent Jason P. Failing.
- (f) **Exhibit 6** is the transcribed testimony from the grand jury proceedings in this case.²

GRAND JURY SECRECY

42. As set forth above, the United States is including grand jury testimony in support of its extradition request. The U.S. judicial system relies on the grand jury process as a means to conduct criminal investigations. Matters occurring before a grand jury and evidence produced by

² The transcript was redacted to protect the privacy of identity-theft victims and other third parties and to prevent the premature disclosure of Co-Conspirator 1's identity.

the grand jury process is subject to strict secrecy under U.S. law. Rule 6(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure governs grand jury secrecy and appropriate disclosures of grand jury matters. The Rule authorizes, under limited circumstances, the disclosure to foreign authorities of matters occurring before a grand jury, including evidence produced through the use of the grand jury process, when such disclosure is necessary to assist U.S. authorities carry out their duties to enforce federal, criminal law. Rule 6(e) also provides that persons to whom information is disclosed also must guard the secrecy of the matters or evidence disclosed.

43. Further, Rule 6(e) requires notification to the relevant U.S. court whenever disclosures such as that in this case are made, so that the Court can exercise its authority as the supervisor of the grand jury investigative process. The Rule also requires prosecutors to certify to the court that the persons to whom grand jury matters were disclosed have been informed that they have confidentiality obligations regarding the contents of the disclosures.

44. Please be advised that I, the undersigned Assistant U.S. Attorney, will notify the relevant U.S. court that I have disclosed to the Hellenic Republic evidence or matters occurring before a federal grand jury sitting in the Southern District of Florida, which is investigating the conspiracy, wire fraud, and money laundering offenses described above. Further, I will certify to the court that I have communicated to the Hellenic Republic the confidentiality obligations of Rule 6(e).


45. As the recipient of grand jury information, I respectfully request that any official of the Hellenic Republic who receives this information not disclose this information except as necessary to assist me with my duty to enforce U.S. criminal laws. Please use this information only when working with me or another one of the U.S. officials assisting on this case.

CONCLUSION

46. I have thoroughly reviewed the government's evidence against GIULIANI NITA and attest that this evidence indicates that GIULIANI NITA is guilty of the offenses charged in the Indictment.

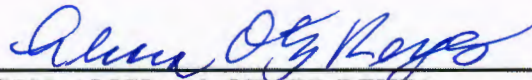
47. If Greek authorities or a Greek court believe that additional information is needed in support of this extradition request after the submission of this request, the United States (through the Department of Justice, Office of International Affairs) hereby requests, pursuant to the 1931 U.S.-Greece Extradition Treaty and the 2006 U.S.-Greece Extradition Protocol, that it be given notice of any perceived deficiencies immediately, and that the United States be given an opportunity to supplement its request for extradition within a reasonable time period.

Executed this 30th day of July 2021, at Miami, Florida, United States of America.



Christopher B. Browne
Assistant United States Attorney

Attested to by the applicant in accordance with the requirements of Fed.R.Crim.P. 4.1 by Face Time this 30th day of July 2021.



HON. ALICIA M. OTAZO-REYES
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA