

Exhibit B

Interrogatories

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT
BRIDGEPORT DIVISION**

	X	
	:	
In re:	:	Chapter 11
	:	
HO WAN KWOK, <i>et al.</i> , ¹	:	Case No. 22-50073 (JAM)
	:	
Debtors.	:	(Jointly Administered)
	:	
	X	
	:	
LUC A. DESPINS, CHAPTER 11	:	
TRUSTEE,	:	
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	Adv. Proceeding No. 23-05013
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
	:	
HCHK TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,	:	
HCHK PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, INC.,	:	
LEXINGTON PROPERTY AND STAFFING, INC.,	:	
HOLY CITY HONG KONG VENTURES, LTD.,	:	
ANTHONY DIBATTISTA, YVETTE WANG,	:	
and BRIAN HOFMEISTER (in his capacity	:	
as assignee),	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	
	X	

**FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES IN RESPONSE TO MOTION TO INTERVENE
BY CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE TO PROPOSED INTERVENORS SHIH HSIN YU, 1332156
B.C. LTD, GWGOPNZ LIMITED AND JAPAN HIMALAYA LEAGUE, INC.**

¹ The Debtors in these chapter 11 cases are Ho Wan Kwok (also known as Guo Wengui, Miles Guo, and Miles Kwok, as well as numerous other aliases) (last four digits of tax identification number: 9595), Genever Holdings LLC (last four digits of tax identification number: 8202) and Genever Holdings Corporation. The mailing address for the Trustee, Genever Holdings LLC, and the Genever Holdings Corporation is Paul Hastings LLP, 200 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10166 c/o Luc A. Despina, as Trustee for the Estate of Ho Wan Kwok (solely for purposes of notices and communications).

Pursuant to Rules 26 and 33 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as made applicable by Rules 7026 and 7033 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, and Local Civil Rule 26 of the Local Rules for the District of Connecticut, as made applicable by Local Bankruptcy Rule 7026-1 of the Local Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure for the District of Connecticut, Luc A. Despins, in his capacity as the chapter 11 trustee (the “Trustee”) for the estate of Ho Wan Kwok (the “Debtor”), individual debtor in the above-captioned jointly administered cases (collectively, the “Chapter 11 Cases”), through his undersigned counsel, hereby requests that Shin Hsin Yu (“Mr. Yu”), 1332156 B.C. LTD (“1332156 B.C.”), GWGOPNZ Limited (“GWGOPNZ”) and Japan Himalaya League, Inc. (“Japan Himalaya”) (collectively, the “Proposed Intervenors”) answer, as detailed below, the following interrogatories in response to their Motion to Intervene in the above-captioned adversary proceeding by delivering such written responses to the Trustee’s counsel, Paul Hastings LLP, Attn: Avi Luft, 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166, not later than July 27, 2023.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. These interrogatories (the “Interrogatories,” and each an “Interrogatory”) shall be answered separately, fully, in writing and under oath, in accordance with and as required by Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

2. Your responses to the following Interrogatories shall be based on all knowledge and information (whether or not hearsay or admissible) in Your possession, custody, or control, from any source, wherever situated, including any of Your present or former affiliates, officers, directors, members, employees, agents, representatives, attorneys, or financial advisors.

3. When the terms “describe,” “state,” or “identify” are used in these Interrogatories, please set forth fully and unambiguously, if necessary using technical terms of art, every fact relevant to the answer called for by the Interrogatory of which you have knowledge.

4. If, in responding to any of the following Interrogatories, you encounter any ambiguity or confusion in construing either an Interrogatory or a Definition or Instruction relevant to an Interrogatory, set forth the matter deemed ambiguous, select a reasonable interpretation that you believe resolves the ambiguity, respond to the Interrogatory using that interpretation, and explain with particularity the construction or interpretation selected by you in responding to the Interrogatory.

5. If the answer to all or part of an Interrogatory is that you lack knowledge of the requested information, set forth such remaining information as is known to you and describe all efforts made by you or by your attorneys, accountants, agents, representatives, or experts, or by any professional employed or retained by you, to obtain the information necessary to answer the interrogatory. If any approximation can reasonably be made in place of unknown information, also set forth your best estimate or approximation, clearly designated as such, in place of unknown information, and describe the basis upon which the estimate or approximation is made.

6. If You object to any Interrogatory set forth herein, state the specific grounds upon which You object in detail and provide all information responsive to the Interrogatory to any portion of the Interrogatory to which there is no objection.

7. A response identifying documents falling within the scope of these Interrogatories shall state that the documents have or will be produced, unless the Interrogatory is objected to, in which event the reasons for objection shall be specifically stated.

8. For all responsive information of which You are aware existed at one time, but no longer exists, or was once, but is no longer, within Your possession, custody, or control, describe

the circumstances under which the information ceased to exist or left Your possession, and identify the Interrogatory or Interrogatories to which the information was responsive.

9. Unless instructed otherwise, each Interrogatory shall be construed independently and not by reference to any other Interrogatory for the purpose of limitation.

10. These Interrogatories shall not be construed as a waiver or abridgment of, and are not intended to waive, any argument, defense, or objection to any discovery request to the Trustee, nor shall they be construed as an admission of any fact.

11. Answers to these Interrogatories are subject to Rule 26 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Rule 7026 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, and if any additional responsive information is received or discovered after initial answers are served, all such further information shall be produced as it is received or discovered.

RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

12. The use of a verb in any tense shall be construed as the use of the verb in all other tenses, as necessary to bring within the scope of each Interrogatory all responses that might otherwise be considered outside its scope.

13. The terms “each” and “any” shall be deemed to include and encompass the words “every” and “all.”

DEFINITIONS

The definitions supplied by D. Conn. L. Civ. R. 26(c) and the rules of construction supplied by D. Conn. L. Civ. R. 26(d), as incorporated by D. Conn. Bankr. L.R. 2004-1(a), shall apply to

the Requests.² In addition, the following terms used in these Requests shall have the following meanings:

14. “You,” “Your,” “Yourself,” and “Proposed Intervenors” mean and refer to the Proposed Intervenors, together with all of their affiliates, divisions, agencies, instrumentalities, departments, offices, officers, directors, agents, managers, attorneys, representatives, employees, professionals, and/or anyone acting for or on their behalf.

15. “1332156 B.C. Ltd.” and “1332156 B.C.” mean and refer to 1332156 B.C. Ltd., together with all of its affiliates, divisions, agencies, instrumentalities, departments, offices, officers, directors, agents, managers, attorneys, representatives, employees, professionals, and/or anyone acting for or on its behalf.

16. “GWGOPNZ Limited” and “GWGOPNZ” mean and refer to GWGOPNZ Limited, together with all of its affiliates, divisions, agencies, instrumentalities, departments, offices, officers, directors, agents, managers, attorneys, representatives, employees, professionals, and/or anyone acting for or on its behalf.

17. “Japan Himalaya League, Inc.” and “Japan Himalaya” mean and refer to Japan Himalaya League, Inc., together with all of its affiliates, divisions, agencies, instrumentalities, departments, offices, officers, directors, agents, managers, attorneys, representatives, employees, professionals, and/or anyone acting for or on its behalf.

18. “Shin Hsin Yu” and “Mr. Yu” mean and refer to Shin Hsin Yu, together with his employees, agents, counsel, advisors, or anyone acting on his behalf.

² Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to such terms in D. Conn. L. Civ. R. 26(c).

19. “Debtor” means Ho Wan Kwok (a/k/a Miles Kwok, Miles Guo, Guo Wengui, Guo Haoyun, 郭文贵, or any other alias), together with his employees, agents, counsel, advisors, or anyone acting on his behalf.

20. “Asset(s)” means any item that can be used to produce positive economic value, including but not limited to any resource with economic value that is owned, controlled or is for the benefit of an entity, that is expected to provide a future benefit, including but not limited to, all real and personal property, intangible property, investments, rights to invest or to future revenue, cash, bank accounts, commodities, securities, claims, total or partial control of an entity, and prospective economic opportunities.

21. “Entity” means any natural Person, corporation, partnership, subsidiary, sole proprietorship, firm, board, joint venture, association, agency, authority, commission or other business entity or juristic Person, as well as any affiliate, agent, parent including but not limited to legal counsel, financial advisors, or any other representative.

22. “Including” means “including, but not limited to” and “including, without limitation.”

23. “Regarding” means concerning, describing, comprising, referring to, related to, supporting, favoring, opposing, bolstering, detracting from, located in, considered in connection with, bearing on, evidencing, indicating, reporting on, recording, alluding to, responding to, connected with, commenting on, in respect of, about, in relation to, discussing, showing, describing, reflecting, analyzing constituting, and being.

24. “Relating to,” “relate(s) to” or “related to,” when referring to any given subject matter, means, without limitation, any document that constitutes, comprises, involves, contains,

embodies, reflects, identifies, states, refers directly or indirectly to, or is in any way relevant to the particular subject matter identified.

25. “Third Party” means a Person or Entity other than Yourself.

26. “Transfer” shall have the meaning given to it by section 101(54) of the Bankruptcy Code.

27. “Hing Chi Ngok” means Hing Chi Ngok (Ngok (a/k/a Hing Chi Ng, Yue Qingzhi, 岳庆芝, “Debtor’s Purported Wife”, or any other alias), together with her employees, agents, counsel, advisors, or anyone acting on her behalf.

28. “Assignors” or “HCHK Entities” (and each an “Assignor” or “HCHK Entity”) means, collectively, HCHK Technologies, Inc., HCHK Property Management, Inc., and Lexington Property and Staffing, Inc., together with their employees, agents, counsel, advisors, or anyone acting on their behalf.

29. “Assignee” or “Brian Hofmeister” means Brian Hofmeister, together with his employees, agents, counsel, advisors, or anyone acting on his behalf.

30. “Anthony DiBattista” means Anthony DiBattista, together with his employees, agents, counsel, advisors, or anyone acting on his behalf.

31. “William Je” means William Je (a/k/a Kin Ming Je) together with his employees, agents, counsel, advisors, or anyone acting on his behalf.

32. “Yvette Wang” means Yvette Wang (a/k/a Yanping Wang, Yan Ping Wang, 王雁平, or any other alias), together with her employees, agents, counsel, advisors, or anyone acting on her behalf.

33. “Mei Guo” (a/k/a Mei Guo, 郭美, “Debtor’s Daughter”, or any other alias) means Mei Guo, together with her employees, agents, counsel, advisors, or anyone acting on her behalf.

34. “Milesen Kwok” (a/k/a “Qiang Guo”, 郭强, “Debtor’s Son”, or any other alias), means Milesen Kwok, together with his employees, agents, counsel, advisors, or anyone acting on his behalf.

35. “Debtor’s Family” means, collectively, the Debtor, the Debtor’s Son, the Debtor’s Daughter, and the Debtor’s Purported Wife, and any other familial relation to the Debtor.

36. “Criminal Indictment” means the Criminal Indictment of Ho Wan Kwok and Kin Ming Je, United States v. Kwok et al., 23 Cr. 118, filed on Mar. 6, 2023 [ECF No. 2]. A copy of the Criminal Indictment is attached as **Exhibit A** hereto.

37. Capitalized terms not defined herein have the meanings ascribed to them in the *Proposed Intervenor Shih Hsin Yu, 1332156 B.C. Ltd, GWGOPNZ Limited and Japan Himalaya League, Inc. Motion to Intervene in Adversary Proceeding* (Adv. Proc. Docket No. 60) (the “Motion”).

INTERROGATORIES

1. Identify all individuals employed by, serving as agents of, or otherwise associated with either the Proposed Intervenor or the HCHK Entities, involved in any purported loan, transfer, gift of any asset or funds, or other transaction, that forms the basis of any of the Proposed Intervenor's alleged claims against the HCHK Entities.

2. To the extent You contend that the transfer of funds to the HCHK Entities that forms the basis for the Proposed Intervenor's claims renders the Proposed Intervenor good faith creditors of the HCHK Entities, describe in detail all factual support for this contention, including, but not limited to, the terms of alleged transfers, the negotiation of their terms, and who directed, ordered and agreed to the transfers.

3. Describe in detail the nature and extent of each Proposed Intervenor's affiliation, association, relationship or connection with each of, the Debtor, Yvette Wang, William Je, and any member of the Debtor's Family.

4. Identify the sources of all funds transferred to the HCHK Entities by the Proposed Intervenor, including, but not limited to, any facts related to how the Proposed Intervenor acquired the funds, the reason such funds were contributed to the Proposed Intervenor, where such funds were kept, including any bank accounts, and whether any of the funds were obtained through any activity referenced in the Criminal Indictment.

5. Describe in detail that nature of any transfer of funds from, or on behalf of, any of the Proposed Intervenor, including any employees, agents or individuals acting on their behalf, or funds that the Proposed Intervenor now claim as a basis for their standing in the Motion to Intervene, to any of the HCHK Entities, including but not limited to, the terms of an such transfer

of funds, the timing of such transfers, whether the funds were a loan, investment, gift or otherwise, and any payments of interest or subsequent transfer of funds, equity or other financial instrument.

6. Describe in detail any relationship, including but not limited to, acting as an agent, employee, director, investor, or under power of attorney, any member, agent, employee, representative, or anyone else that has acted on behalf of any of the Proposed Intervenor had, or continues to have, with any of the HCHK Entities.

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Dated: July 21, 2023
New Haven, Connecticut

By: /s/ Avram E. Luft
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G. Alexander Bongartz (admitted *pro hac vice*)
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Counsel for the Chapter 11 Trustee

EXHIBIT A

Criminal Indictment

ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

HO WAN KWOK,
a/k/a "Miles Guo,"
a/k/a "Miles Kwok,"
a/k/a "Guo Wengui,"
a/k/a "Brother Seven,"
a/k/a "The Principal,"

KIN MING JE,
a/k/a "William Je,"

Defendants.

SEALED INDICTMENT

23 Cr. ____

23 CRIM 118

COUNT ONE

(Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud, Securities Fraud, Bank Fraud, and
Money Laundering)

The Grand Jury charges:

Overview

1. From at least in or about 2018 through at least in or about March 2023, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a "Miles Guo," a/k/a "Miles Kwok," a/k/a "Guo Wengui," a/k/a "Brother Seven," a/k/a "The Principal," and KIN MING JE, a/k/a "William Je," the defendants, and others known and unknown, conspired to defraud thousands of victims of more than approximately \$1 billion, including victims located in the Southern District of New York. KWOK, JE, and their co-conspirators operated through a series of complex fraudulent and fictitious businesses and investment opportunities that connected dozens of interrelated entities, which allowed the defendants and their co-conspirators to solicit, launder, and misappropriate victim funds.

2. HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, and their co-conspirators, took advantage of KWOK’s prolific online presence and hundreds of thousands of online followers to solicit investments in various entities and programs by promising outsized financial returns and other benefits. The entities and programs used in the scheme included those known as GTV, G|CLUBS, G|MUSIC, G|Fashion, and the Himalaya Exchange, among others. In truth and in fact, and as KWOK and JE well knew, the entities were instrumentalities that KWOK and JE created and used to perpetrate their fraud and exploit KWOK’s followers. The scheme allowed KWOK and JE to enrich themselves, their family members, and their co-conspirators, and to fund KWOK’s extravagant lifestyle.

3. As part of the scheme, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, and their co-conspirators, laundered hundreds of millions of dollars of fraud proceeds. To conceal the illegal source of the funds, KWOK and JE transferred, and directed the transfer of, money into and through more than approximately 500 accounts held in the names of at least 80 different entities or individuals. Hundreds of millions of dollars of the fraudulent scheme’s proceeds were transferred, either directly or indirectly, to bank accounts in the United States, Bahamas, and United Arab Emirates (“UAE”), among other places, and held in the name of companies owned or otherwise controlled by JE.

4. HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, used more than approximately \$300 million of the fraudulent scheme’s proceeds for their and their families’ benefit. For example, KWOK used fraudulently-obtained victim money

to purchase, fund, or finance a \$26.5 million purchase of an approximately 50,000-square-foot mansion in New Jersey for KWOK and his family; luxury vehicles, including an approximately \$3.5 million Ferrari for one of KWOK's close family members ("Relative-1"); an approximately \$37 million luxury yacht that was used by KWOK and his family and purchased in the name of one of KWOK's close family members ("Relative-2"); a piano valued at approximately \$140,000; an approximately \$36,000 mattress; and a \$100 million investment in a high-risk hedge fund for the ultimate benefit of Relative-1, among other things. For his part, , among other things, JE transferred at least \$10 million of the fraud proceeds into his and his spouse's personal bank accounts.

5. HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a "Miles Guo," a/k/a "Miles Kwok," a/k/a "Guo Wengui," a/k/a "Brother Seven," a/k/a "The Principal," and KIN MING JE, a/k/a "William Je," the defendants, and their co-conspirators, operated the scheme for years, and continued to do so at least through the date of this Indictment. They did so, among other things, by continually adapting the scheme's means and methods to evade the enforcement of investor-protection, anti-money laundering, and bankruptcy laws in the United States, and by retaliating against individual victims who complained or demanded the return of invested funds.

Relevant Persons and Entities

6. At all relevant times, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a "Miles Guo," a/k/a "Miles Kwok," a/k/a "Guo Wengui," a/k/a "Brother Seven," a/k/a "The Principal," the defendant, was the leader of, and directed, the scheme.

a. KWOK is an exiled Chinese businessman who fled to the United States in or about 2015 and purchased a penthouse apartment at a New York City hotel for approximately \$67.5 million. Starting at least in or about 2017, KWOK, who then purported to be a billionaire,

garnered a substantial online following. KWOK granted numerous media interviews and posted on social media, claiming to advance a movement against the Chinese Communist Party.

b. In or about 2018, KWOK founded two purported nonprofit organizations, namely, the Rule of Law Foundation and the Rule of Law Society. The Rule of Law Society's website lists KWOK as its "founder, a promot[e]r, and a spokesperson." Both organizations feature photographs of KWOK on their websites. KWOK used the nonprofit organizations to amass followers who were aligned with his purported campaign against the Chinese Communist Party and who were also inclined to believe KWOK's statements regarding investment and money-making opportunities. In truth and in fact, and as KWOK well knew, he and others provided false and materially misleading information to promote these "opportunities" and to defraud KWOK's followers and other victims.

7. At all relevant times, KIN MING JE, a/k/a "William Je," the defendant, was a dual citizen of Hong Kong and the United Kingdom who principally resided in the United Kingdom, while traveling to the United States and elsewhere. JE owned and operated numerous companies and investment vehicles central to the scheme and served as its financial architect and key money launderer.

8. At certain times relevant to this Indictment, Saraca Media Group, Inc. ("Saraca") was a corporation based in New York, New York. Relative-1 was its ultimate beneficial owner.

9. At certain times relevant to this Indictment, GTV Media Group, Inc. ("GTV") was a purported news-focused social media platform based in New York, New York. GTV was functionally owned and controlled by HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a "Miles Guo," a/k/a "Miles Kwok," a/k/a "Guo Wengui," a/k/a "Brother Seven," a/k/a "The Principal," the defendant, although KWOK held no formal position or title at GTV. KIN MING JE, a/k/a "William Je," the defendant,

likewise held no formal position or title at GTV, but in fact exercised control over its finances. Saraca was the parent company of GTV.

10. At certain times relevant to this Indictment, G Club Operations, LLC (“G|CLUBS”) was a purported membership organization based in Puerto Rico and in New York, New York. G|CLUBS was functionally owned and controlled by HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” the defendant, although KWOK held no formal position or title at G|CLUBS. KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendant, likewise held no formal position or title at G|CLUBS, but in fact exercised control over its finances.

11. At certain times relevant to this Indictment, the “Himalaya Exchange” was a purported cryptocurrency “ecosystem” that KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendant, founded and operated through various entities he owned, which were based abroad. Entities functionally owned and controlled by HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” the defendant, such as G|CLUBS and G|Fashion, had purported business relationships with the Himalaya Exchange. KWOK promoted the Himalaya Exchange and claimed to be the designer of its purported cryptocurrency, although KWOK held no formal position or title at the Himalaya Exchange.

The Fraud

The GTV Private Placement

12. Between in or about April 2020 and in or about June 2020, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, and others known and

unknown, fraudulently obtained more than \$400 million in victim funds through an illegal private stock offering related to GTV (the “GTV Private Placement”).

a. On or about April 21, 2020, KWOK posted, and caused to be posted, a video on social media announcing the unregistered offering of GTV common stock via a private placement. In that video, KWOK described, in substance and in part, the investment terms for the GTV Private Placement, and directed people to contact him, via a mobile messaging application, with any questions about the GTV Private Placement. The video and GTV Private Placement materials—including the written “Confidential Information Memorandum” (the “PPM”), Subscription Agreement, and Investment Procedure Guidelines—were transmitted to thousands of potential investors, including those in the Southern District of New York, via mobile messaging applications, social media, and text messages.

b. The PPM promoted GTV as the “first ever platform which will combine the power of citizen journalism and social news with state-of-the-art technology, big data, artificial intelligence, block-chain technology and real-time interactive communication.”

c. According to the PPM’s metadata, JE was the “author” of the PPM. The PPM disclosed the terms of the GTV Private Placement and identified KWOK as GTV’s “Sponsor and Adviser.” According to the PPM, among other GTV materials, neither KWOK nor JE held any formal management position with GTV.

d. The PPM also contained the following representations, in substance and in part, among others:

i. The GTV Private Placement was for investors who were “interested in evaluating an opportunity to invest capital into GTV;”

ii. GTV planned to use the proceeds raised from the GTV Private Placement “to expand and strengthen the business;” and

iii. The PPM included a chart itemizing the “contemplated use of proceeds” raised from the GTV Private Placement:

Description	Percentage of Proceeds
Acquisition of companies to strengthen and grow GTV	Approximate 70%
Upgrade of GTV technology and security	Approximate 10%
Marketing	Approximate 8%
Working capital	Approximate 7%
Other	<u>Approximate 5%</u>
Total	100%

e. Between on or about April 20, 2020 and on or about June 2, 2020, approximately \$452 million worth of GTV common stock was purportedly sold to more than 5,500 investors located in the United States, including in the Southern District of New York, and abroad. Investors participated in the GTV Private Placement based, in part, on the belief that their money would be invested into GTV to develop and grow that business, as the PPM promised.

f. The vast majority of the proceeds derived from investors in the GTV Private Placement were not used to develop and grow the GTV business, but instead were deposited directly into bank accounts held in the name of Saraca, GTV’s parent company, which is beneficially owned by Relative-1.

g. The GTV Private Placement was not made pursuant to a registration statement filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Rather, the offering

was purportedly made pursuant to SEC regulations that permit the sale of unregistered securities subject to limitations on the type of investors to whom the securities are offered and the manner in which their investments may be solicited. To evade these limitations, however, KWOK, and others under his control, used at least one intermediary entity to purchase GTV stock on behalf of pools of investors who did not qualify to participate in the GTV Private Placement.

h. In or about early June 2020, and only days after the GTV Private Placement closed, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, and their co-conspirators, misappropriated approximately \$100 million raised from investors in the GTV Private Placement and directed that those funds be placed with a high-risk hedge fund (“Fund-1”) for the benefit of Saraca and its ultimate beneficial owner, Relative-1. This transaction was contrary to the PPM’s representations to prospective GTV investors about how investments in GTV would be used. Indeed, the \$100 million investment into Fund-1 was not made for the benefit of GTV, but rather for the benefit of Saraca. The victims who supplied the \$100 million invested into Fund-1 did not own any shares of Saraca. Ultimately, the investment into Fund-1 lost approximately \$30 million in value.

i. After directing \$100 million of GTV victim funds into Fund-1, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” the defendant, continued to promote GTV using false and misleading representations.

The Farm Loan Program

13. Beginning in or about June 2020—the same month that HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The

Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, and their co-conspirators misappropriated money from the GTV Private Placement for the benefit of Saraca and Relative-1—KWOK, JE, and their co-conspirators fraudulently obtained more than approximately \$150 million in victim funds through the “Himalaya Farm Alliance.” The Himalaya Farm Alliance, which KWOK organized and promoted, was a collective of informal groups (each known as a “Farm”) located in various cities around the world. KWOK, JE, and others working on their behalf and at their direction, obtained these funds by making further misrepresentations to the investors in the GTV Private Placement and fraudulently soliciting further investments, this time in the form of “loans” to a Farm, and promising that such loans would be convertible into GTV common stock at a conversion rate of one share per dollar loaned (the “Farm Loan Program”).

a. Starting in or about June 2020, domestic banks that held accounts used to process the funds raised through the GTV Private Placement began to freeze and close GTV-associated bank accounts because, among other reasons, the accounts had received dozens of large incoming wire transfers, some of which referenced an unregistered stock offering.

b. These bank account closures frustrated the ability of KWOK, JE, and their co-conspirators to collect proceeds from victims seeking to invest in GTV.

c. On or about July 22, 2020, in a video distributed via social media, KWOK promoted the Farm Loan Program. According to KWOK and those working on his behalf, individuals seeking to invest (or reinvest) in GTV could participate in the Farm Loan Program.

d. After launching the Farm Loan Program, KWOK continued to promote GTV and to falsely represent the value of GTV. For example, on or about August 2, 2020, in a video distributed via social media, KWOK falsely stated, in substance and part, “How much is

GTV? . . . a market value of 2 billion US dollars.”¹ In truth and in fact, and as KWOK well knew, GTV’s market value was far less because, among other things, GTV was a new business that generated no revenue.

e. Thousands of victims “loaned” money to the Farms by sending money to bank accounts controlled by the Farms (and not GTV). According to the “Loan Agreements,” which the Farms frequently did not countersign, these funds were to be used for a Farm’s “general working capital purposes.”

f. KWOK and JE misappropriated funds that were raised through the Farm Loan Program. For example:

i. Approximately \$20 million was transferred to Relative-1, approximately \$950,000 of which was used to pay for flight crew services on a private jet;

ii. Approximately \$5 million was transferred to an entity owned by KWOK’s spouse;

iii. Approximately \$2.3 million was used to cover maintenance expenses associated with an approximately 145-foot luxury yacht worth approximately \$37 million, nominally owned by Relative-2 and used by KWOK; and

iv. Approximately \$10 million was transferred to personal bank accounts in the name of JE and/or JE’s spouse.

G|CLUBS

14. While making misrepresentations regarding the Farm Loan Program, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, and others known

¹ All statements attributed herein to KWOK have been translated from Mandarin to English, unless otherwise noted.

and unknown, fraudulently induced KWOK's followers to transfer additional funds to a purported online membership club called G|CLUBS. From at least in or about October 2020 through at least in or about March 2023, KWOK, JE, and others known and unknown, fraudulently obtained more than approximately \$250 million in victim funds through G|CLUBS.

a. Starting at least on or about June 20, 2020, in a video distributed via social media, KWOK promoted and encouraged individuals to purchase what KWOK referred to as a "G Club . . . membership card."

b. Formally launched in or about October 2020, G|CLUBS claimed, on its website, to be "an exclusive, high-end membership program offering a full spectrum of services" and "a gateway to carefully curated world-class products, services and experiences."

c. To join G|CLUBS, a member was required to make a one-time payment to purchase a "membership," in addition to an annual membership fee. The cost of the membership varied based on the membership tier selected by the prospective member: Tier 5 Membership cost \$50,000; Tier 4 Membership cost \$40,000; Tier 3 Membership cost \$30,000; Tier 2 Membership cost \$20,000; and Tier 1 Membership cost \$10,000.

d. On or about July 5, 2021, in a video distributed via social media, KWOK stated, in substance and in part, that there were "25,000 [G|CLUBS] member[s] . . . \$100 million dollars, the cash [in] the bank account. Then we have the 111 million . . . [who] want to join." By contrast, G|CLUBS internal documents reflected approximately 5,900 active members as of in or about August 2021.

e. In truth and in fact, and as KWOK and JE well knew, G|CLUBS provided nothing close to "a full spectrum of services" and "experiences" to its members. Despite collecting hundreds of millions of dollars in purported membership fees, G|CLUBS maintained a relatively

small number of employees and provided its members few to no discernable membership benefits. Indeed, G|CLUBS did not even make good on prizes it offered members for participating in contests. On or about February 14, 2021, G|CLUBS held a webcast and sweepstakes during which members were promised luxury prizes. On at least one occasion, instead of providing a BMW to a member who purportedly won a sweepstakes, G|CLUBS claimed to the member that the member had requested that the value of the BMW be applied toward an upgrade from a Tier 1 G|CLUBS Membership to a Tier 4 G|CLUBS Membership and partially credited toward annual membership fees for the next three years. As of on or about March 8, 2021—months after G|CLUBS launched and began to collect “membership” fees—G|CLUBS did not have a business plan or a board of directors.

f. KWOK and JE also used G|CLUBS as a mechanism to continue fraudulent private placement offerings. KWOK, and others known and unknown, told KWOK’s online followers that their purchase of G|CLUBS memberships would entitle them to stock in KWOK-affiliated entities, such as GTV and G|Fashion.

i. In a conversation regarding G|CLUBS membership funds on or about May 4, 2021, JE stated, in substance and in part, that “first of all, [prospective members] are buying the G|CLUBS membership, but they are expecting they would probably receive some shares, you know, on, on, on the future GTV, I think this is their expectation.”

ii. On or about July 30, 2021, KWOK stated in a video distributed via social media, in substance and in part, “Some of the comrades in arms asked, ‘[w]ill I still get a free stock offer when I buy a G|CLUBS membership?’ 100%. Because I said that I have to promise that anyone who buys G-Club membership before September 17 must be allotted shares, which is

exactly the same. Because we said that anyone can choose whether to use your money to buy G-Club before September 17, G-Club and the stock shares. You'll get both."

g. KWOK, JE, and others known and unknown, asked investors to purchase multiple memberships in G|CLUBS, enabling KWOK and JE to increase the amount of money solicited. In this regard, the G|CLUBS website stated, in substance and in part, that members with multiple memberships would "receive additional benefits" when, in truth and in fact, and as KWOK and JE well knew, multiple memberships did not provide members with additional benefits.

15. All told, investors purchased hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of G|CLUBS memberships. However, most of this money did not fund the business of G|CLUBS. Rather, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a "Miles Guo," a/k/a "Miles Kwok," a/k/a "Guo Wengui," a/k/a "Brother Seven," a/k/a "The Principal," and KIN MING JE, a/k/a "William Je," the defendants, and others known and unknown, misappropriated a substantial portion of the funds victims had paid G|CLUBS for "memberships," using, among other things, a complex web of entities and bank accounts to do so. For example:

a. G|CLUBS funds, which had been funneled through bank accounts in other entities' names, were used to pay personal expenses for KWOK and his family, including luxury purchases of an approximately \$2.6 million yacht and luxury automobiles that together cost more than \$5 million.

b. In or about November 2021, JE directed approximately \$26.5 million of G|CLUBS funds, which had been funneled through bank accounts in other entities' names, toward the purchase of KWOK's 50,000 square foot New Jersey mansion.

c. JE directed the transfer of an additional \$13 million of G|CLUBS membership payments to an escrow account. The funds were subsequently used to pay for extravagant renovations to KWOK's New Jersey mansion, including to a wing for Relative-1 and to a wing for Relative-2, and to purchase various furniture and decorative items including, among other items, Chinese and Persian rugs worth approximately \$978,000, a \$62,000 television, and a \$53,000 fireplace log cradle holder.

d. On or about August 5, 2021, JE directed the transfer of approximately \$1.1 million consisting of G|CLUBS membership payments into a bank account that JE controlled.

e. G|CLUBS used membership fees to purchase luxury automobiles, including a custom-built Bugatti sports car for approximately \$4.4 million. While the car's signed purchase agreement listed G|CLUBS as the customer, the initial specifications documentation for the custom-built car named Relative-1 as the customer. Relative-1 had no official position with G|CLUBS.

The Himalaya Exchange

16. From at least in or about April 2021 through at least in or about March 2023, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a "Miles Guo," a/k/a "Miles Kwok," a/k/a "Guo Wengui," a/k/a "Brother Seven," a/k/a "The Principal," and KIN MING JE, a/k/a "William Je," the defendants, and others known and unknown, fraudulently obtained more than approximately \$262 million in victim funds through the Himalaya Exchange, a purported cryptocurrency "ecosystem" accessible on the internet. The Himalaya Exchange included a purported stablecoin called the Himalaya Dollar ("HDO" or "H Dollar") and a trading coin called Himalaya Coin ("HCN" or "H Coin"). The Himalaya Exchange claimed that the "stablecoin" was a digital asset with a fixed 1-to-\$1 value

backed by reserves, and that the “trading coin” was a cryptocurrency with valuation based on supply and demand. JE was the founder and Chairman of the Himalaya Exchange.

17. In videos distributed via social media, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” the defendant, trumpeted the prospects and valuation of the Himalaya Exchange and both HCN and HDO, which he publicly described as cryptocurrencies. For example, in a video posted on the Internet on or about October 20, 2021, KWOK falsely stated the following, among other things, and in substance and in part:

a. “I am talking about your H Coins, ‘Brother Seven’ [*i.e.*, KWOK] designed it[I]t has the attribute of currency, why? It has 20% gold. Awesome[.] [I]t was born as currency on the first day, so it has value and it is linked to gold . . . clear gold directly. No matter how much it raises, 20% will turn into gold.”

b. “If the H Coin is worthless, [the issuer of H coin] can sell all 20% of the gold, exchange it to you, and become your money. Or take all the value of 20% gold and ask everyone to unify it and make it yours.”

c. “If anyone loses money, I can say that I will compensate 100%. I give you 100%. Whoever loses money, I will bear it.”

d. “I can sell the H Coin in the market in one minute and get it back to my H Dollar, and back to your fiat money unit. . . . [A]nd you can buy anything immediately.”

18. The initial coin offering of HCN and HDO occurred on or about November 1, 2021. HCN began trading at 10 cents and, within approximately two weeks, the Himalaya Exchange website claimed that each HCN purportedly was worth approximately 27 HDO (*i.e.*, \$27), which represented a 26,900% increase in value. That is, approximately two weeks after the initial coin

offering, the Himalaya Exchange website indicated that HCN purportedly had an approximately \$27 billion valuation.

19. At the time of the Himalaya Exchange launch, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” the defendant, marketed HCN to his online followers and others. For example, on or about November 1, 2021—the day of the initial coin offering—KWOK released an official music video for an original song called “HCoin To the Moon” via social media. The phrase “to the moon” is popularly associated with cryptocurrencies and implies a sharp increase in value. The music video depicted KWOK in various luxurious locations and depicted imagery of gold and wealth.

20. At times, including following the Himalaya Exchange launch, KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendant, misleadingly marketed the Himalaya Exchange. For example, in or about June 2022, JE attempted to create the impression that a €3,561,127 purchase of a Ferrari (the “Ferrari”) from a particular auction house was completed with HDO. JE stated, in substance and in part, that he was “extremely pleased that [a] buyer decided to purchase [a] world-class car using HDO.” Contrary to JE’s claim, the Ferrari was not purchased using HDO. In truth and in fact, and as JE well knew, a Himalaya Exchange employee sent the auction house an international bank wire to cover the cost of the Ferrari, while also processing a corresponding “transaction” on the Himalaya Exchange to create the false appearance that the purchase had taken place using HDO. JE’s statement was also misleading in that, among other things, the unidentified “buyer” of the Ferrari was, in fact, Relative-1.

21. Contrary to representations of HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, and others known and unknown, HCN and HDO could not be

traded anywhere other than (purportedly) on the Himalaya Exchange. Moreover, unlike cryptocurrencies, HCN could not be traded for, or converted into, other currencies. HCN purportedly could be traded for only HDO (and only on the Himalaya Exchange), and HDO purportedly only could be converted to or from fiat currency (and only on the Himalaya Exchange).

a. Indeed, the HDO and HCN Whitepapers, available on the Himalaya Exchange website, provided in fine print that, contrary to KWOK's representations, HCN and HDO were not cryptocurrencies. Rather, according to the HCN Whitepaper, the "operation of the Himalaya Exchange and associated applications and infrastructure will be facilitated through the use of 'Credits.'" Those credits (i) could "only be used on the Himalaya Exchange or within the Himalaya Ecosystem," and (ii) did "not carry any right to require their exchange for fiat currency or crypto-assets." Moreover, while Himalaya Exchange members could request to exchange their "HDO" credits for an equivalent payment in U.S. dollars, the HDO Whitepaper stated that the Himalaya Exchange had the "discretion" to deny any such request.

22. In or about April 2022, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a "Miles Guo," a/k/a "Miles Kwok," a/k/a "Guo Wengui," a/k/a "Brother Seven," a/k/a "The Principal," and KIN MING JE, a/k/a "William Je," the defendants, arranged for the transfer of approximately \$37 million in Himalaya Exchange funds from a Himalaya Exchange bank account to a particular escrow account. The \$37 million was structured as a purported "loan" to cover the cost of a luxury yacht that KWOK had previously purchased and used, which yacht was then-owned by an entity held in the name of Relative-2.

Government Seizure of Fraud Proceeds

23. On or about September 20, 2022 and September 21, 2022, U.S. authorities served judicially-authorized seizure warrants on several domestic banks, and subsequently seized

approximately \$335 million of proceeds from bank accounts held in the names of Himalaya Exchange entities and other entities associated with HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants. Following the September 2022 judicially authorized seizures, JE attempted to transfer approximately \$46 million from domestic bank accounts associated with the Himalaya Exchange, which had not yet been seized by the United States, to a bank account in the UAE that JE controlled.

a. Within approximately two days of the first judicially authorized seizures of Himalaya Exchange-related funds, on or about September 22, 2022, JE contacted the management of a domestic bank that held Himalaya Exchange bank accounts. JE sought to implement a wire transfer, which he and a Himalaya Exchange executive claimed to the domestic bank was needed to effectuate a “redemption” from HDO to U.S. dollars for an unnamed “VIP” (*i.e.*, very important client of the Himalaya Exchange).

b. In subsequent communications with the domestic bank, JE revealed that the VIP was, in fact, JE himself. JE provided the domestic bank with documents reflecting two purported HCN sales by JE on or about September 22, 2022—totaling 46 million HDO, which JE was attempting to “convert” into \$46 million. JE twice emphasized to the domestic bank’s management, in substance and in part, that the \$46 million transfer needed to happen “today or it is meaningless.”

24. On or about October 16, 2022, pursuant to a judicially authorized warrant, U.S. authorities seized an additional approximately \$274 million of proceeds from several Himalaya Exchange and G|CLUBS accounts at the domestic bank from which JE requested the \$46 million transfer.

a. As a result of the judicially authorized September and October 2022 seizures, U.S. authorities seized more than approximately \$609 million of fraud proceeds, including approximately \$278 million from bank accounts held in the names of the Himalaya Exchange entities, including accounts that purported to hold its HDO cash reserves.

b. Following the seizures, the Himalaya Exchange website continued to represent that HDO was backed by a “Reserve consisting of USD and cash-equivalent assets” when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

c. Despite the seizure of the Himalaya Exchange’s cash reserves, the purported price of HCN had not suddenly and sharply declined through the date of this Indictment.

STATUTORY ALLEGATIONS

25. From at least in or about 2018 up to and including at least in or about March 2023, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, and others known and unknown, willfully and knowingly combined, conspired, confederated, and agreed together and with each other to commit offenses against the United States, to wit, (1) wire fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343; (2) securities fraud, in violation of Title 15, United States Code, Sections 78j(b) & 78ff, and Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 240.10b-5; (3) bank fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1344; (4) international promotional money laundering, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(a)(2)(A); and (5) international concealment money laundering, in violation of Title 18, United States Code Section 1956(a)(2)(B)(i).

26. It was a part and an object of the conspiracy that HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,”

and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, and others known and unknown, 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, would and 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, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343, to wit, KWOK and JE agreed to obtain victims’ money by causing materially false information and misrepresentations to be transmitted over interstate wires, in connection with the GTV Private Placement, the Farm Loan Program, G|CLUBS, and the Himalaya Exchange.

27. It was further a part and an object of the conspiracy that HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, and others known and unknown, willfully and knowingly, directly and indirectly, by use of a means and instrumentality of interstate commerce and of the mails, and of a facility of a national securities exchange, used and employed, in connection with the purchase and sale of a security registered on a national securities exchange and any security not so registered, a manipulative and deceptive device and contrivance, in violation of Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 240.10b-5, by (a) employing a device, scheme and artifice to defraud; (b) making an untrue statement of material fact and omitting to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statement made, in light of the circumstances under which it was made, not misleading; and (c) engaging in an act, practice and course of business which operated and would operate as a fraud and deceit upon a person, to wit, KWOK and JE agreed to fraudulently induce investors to participate in the GTV Private

Placement, the Farm Loan Program, and G|CLUBS by providing materially false and misleading information and representations in connection with purported shares of GTV common stock and purported companies affiliated with GTV.

28. It was further a part and an object of the conspiracy that HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, and others known and unknown, knowingly would and did execute and attempt to execute a scheme and artifice to defraud a financial institution, as defined in Title 18, United States Code, Section 20, and to obtain moneys, funds, credits, assets, securities, and other property owned by, and under the custody and control of, such a financial institution, by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1344, to wit, KWOK and JE agreed to participate in a scheme to mislead U.S. financial institutions through false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and documents, in connection with the GTV Private Placement, the Farm Loan Program, G|CLUBS, and the Himalaya Exchange, in order to obtain money of, or under the custody and control of, at least one financial institution.

29. It was further a part and an object of the conspiracy that HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, and others known and unknown, would and did transport, transmit, and transfer, and attempt to 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, and to a place in the United States from and through a place outside the United States, with the intent to promote the carrying on specified unlawful activity, to wit, the

offenses alleged in Counts Two through Eight of this Indictment in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(a)(2)(A)(i).

30. It was further a part and an object of the conspiracy that HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, and others known and unknown, would and did transport, transmit, and transfer, and attempted to 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, and to a place in the United States from and through a place outside the United States, knowing that the monetary instrument and funds involved in the transportation, transmission, and transfer represent the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, and knowing that such transportation, transmission, and transfer is designed in whole and in part to conceal and disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, and control of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, to wit, the offenses alleged in Counts Two through Eight of this Indictment, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(a)(2)(B)(i).

Overt Acts

31. In furtherance of the conspiracy and to effect its illegal objects, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, and others known and unknown, committed the following overt acts, among others, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere:

a. On or about April 21, 2020, KWOK posted, and caused to be posted, a video on social media announcing the unregistered offering of GTV stock via the GTV Private Placement.

b. On or about June 5, 2020, a co-conspirator not named herein (“CC-1”), while located in the Southern District of New York, authorized a wire transfer of \$100 million from Saraca to Fund-1.

c. On or about July 22, 2020, in a video distributed via social media, KWOK promoted the Farm Loan Program.

d. On or about August 2, 2020, in a video distributed via social media, KWOK stated, in substance and part, “How much is GTV? . . . a market value of 2 billion US dollars.”

e. On or about May 28, 2021, JE transferred approximately \$13 million from a bank account in the UAE that JE controlled to a bank account held by an entity (owned by Relative-2) at a particular bank in New York, New York.

f. On or about July 30, 2021, in a video distributed via social media, KWOK stated, in substance and in part, “Some of the comrades in arms asked, ‘[w]ill I still get a free stock offer when I buy a G-Clubs membership?’ 100%. Because I said that I have to promise that [to] anyone who buys G-Clubs membership before September 17 [they] must be allotted shares, which is exactly the same. Because we said that anyone can choose whether to use your money to buy G-Clubs before September 17, G-Clubs and the stock shares. You’ll get both.”

g. On or about August 5, 2021, JE directed the transfer of approximately \$1.1 million consisting of funds victims had sent to G|CLUBS in exchange for “memberships” to a bank account that JE controlled.

h. On or about October 20, 2021, in a video distributed via social media, KWOK stated, in substance and in part, that KWOK “designed” HCN, that “[n]o matter how much it raises, 20% will turn into gold,” and that “[i]f anyone loses money” on HCN, “I can say that I will compensate 100%.”

i. On or about September 22, 2022, JE texted a U.S. bank's management, in substance and in part, that a \$46 million transfer to a JE-controlled bank account in the UAE needed to happen "today or it is meaningless."

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.)

COUNT TWO
(Wire Fraud – GTV Private Placement)

The Grand Jury further charges:

32. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 24 of this Indictment are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

33. From at least in or about April 2020 up to and including at least in or about March 2021, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a "Miles Guo," a/k/a "Miles Kwok," a/k/a "Guo Wengui," a/k/a "Brother Seven," a/k/a "The Principal," and KIN MING JE, a/k/a "William Je," the defendants, 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, transmitted and caused 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, KWOK and JE conducted the GTV Private Placement to sell GTV stock and fraudulently obtain money from victims through false statements and misrepresentations, which scheme was furthered through electronic communications and monetary transfers to and from the Southern District of New York and elsewhere.

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

COUNT THREE
(Securities Fraud – GTV Private Placement)

The Grand Jury further charges:

34. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 24 of this Indictment are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

35. From at least in or about April 2020 up to and including at least in or about March 2021, in the Southern District of New York, and elsewhere, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, willfully and knowingly, directly and indirectly, by use of a means and instrumentality of interstate commerce and of the mails, and of a facility of a national securities exchange, used and employed, in connection with the purchase and sale of a security registered on a national securities exchange and any security not so registered, a manipulative and deceptive device and contrivance, in violation of Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 240.10b-5, by (a) employing a device, scheme and artifice to defraud; (b) making an untrue statement of material fact and omitting to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statement made, in light of the circumstances under which it was made, not misleading; and (c) engaging in an act, practice and course of business which operated and would operate as a fraud and deceit upon a person, to wit, KWOK and JE conducted the GTV Private Placement to sell GTV stock and obtain money from victims through false statements and misrepresentations, which scheme was furthered through electronic communications and monetary transfers to and from the Southern District of New York and elsewhere.

(Title 15, United States Code, Sections 78j(b) & 78ff; Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 240.10b-5; and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.)

COUNT FOUR
(Wire Fraud – Farm Loan Program)

The Grand Jury further charges:

36. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 24 of this Indictment are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

37. From at least in or about June 2020 up to and including at least in or about March 2023, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, 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, transmitted and caused 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, KWOK and JE conducted the Farm Loan Program to fraudulently obtain money from victims through false statements and misrepresentations, which scheme was furthered through electronic communications and monetary transfers to and from the Southern District of New York and elsewhere.

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

COUNT FIVE
(Securities Fraud – Farm Loan Program)

The Grand Jury further charges:

38. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 24 of this Indictment are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

39. From at least in or about June 2020 up to and including at least in or about March 2023, in the Southern District of New York, and elsewhere, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, willfully and knowingly, directly and indirectly, by use of a means and instrumentality of interstate commerce and of the mails, and of a facility of a national securities exchange, used and employed, in connection with the purchase and sale of a security registered on a national securities exchange and any security not so registered, a manipulative and deceptive device and contrivance, in violation of Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 240.10b-5, by (a) employing a device, scheme and artifice to defraud; (b) making an untrue statement of material fact and omitting to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statement made, in light of the circumstances under which it was made, not misleading; and (c) engaging in an act, practice and course of business which operated and would operate as a fraud and deceit upon a person, to wit, KWOK and JE conducted the Farm Loan Program to obtain money from victims through false statements and misrepresentations, including regarding, among other things, the value of GTV, which scheme was furthered through electronic communications and monetary transfers to and from the Southern District of New York and elsewhere.

(Title 15, United States Code, Sections 78j(b) & 78ff; Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 240.10b-5; and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.)

COUNT SIX
(Wire Fraud – G|CLUBS)

The Grand Jury further charges:

40. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 24 of this Indictment are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

41. From at least in or about June 2020 up to and including at least in or about March 2023, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, 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, transmitted and caused 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, KWOK and JE promoted and marketed G|CLUBS to fraudulently obtain money from victims through false statements and misrepresentations, which scheme was furthered through electronic communications and monetary transfers to and from the Southern District of New York and elsewhere.

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

COUNT SEVEN
(Securities Fraud – G|CLUBS)

The Grand Jury further charges:

42. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 24 of this Indictment are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

43. From at least in or about June 2020 up to and including at least in or about March 2021, in the Southern District of New York, and elsewhere, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, willfully and knowingly, directly and indirectly, by use of a means and instrumentality of interstate commerce and of the mails, and of a facility of a national securities exchange, used and employed, in connection with the purchase and sale of a

security registered on a national securities exchange and any security not so registered, a manipulative and deceptive device and contrivance, in violation of Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 240.10b-5, by (a) employing a device, scheme and artifice to defraud; (b) making an untrue statement of material fact and omitting to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statement made, in light of the circumstances under which it was made, not misleading; and (c) engaging in an act, practice and course of business which operated and would operate as a fraud and deceit upon a person, to wit, KWOK and JE promoted and marketed G|CLUBS to obtain money from victims through false statements and misrepresentations, including regarding, among other things, the value of GTV, which scheme was furthered through electronic communications and monetary transfers to and from the Southern District of New York and elsewhere.

(Title 15, United States Code, Sections 78j(b) & 78ff; Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 240.10b-5; and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.)

COUNT EIGHT
(Wire Fraud – The Himalaya Exchange)

The Grand Jury further charges:

44. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 24 of this Indictment are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

45. From at least in or about April 2021 up to and including at least in or about March 2023, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, 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, transmitted and caused 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, KWOK and JE operated the Himalaya Exchange to fraudulently obtain money from victims through false statements and misrepresentations, which scheme was furthered through electronic communications and monetary transfers to and from the Southern District of New York and elsewhere.

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

COUNT NINE
(International Promotional Money Laundering)

The Grand Jury further charges:

46. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 24 of this Indictment are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

47. From at least in or about 2018 up to and including at least in or about March 2023, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, did transport, transmit, and transfer, and attempt to 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, and to a place in the United States from and through a place outside the United States, with the intent to promote the carrying on specified unlawful activity, to wit, KWOK and JE directed and made international transfers of funds into, out of, and through the United States, with the intent to promote the fraud offenses in Counts Two through Eight of the Indictment.

(Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1956(a)(2)(A) and 2.)

COUNT TEN
(International Concealment Money Laundering)

The Grand Jury further charges:

48. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 24 of this Indictment are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

49. From at least in or about 2018 up to and including at least in or about March 2023, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, did transport, transmit, and transfer, and attempt to 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, and to a place in the United States from 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, location, source, ownership, and control of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, namely, the fraud offenses alleged in Counts Two through Eight of this Indictment, to wit, KWOK and JE conducted international financial transactions into, and out of, and through the United States involving fraud proceeds, including, among other transactions, transactions involving bank accounts held in the names of entities nominally owned by other individuals and by entities not overtly associated with the defendants, in order to conceal the ownership, control, and/or receipt of the proceeds of the fraud and the illegal nature and source of such proceeds.

(Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1956(a)(2)(B)(i) and 2.)

COUNT ELEVEN
(Unlawful Monetary Transactions)

The Grand Jury further charges:

50. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 24 of this Indictment are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

51. On or about June 5, 2020, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, within the United States, knowingly engaged and attempted to engage in a monetary transaction, as defined in Title 18, United States Code, Section 1957(f)(1), in criminally derived property of a value greater than \$10,000 that was derived from specified unlawful activity, to wit, KWOK and JE made, and directed others to make, a wire transfer of approximately \$100 million derived from the offenses charged in Counts Two and Three to Fund-1.

(Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1957 and 2.)

COUNT TWELVE
(Obstruction of Justice)

The Grand Jury further charges:

52. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 24 of this Indictment are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.

53. From at least on or about September 20, 2022 through the date of the filing of this Indictment, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendant, corruptly obstructed, influenced, and impeded an official proceeding and attempted so to do, to wit, JE attempted to transfer money to the UAE, beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, to impede and interfere with a federal grand jury investigation in the Southern

District of New York of the offenses alleged in Counts One through Eleven of this Indictment, and proceedings before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York concerning the seizure and forfeiture of criminally derived proceeds.

(Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1512(c)(2) and 2.)

FORFEITURE ALLEGATIONS

54. As a result of committing the offenses alleged in Counts One through Eight of this Indictment, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE, a/k/a “William Je,” the defendants, 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 and, and the following specific property:

a. \$64,826.87 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number 5090037713 at Silvergate Bank held in the name of “Hamilton Opportunity Fund SPC,” seized by the Government on or about September 18, 2022;

b. \$75,000,000.00 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number 5090037705 at Silvergate Bank held in the name of “Hamilton Opportunity Fund SPC,” seized by the Government on or about September 18, 2022;

c. \$467,343.00 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number 5090037754 at Silvergate Bank held in the name of “Hamilton Opportunity Fund SPC,” seized by the Government on or about September 18, 2022;

d. \$89,992,861.75 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number 5090042770 at Silvergate Bank held in the name of “Hamilton Opportunity Fund SPC,” seized by the Government on or about September 18, 2022;

e. \$1,683,077.40 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number 5090042762 at Silvergate Bank held in the name of “Hamilton Opportunity Fund SPC,” seized by the Government on or about September 18, 2022;

f. \$85,899,889.20 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number 5090042853 at Silvergate Bank held in the name of “Hamilton Opportunity Funds SPC,” seized by the Government on or about September 18, 2022;

g. \$48,230,709.62 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number 5090030288 at Silvergate Bank held in the name of “Hamilton Investment Management” Ltd., seized by the Government on or about September 18, 2022;

h. \$1,800,000.00 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number 5090037739 at Silvergate Bank held in the name of “Hamilton Opportunity Fund SPC,” seized by the Government on or about September 18, 2022;

i. \$85,899,889.20 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number 5090042853 at Silvergate Bank held in the name of “Hamilton Opportunity Funds SPC,” seized by the Government on or about September 18, 2022;

j. \$4,643,744.70 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number 7801000590 at FV Bank held in the name of “Himalaya International Reserves, Ltd.,” seized by the Government on or about September 20, 2022;

k. \$14,599,257.25 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number 7801000254 at FV Bank held in the name of “Himalaya International Clearing, Ltd.,” seized by the Government on or about September 20, 2022;

l. \$11,538,579.87 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number MBI10103-0000 at Mercantile Bank International held in the name of “G Club International Ltd.,” seized by the Government on or about October 16, 2022;

m. \$9,451,170.54 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number MBI10133-0000 at Mercantile Bank International held in the name of “Himalaya International Clearing Ltd.,” seized by the Government on or about October 16, 2022;

n. \$2,823,642.39 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number MBI10137-0000 at Mercantile Bank International held in the name of “Hamilton Capital Holding Ltd.,” seized by the Government on or about October 16, 2022;

o. \$249,000,115.46 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number MBI10138-0000 at Mercantile Bank International held in the name of “Himalaya International Reserves Ltd.,” seized by the Government on or about October 16, 2022;

p. \$283,965.11 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number MBI10139-0000 at Mercantile Bank International held in the name of “Himalaya International Financial Group Ltd.,” seized by the Government on or about October 16, 2022;

q. \$1,085,623.67 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number MBI10171-0000 at Mercantile Bank International held in the name of “Hamilton Investment Management Ltd.,” seized by the Government on or about October 16, 2022;

r. \$43,782.71 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number MBI10172-0000 at Mercantile Bank International held in the name of “G Fashion International Limited,” seized by the Government on or about October 16, 2022;

s. \$161,809.47 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number MBI10183-0000 at Mercantile Bank International held in the name of “Himalaya Currency Clearing Pty Ltd.,” seized by the Government on or about October 16, 2022;

t. \$2,745,377.75 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number 9878904409 at Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. held in the name of “GETTR USA, Inc.,” seized by the Government on or about September 18, 2022;

u. \$9,899,659.19 in United States currency formerly on deposit in Account Number 157525208185 at US Bank held in the name of “G Fashion,” seized by the Government on or about September 18, 2022;

v. All that lot or parcel of land, together with its buildings, appurtenances, improvements, fixtures, attachments, and easements, located at 675 Ramapo Valley Road, Mahwah, New Jersey 07430, Parcel No. 3300021-03-00001-02 and described as Lot Number: 1.02 Block: 21.03 District: 33 City, Municipality, Township: MAHWAH TWP

w. A Bugatti Chiron Super Sport, bearing Vehicle Identification Number VF9SW3V3XNM795047;

x. A Lamborghini Aventador SVJ Roads, bearing Vehicle Identification Number ZHWUN6ZD2MLA10393;

y. A Rolls Royce Phantom EWB, bearing Vehicle Identification Number SCATT8C08MU206445;

z. A 46m 2014 Feadship superyacht “Lady May” (ex Como), bearing IMO Number 112359, MMSI Number 319059500, and Callsign ZGDQ9;

aa. A Bösendorfer 185VC Porsche #49539 piano with custom bench, purchased for approximately \$140,938.69;

bb. A Railis Design Iceland Contemporary Poseidon Bed with Nightstands, Ebony Veneer, Brass, Velvet, purchased for approximately \$31,413.71;

cc. A Hästens 2000T md mattress, purchased for approximately \$36,590.00;

dd. A Hästens 2000T sf mattress, purchased for approximately \$36,210.00;

ee. A Wembe watch storage box, purchased for approximately \$59,392.91;

ff. A Samsung Q900 Series QN98Q900RBF 98” QLED Smart TV – 8K, purchased for approximately \$62,787.54;

gg. A Louis XV Style French Ormolu-Mounted Mahogany Commode by Joseph Émmanuel Zweiner;

hh. A “K’ang Hsi” extension table in etched and patinated pewter and bronze with hand-painted enamel colors by Philip & Kelvin LaVerne, purchased for approximately \$180,000.00; and

ii. A “Punto ‘83” table in stainless steel with mesh tabletop with adjustable height and adjustable petals by Gabriella Crespi, Italy 1982, purchased for approximately \$180,000.00.

(a) through (ii), collectively, the “Specific Property.”

55. As a result of committing the money laundering offenses alleged in Counts One, Nine, Ten and Eleven of this Indictment, HO WAN KWOK, a/k/a “Miles Guo,” a/k/a “Miles Kwok,” a/k/a “Guo Wengui,” a/k/a “Brother Seven,” a/k/a “The Principal,” and KIN MING JE,

a/k/a "William Je," the defendants, shall forfeit to the United States, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(a)(1), any and all property, real and personal, involved in said offense, or any property traceable to such property, including but not limited to a sum of money in United States currency representing the amount of property involved in said offense and the Specific Property.

Substitute Assets Provision

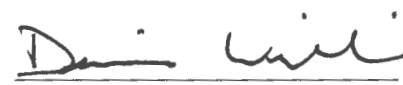
56. If any of the above-described forfeitable property, as a result of any act or omission of the defendants:

- a. cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;
- b. has been transferred or sold to, or deposited with, a third person;
- c. has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the Court;
- d. has been substantially diminished in value; or
- e. has been commingled with other property which cannot be subdivided 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 defendants up to the value of the above forfeitable property.

(Title 18, United States Code, Sections 981 and 982;
Title 21, United States Code, Section 853; and
Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461.)


FOREPERSON
3/6/2023


DAMIAN WILLIAMS
United States Attorney

3/6/23

Indictment filed under seal
Arrest warrant issued
38

USMT Gorenstein
MC2

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on July 21, 2023, I served a copy of the foregoing via electronic email upon the following counsel for the Proposed Intervenors:

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Dated: July 21, 2023
New Haven, Connecticut

By: /s/ Avram E. Luft
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