

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

**CASE NO. 21-CR-60256-PCH**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**

**v.**

**PHILIP LICHTENFELD,**

**Defendant.**

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**FACTUAL PROFFER**

The United States of America (the “United States”) and PHILIP LICHTENFELD (the “defendant”), stipulate and agree that the Information stated herein is true and accurate and a sufficient basis for the defendant’s plea of guilty to conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371, charged in the instant case and the forfeiture of the assets identified in the Information. Had this matter proceeded to trial, the defendant stipulates and agrees that the government would have proven the facts alleged below beyond a reasonable doubt and the forfeiture allegations set forth in the Information by a preponderance of the evidence.

1. Between in or around 2019 and 2020, the Ministerio de Gobierno de Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia (the “Bolivian Ministry of Government”) was the Bolivian ministry responsible for public safety in Bolivia. The Bolivian Ministry of Government was a “department” of the Bolivian government as that term is used in the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”), Title 15, United States Code, Section 78dd-2(h)(2)(A). During the relevant time period, Arturo Carlos Murillo Prijić (“Murillo”) was the Bolivian Minister of Government and Sergio Rodrigo Mendez Mendizabal (“Mendez”) served as the Chief of Staff of the Bolivian Ministry of

Government. Murillo and Mendez were each a “foreign official” as that term is defined in the FCPA, Title 15, United States Code, Section 78dd-2(h)(2)(A).

2. Between in or around 2019 and 2020, the Ministerio de Defensa de Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia (the “Bolivian Ministry of Defense”) was responsible for the defense of Bolivia and its armed forces. The Bolivian Ministry of Defense was a “department” of the Bolivian government as that term is used in the FCPA, Title 15, United States Code, Section 78dd-2(h)(2)(A).

3. Bolivian Official 1 was a citizen of Bolivia and a high-ranking official in the Bolivian Ministry of Defense. Bolivian Official 1 was a “foreign official” as that term is defined in the FCPA, Title 15, United States Code, Section 78dd-2(h)(2)(A).

4. “Intermediary Company” was a Florida company that sold tactical equipment, including to the Bolivian Ministry of Defense. During the relevant time period, Intermediary Company operated out of Tamarac, Florida, in Broward County, in the Southern District of Florida. Intermediary Company was a “domestic concern” as that term is defined in the FCPA, Title 15, United States Code, Section 78dd-2(h)(1). Intermediary Company maintained a U.S.-based bank account at U.S. Bank 1 and ending in 0506 (the “0506 Account”).<sup>1</sup>

5. Bryan Samuel Berkman (“Bryan Berkman”) was a United States citizen who owned Intermediary Company and resided in the Southern District of Florida. Bryan Berkman was a “domestic concern,” an officer, director, employee, and agent of a “domestic concern,” and a stockholder acting on behalf of a “domestic concern,” as those terms are used in the FCPA, Title 15, United States Code, Section 78dd-2(a).

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Bank 1 was headquartered in New York, New York, and insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”).

6. Luis Berkman was a United States citizen who worked closely with Intermediary Company and resided in Georgia. Luis Berkman was a “domestic concern” and an agent of a “domestic concern” as those terms are used in the FCPA, Title 15, United States Code, Section 78dd-2(a).

7. The defendant was a United States citizen and associate of Luis Berkman. The defendant was a “domestic concern” and an agent of a “domestic concern” as those terms are used in the FCPA, Title 15, United States Code, Section 78dd-2(a).

8. Individual 1 was a citizen of Bolivia and an associate of the defendant. Individual 1 maintained a bank account in Miami, Florida, at U.S. Bank 1 and ending in 6222 (the “6222 Account”).

#### OVERVIEW

9. Between in or around October 2019 and in or around at least January 2021, the defendant and others, including, but not limited to, Luis Berkman and Bryan Berkman, knowingly and willfully conspired to use, and did use, the mails and means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including Intermediary Company, U.S. bank accounts, and U.S.-based email and text message communications, to corruptly offer, promise to pay, authorize the payment of, and pay, at least approximately \$720,000 in bribes to Bolivian government officials, including, but not limited to, Murillo, Mendez, and Bolivian Official 1, in order to influence those officials in their official capacities and to secure an improper advantage to assist the defendant, Intermediary Company, and others in obtaining an approximately \$5.6 million contract to supply tear gas to the Bolivian Ministry of Defense (the “Illegal Bribery Scheme”). The defendant knew that this conduct was unlawful.

10. Further, between in or around October 2019 and in or around at least January 2021, the defendant and others, including, but not limited to, Murillo, Mendez, Luis Berkman, and Bryan Berkman, knowingly and voluntarily conspired to knowingly engage in monetary transactions by, through, or to a financial institution, affecting interstate commerce in criminally derived property of a value greater than \$10,000 that was derived from the Illegal Bribery Scheme. The defendant knew that this conduct was unlawful.

11. Specifically, the defendant and his co-conspirators agreed to execute, and in fact executed, the following monetary transactions:

- In or around March 2020 and April 2020, the defendant and his co-conspirators caused approximately \$649,975 in wire transfers to be paid from bank accounts located in the Southern District of Florida and in Singapore, traceable to the criminal proceeds of the Illegal Bribery Scheme, to U.S.-based bank accounts controlled by Luis Berkman;
- On or about April 14, 2020, and April 15, 2020, the defendant and his co-conspirators caused approximately \$700,000 in wire transfers from Intermediary Company's 0506 Account to Individual 1's 6222 Account, in order to fund U.S. currency bribe payments to Murillo and Mendez; and
- On or about April 14, 2020, the defendant and his co-conspirators caused Intermediary Company to transfer approximately \$500,000 from the 0506 Account to a bank account in Bolivia for the benefit of the defendant, which represented his "fee" for participating in the Illegal Bribery Scheme.

As the defendant and his co-conspirators planned, each of these transactions involved criminally derived proceeds of the Illegal Bribery Scheme of a value greater than \$10,000.

THE BRIBERY AND MONEY LAUNDERING SCHEME

12. On or about December 19, 2019, Intermediary Company executed an approximately \$5,649,137 contract with the Bolivian Ministry of Defense to supply tear gas and other non-lethal equipment (the "Tear Gas Contract"). In exchange for the Tear Gas Contract, Luis Berkman and Bryan Berkman agreed to pay bribes to Murillo, Mendez, and other Bolivian government officials using proceeds of the Tear Gas Contract.

13. In or around January 2020, the defendant agreed to engage in the Illegal Bribery Scheme in exchange for \$500,000.

14. Between approximately March 17, 2020, and approximately April 8, 2020, the defendant, Luis Berkman, Bryan Berkman, Murillo, Mendez, and others caused the Central Bank of Bolivia to wire transfer approximately \$5,731,486 from a bank account in Bolivia to Intermediary Company's 0506 Account, as payment under the Tear Gas Contract.

15. On or about March 18, 2020, Intermediary Company wire transferred approximately \$3,357,735 of the proceeds of the Tear Gas Contract from the 0506 Account to a bank account in Brazil to pay the manufacturer of the tear gas and non-lethal equipment that Intermediary Company supplied to Bolivia under the Tear Gas Contract.

16. On or about April 14, 2020, and April 15, 2020, the defendant, Bryan Berkman, and Luis Berkman used a portion of the remaining proceeds of the Tear Gas Contract to wire transfer approximately \$700,000 from Intermediary Company's 0506 Account to Individual 1's 6222 Account. The defendant knew that these transfers were made in order for Murillo and Mendez to receive, in Bolivia, hundreds of thousands of dollars in U.S. currency bribe payments in exchange for having assisted Intermediary Company with obtaining the Tear Gas Contract. The

defendant and his co-conspirators intentionally engaged in these transactions to make it difficult to trace the source of this cash.

17. On or about April 14, 2020, the defendant and his co-conspirators caused Intermediary Company to transfer approximately \$500,000 of the Tear Gas Contract proceeds from the 0506 Account to a bank account in Bolivia for the benefit of the defendant, which represented his “fee” for participating in the Illegal Bribery Scheme.

18. On or about April 15, 2020, Luis Berkman directed the defendant to transfer a \$20,000 bribe to Bolivian Official 1 for having assisted Intermediary Company with obtaining the Tear Gas Contract. That same day, the defendant caused \$20,000 to be wire transferred from a bank account at U.S. Bank 2 ending in 6693 (the “6693 Account”) to a bank account in the name of a close relative of Bolivian Official 1 at U.S. Bank 3 ending in 2933.<sup>2</sup>

19. Between in or around January 2020 and in or around June 2020, the defendant, Luis Berkman, and Bryan Berkman also directed and caused a series of wire transfers using the Tear Gas Contract’s corrupt proceeds to generate approximately \$360,000 in U.S. currency in and around Miami, Florida, for the purpose of paying bribes in connection with the Illegal Bribery Scheme. The defendant and his co-conspirators intentionally engaged in complicated transactions to make it difficult to trace the source of this cash.

20. The defendant regularly communicated via phone, WhatsApp, and email with his co-conspirators about the Illegal Bribery Scheme and the distribution of its proceeds. For example, on or about April 12, 2020, Luis Berkman sent a WhatsApp text message to the defendant stating “500 Ph 300 Ro 600 Ar 400cb 200mi 615 Mi. 15. pp-lc,” which meant that “Ro” (Sergio Rodrigo

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<sup>2</sup> U.S. Bank 2 was headquartered in New York, New York. U.S. Bank 3 was headquartered in San Francisco, California. Both were insured by the FDIC.

Mendez Mendizabal) would receive a \$300,000 bribe and that “Ar” (Arturo Carlos Murillo Prijic) would receive a \$600,000 bribe, divided into \$400,000 to be delivered in Cochabamba, Bolivia (“400cb”), and \$200,000 to be delivered in Miami, Florida (“200mi”).

21. Further, on or about April 13, 2020, the defendant sent a WhatsApp text message to Bryan Berkman stating, “Try to do the 700K in the [U.S. bank] that one is important so that tomorrow they give us cash in Bolivia. Rodri is in cbba waiting.” In this message, “cbba” refers to Cochabamba, Bolivia, and “Rodri” refers to Rodrigo Mendez, who is from Cochabamba.

22. In addition, on or about April 15, 2020, the defendant sent a WhatsApp text message to Luis Berkman containing a screenshot of a WhatsApp message between the defendant and Mendez. The screenshot included a photograph of a hand-written ledger detailing the distribution of the approximately \$700,000 that was wire transferred to Individual 1 for the bribe payments to Murillo and Mendez. The ledger showed the initial \$700,000, deducted \$100,000 for an investment in a real estate project in Bolivia that Mendez had made, deducted a 3% transfer “cost,” and ultimately listed a \$582,000 “delivery” amount with the date “4/15/2020.”

23. On or about April 15, 2020, Mendez went to the house of a relative of the defendant in Bolivia and picked up a bribe payment in U.S. currency traceable to the Illegal Bribery Scheme. Mendez left approximately \$100,000 of the bribe payment at the house of the defendant’s relative, which the defendant invested in a real estate project in Bolivia on behalf of Mendez. Mendez departed the house with approximately \$582,000 in U.S. currency and later delivered a portion of the funds to Murillo.

24. The defendant and his co-conspirators also assisted in transferring approximately \$649,975 in corrupt proceeds from the Tear Gas Contract to Luis Berkman. Specifically:

- On or about March 27, 2020, Bryan Berkman wire transferred approximately \$50,000 from Intermediary Company's 0506 Account to Luis Berkman's bank account at U.S. Bank 3 ending in 8046;
- On or about April 14, 2020, Bryan Berkman wire transferred approximately \$300,000 from Intermediary Company's 0506 Account to the Singapore bank account of a Singapore-based shell company (the "Singapore Bank Account");
- On or about April 17, 2020, approximately \$300,000 was wire transferred from the Singapore Bank Account to Luis Berkman's account at U.S. Bank 3 ending in 8046;
- On or about April 23, 2020, the defendant wire transferred approximately \$145,000 from the 6693 Account to Luis Berkman's account at U.S. Bank 4 ending in 3015;<sup>3</sup> and
- On or about April 24, 2020, approximately \$154,975 was wire transferred from the Singapore Bank Account to Luis Berkman's account at U.S. Bank 4 ending in 3015.

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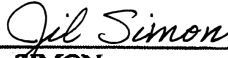
<sup>3</sup> U.S. Bank 4 was headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina, and insured by the FDIC.




25. The preceding statement is a summary, made for the purpose of providing the Court with a factual basis for the defendant's guilty plea to the charge against him. It does not include all the facts known to the defendant or the United States concerning criminal activity in which the defendant and others engaged. The defendant makes this statement knowingly and voluntarily and because he is in fact guilty of the crime charged.

JOSEPH S. BEEMSTERBOER  
ACTING CHIEF, FRAUD SECTION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUAN ANTONIO GONZALEZ  
ACTING UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

  
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JILL SIMON  
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ELI S. RUBIN  
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Date: 9/06/2021

Date: 9/6/2021

Date: 9/6/2021

By:   
\_\_\_\_\_  
FRANK SCHWARTZ  
ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

Date: 9/6/2021

By:   
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PHILIP LICHTENFELD  
DEFENDANT