



U.S. Securities and
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U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Litigation Release No. 26608 / August 11, 2026

Securities and Exchange Commission v. Goliath Ventures, Inc. and Christopher A. Delgado, No. 26-cv-01741 (M.D. Fla. filed Aug. 11, 2026)

SEC Charges Company and its CEO in Alleged \$425 Million Ponzi Scheme

On August 11, 2026, the Securities and Exchange Commission filed charges against Goliath Ventures, Inc. and its founder and CEO, Christopher A. Delgado, for raising at least \$425 million from over 1,300 investors through an alleged multi-year Ponzi scheme. Delgado has agreed to a bifurcated settlement in connection with this civil enforcement action.

According to the SEC's complaint, filed in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida, from at least January 2023 through January 2026, Defendants operated the Ponzi scheme through an unregistered securities offering in which investors would "partner" with Goliath to invest in purported crypto asset liquidity pools managed by Goliath. The complaint alleges that Defendants promised investors monthly profit distributions of 3% to 10% generated from the fees buyers and sellers paid to trade the crypto assets within those liquidity pools, and guaranteed the return of investors' principal. According to the SEC's complaint, however, Defendants did not invest any investor funds or crypto assets into any crypto asset liquidity pool, and Delgado misappropriated at least \$51 million of investor funds for personal use, including the purchase of homes, luxury vehicles, a yacht, and travel. Defendants also allegedly used

money and crypto assets from new and existing investors to pay promised returns to earlier investors in Ponzi-like fashion. All the while, as the complaint alleges, Defendants hired sales agents to recruit additional investors and compensated those agents with commissions drawn from investor funds, while fabricating account balance and investment performance metrics to make it appear that investors were earning profits and that their assets were invested in crypto asset liquidity pools. The complaint further alleges that by November 2025, Goliath could no longer raise new investor money quickly enough to repay existing investors, it halted monthly distributions, and the scheme collapsed.

The SEC's complaint charges Goliath and Delgado with violating Sections 5(a), 5(c), and 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, and Delgado with violating Section 15(a)(1) of the Exchange Act. Delgado consented to the entry of a judgment, subject to court approval, that would permanently enjoin him from violating the charged provisions of the federal securities laws, from participating in the issuance, purchase, offer, or sale of any security except for certain transactions in his personal accounts, and from acting or being associated with a broker or dealer. In addition, Delgado agreed that the Court shall order disgorgement with prejudgment interest and a civil penalty in amounts that shall be determined by the Court upon motion by the SEC. Against Goliath, the SEC seeks injunctions and disgorgement with prejudgment interest.

The SEC's continuing investigation is being conducted by Jordan A. Cortez with the assistance of Crytal Ivory and supervised by Sean M. O'Neill, Fernando Torres, and Stephanie N. Moot of the SEC's Miami Regional Office. The litigation will be led by Alice Sum and Mr. Cortez and supervised by Russell Koonin.

RESOURCES

- **[SEC Complaint](#)**