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Juraima Almeida 18.09.2023

The conviction of Lula, a "montage" of lies, with the help of the CIA

The Supreme Court had annulled the sentences against Lula in 2021, considering that Moro and prosecutors politically persecuted the leftist leader to remove him from political life. The current president was prevented from contesting the 2018 presidential elections because he was disqualified by the conviction later overturned. Moro was Bolsonaro's

justice minister after jailing Lula and is currently an opposition senator.

The Brazilian Supreme Federal Court (STF) concluded that the process that convicted and imprisoned Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva was based on flawed evidence and was in charge of a sheaf, led by former judge Sérgio Moro, responsible for several crimes, including having had the legal collaboration of the US CIA intelligence center.

The Lava Jato case was highlighted through a ruling published on Wednesday, where the STF summarizes the idea of what lawfare means: using judicial means to carry out a political war. The ruling mentions "indications of irregular cooperation between Moro and the CIA," which exposes that there was US aid to harm Lula.



Lava Jato: Deltan confessed that Lula's arrest was a "gift from the CIA" – Diario Hoy In the news

According to Dias Toffoli, in addition to direct dealings with the authorities in the United States and Switzerland, the judges acted without the necessary collaboration of the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Public Security, which resulted in "very serious consequences" for the Brazilian State and for "hundreds of defendants and legal entities in criminal proceedings, processes for administrative improbity, electoral processes and civil processes" in Brazil and abroad.

In April 2018, five months before the elections, Lula, then a presidential candidate, was arrested by order of federal trial judge Moro: a measure "that can be called one of the greatest judicial errors in the history of the country," according to the Supreme Court ruling.

In fact, this "historical error" was "a set-up resulting from a project of power of certain public agents whose objective was the conquest of the State by apparently legal means, but with methods and actions contrary to the law."



Brazil's court annuls Lava Jato evidence and calls Lula's arrest a "historic error." <u>TSF</u> judge Antônio Dias Toffoli said that the imprisonment of the now president was one of the biggest judicial errors in the country's history.

The ruling, signed by Judge Antonio Dias Toffoli, annulled the confessions that were obtained from the collaboration agreement with the Odebrecht company and pointed out that illegal devices of "psychological torture" were used that were aimed, among others, to obtain false evidence against innocent people.

Judge Sergio Moro, with the complicity of former prosecutor Deltan Dallagnol, used methods typical of the "military dictatorship" to obtain award-winning pleas from several

executives of the construction company Odebrecht. He used the so-called <u>Operation Car</u> <u>Wash</u> to finish off Lula, and by elevation with the Workers' Party (PT).

Moro's political allies, including then-deputy Jair Bolsonaro, proposed classifying the PT as a "criminal organization" that should be declared illegal. Due to this illegality all these confessions were declared null and void as well as the consequences to which they gave rise.

Moro exerted pressure, including on the STF, to prevent Lula from regaining his freedom and being prevented from participating in the electoral campaign against Bolsonaro, whom he led by between 15 and 20 points two months before the October 2018 elections. Luls suffered 580 days in prison in an isolated Federal Police cell in Curitiba.



Lula, arriving in Curitiba.

In addition, Moro fed a discourse of extremist features in which a staunch anti-leftism, even antri-progressivism, was combined with the denigration of politics. Judge Toffoli maintained that Moro's hostility and discourse against Lula were "the true egg of the snake of the (future) attacks on democracy and institutions," that is, in the dissemination of a state of ultra-rightist exaltation on which Bolsonarism would later be mounted.

With this ruling, the TSJ marked the death of Lava Jato, and added arguments for those who bid for the dismissal of Senator Moro, after the recent dismissal of former prosecutor Dallagnol.

Moroleaks

The leak known as "Moroleaks" was key for justice to accept a request from Lula's defense to annul the evidence obtained from collaboration agreements with executives of the Odebrecht company, obtained illegally by former <u>judge Sergio Moro</u> and the former prosecutors of the Lava Jato operation.



Deltan Dallagnol and Sergio Moro

The decision of Supreme Judge Dias Toffoli was published in response to a request from Lula's defense, which provided access to the files of "Operation Spoofing", which investigated the hacking of former judge Moro's cell phones. In his 135-page decision, Toffoli published part of the leaked dialogues involving Moro and prosecutor Deltan Dallagnol and acknowledged that they used the anti-corruption allegation to "put a political leader behind bars, with partiality and connivance, falsifying evidence."

The dialogues were the product of a hacker who gave part of them to *The Intercept*, the Brazilian-American portal that published the chats under the label of "Moroleaks". The authenticity of the dialogues was later confirmed by the expertise of the Supreme Court.

"In the end we will have a good day," Moro said in a chat on the Telegram application to Dallagnol, head of the Lava Jato prosecutors, who told him that he was preparing the complaint against Lula about the alleged bribery with an apartment in the resort of Guarujá by the company OAS as compensation for the contracts obtained by the construction company with the state-owned Petrobras.

For that case Lula was convicted in three instances, was imprisoned 510 days and was disqualified from participating in the 2018 elections that were won by Jair Bolsonaro. In other leaked chats, Moro and prosecutors agreed to procedures without informing the defendants' defenses, talked about operating on journalists and defended having committed illegal acts since they were covered by "popular and media support."



Moroleaaks: Moro is not an exemplary impartial judge. The intercetp Brazil

In the recordings, Moro, Dallagnol and other prosecutors revealed illegal contacts with the Swiss prosecutor's office and the US Department of Justice, without complying with due process. In one of the conversations, Livia Tinoco, one of the Lava Jato prosecutors, confessed that Moro, the appeals chamber of Porto Alegre and TV Globo had the dream of seeing Lula imprisoned and described that moment as a "multiple orgasm."

According to the newspaper *Folha de Sao Paulo*, Moro's concern came when the Federal Police attached to the files of an investigation some documents referring to the Odebrecht case without preserving their secrecy, which led to the disclosure of the material by the Brazilian press. "It was a huge blow in the back by the Federal Police. Now I'm going to be exposed," Moro told Dallagnol.

The Supreme Court had annulled the sentences against Lula in 2021, considering that Moro and prosecutors politically persecuted the leftist leader to remove him from political life. The current Brazilian president was prevented from contesting the 2018 presidential elections because he was disqualified by the conviction later overturned. Moro was Bolsonaro's justice minister after jailing Lula and is currently an opposition senator.



Walter Delgatti confessed to hacking Sérgio Moro's cell phones.

On August 21, the federal court sentenced Walter Delgatti and six others to 20 years in prison as part of Operation Spoofing, after trying to sell the illegally obtained information to the media for about \$40,<. Delgatti is the same one who confessed that the far-right Bolsonaro asked him to intervene the electronic voting machines.

In 2019, a series of chats published by The Intercept portal demonstrated the impartiality of Sérgio Moro and prosecutor Deltan Dallagnol. The lawfare was upheld by the highest court.

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