

CASOS LAB-LD



**SPECIAL EDITION -
10 YEARS REDE-LAB**

REDE-LAB



REDE-LAB

DEPARTAMENTO DE
RECUPERAÇÃO DE ATIVOS E
COOPERAÇÃO JURÍDICA
INTERNACIONAL

SECRETARIA NACIONAL DE
JUSTIÇA

MINISTÉRIO DA
JUSTIÇA E
SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA

GOVERNO FEDERAL
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INTRODUCTION

The National Network of Technology Laboratories Against Money Laundering (REDE-LAB) is a permanent Institutional Articulation program of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security of Brazil (MJSP). It aims to establish an environment of cooperation and sharing of technologies, methodologies, and techniques for analyzing large volumes of data and information, as well as to promote the multiplication of knowledge, research, training, and development of the units that make up REDE-LAB to combat Money Laundering in Brazil.

Within the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, REDE-LAB is part of the Department of Asset Recovery and International Legal Cooperation (DRCI) of the National Secretariat of Justice (SENAJUS), departments of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security that are responsible for promoting the deterrence of Money Laundering in Brazil.

REDE-LAB is composed of Technology Laboratories Against Money Laundering (LAB-LD) from 64 (sixty-four) public departments, including the Judicial Police and Public Prosecutors of the 27 federative units, the Federal Police, the Military Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, ensuring that there are at least 2 (two) LAB-LD in each Brazilian federative unit.

The LAB-LD are specialized units in the technological treatment of large volumes of data and information to combat money laundering and related illicit activities, especially those carried out by criminal organizations, and are composed of skilled and experienced technical teams in this field.

The LAB-LD and REDE-LAB effectively contribute to the battle against Money Laundering in Brazil. An example of this is the recognition received from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in the 2023 mutual evaluation report, which addressed the measures adopted by Brazil to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. The FATF leads global actions to combat money laundering, terrorist financing, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and its recommendations are recognized as the most relevant international standard for AML/CFT.

INTRODUCTION

The FATF, an independent intergovernmental organization, is widely recognized as the global authority on setting standards for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Its 40 Recommendations constitute the most relevant set of international guidelines for preventing and combating these practices, and have been incorporated by jurisdictions around the world as a reference for improving their national AML/CFT regimes. The international recognition of REDE-LAB by the FATF reinforces Brazil's commitment to adhering to global standards and intensifying its efforts to prevent and repress these illicit practices.

In summary, the FATF report, which can be accessed via the QR Code beside, highlights the importance of REDE-LAB and LAB-LD in the structure of combating money laundering in the country, playing a fundamental role in various investigations. The technology laboratories that are part of REDE-LAB are equipped with advanced tools that allow detailed analysis of financial transactions, contributing to the identification and combat of complex money laundering schemes.



[Click here to access the
FATF website](#)

According to the report, REDE-LAB's performance has been crucial in improving Brazil's ability to respond to these challenges, enabling effective integration between different government agencies and strengthening supervision and investigation actions. The report highlights the efficiency of the LAB-LD in achieving significant results in national operations, reflecting Brazil's commitment to continuously improve its technical and operational capabilities in combating money laundering.

The cases presented below are examples of the significant results highlighted by the FATF.

Enjoy the reading!

Carlos Renato Xavier de Resende
REDE-LAB Coordinator



Unit:

**LAB-LD Public Prosecutor's
Office of Amazonas.**

Operation:

Clean Waterfall
Cachoeira Limpa



Breve descrição dos fatos:

Organização Criminosa instalada no âmbito da Administração Pública de um município do Amazonas atuava com a finalidade de fraudar licitações e desviar dinheiro por intermédio de pessoas jurídicas ligadas a interpostas pessoas que agiam em benefício do gestor do município.

Os relatórios de análises financeiras produzidos pelo Lab-LD, a partir da medida cautelar de quebra do sigilo bancário deferida pela justiça, revelaram relação financeira suspeita entre as empresas que participaram dos mesmos certames licitatórios e a utilização de conta única pela qual as empresas pagavam as contas umas das outras e todas pagavam as contas pessoais do gestor municipal investigado.

Infrações penais antecedentes:

Fraude ao caráter competitivo do procedimento licitatório, peculato e corrupção.

Principais técnicas de Lavagem de Dinheiro utilizadas:

Uso de diversas empresas para possibilitar a pulverização monetária entre elas; mistura de valores obtidos de forma ilícita; confusão patrimonial entre os envolvidos utilizando bens em nome das empresas e utilizando o caixa da empresa para pagar contas pessoais; constante alteração societária mediante a cessão gratuita de quotas, com troca contínua de pessoas que serviam como “laranjas”.

Estimativas de valores lavados e resultados alcançados:

R\$ 22.053.751,23 (vinte e dois milhões, cinquenta e três mil setecentos e cinquenta e um reais e três centavos). Dentre as medidas pleiteadas e deferidas pelo Poder Judiciário, destacam-se o cumprimento de 13 mandados de busca e apreensão em endereços nas cidades de Presidente Figueiredo, Parintins e Manaus, contando com um contingente de aproximadamente 80 policiais.

Houve a utilização de Cooperação Jurídica Internacional?

Não.

Cooperação e troca de informações com outros órgãos nacionais:

Controladoria-Geral da União e Polícia Federal.



Unit:

**LAB-LD of the Public Prosecutor's Office
of the Federal District and Territories**

Operation:

**'Brasilia Connection
Phase 02'**
"Conexão Brasília - Fase 02"



Brief description of the facts:

The facts involve financial asset laundering arising from the following antecedent crimes: Active and passive corruption, bid-rigging and criminal organisation. The frauds occurred in contracts made by the Federal District's Health Department, through adherence to price registration minutes from the Rio de Janeiro Department that favoured certain companies that were members of the scheme.

The public servants involved forged emergency contracts for orthoses, prostheses and materials worth millions of dollars and in quantities far in excess of hospital needs. The criminal organization was made up of politicians, civil servants and businessmen.

Previous crimes:

Active and passive corruption, bid-rigging and criminal organization.

Main money laundering techniques used:

- Acquisition of movable property in the name of family members of members of the scheme.
- Payments for construction services on properties owned by members of the criminal organization.
- Use of front companies cash withdrawals of less than R\$10,000
- Bank transfers to other companies controlled by members of the scheme with subsequent 113 cash withdrawals in fractions of less than R\$10,000 (a technique known as smurfing);
- Bank transfers to an engineering company in order to pay for work on a building belonging to one of the leaders of the criminal organization;
- Bank transfers to a front company, controlled by members of the scheme, with subsequent financial investments, transfers and withdrawals in favor of various individuals;
- Bank transfers directly to individuals with subsequent withdrawals of less than R\$10,000;
- Bank transfers to a car dealership for the purpose of purchasing a car registered in the family name of a member of the scheme.

Estimated amounts laundered and results achieved:

R\$5,543,742.52 (fifty million, five hundred and forty-three thousand, seven hundred and forty-two reais and fifty cents). The operation involved 12 preventive arrest warrants and 43 search and seizure warrants in the Federal District, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

Was international legal cooperation used?

No.

Cooperation and exchange of information with other bodies?

Cooperation with the "Lava Jato" Task Force in Rio de Janeiro.



Unit:

**LAB-LD of the Civil Police
of the Federal District.**

Operation:

Patrik

Brief description of the facts:

A criminal organization set up a “financial pyramid”, also known as a “Ponzi Scheme”, masking it through an investment company that created a virtual currency called KRIPTACOIN. Criminals promised financial returns of up to 1% per day as a way to capture customers and, through control of the virtual currency KRIPTACOIN, artificially managed to generate the feeling that customers were actually being remunerated through the alleged investment.

It was discovered that the illicit advantage obtained with the financial pyramid was transferred between several accounts linked to several different companies registered in the name of third parties (false names or "strawmen") and, later, the money was reverted to the benefit of the members of the group criminal.

The members of the criminal organization obtained enormous economic advantages, especially the leaders of the organization who converted the victims' money into material goods such as a helicopter, an airplane and several very high-end cars, from the brands Lamborghini, Ferrari, Porsche, among other renowned brands. International. The perpetrators also boasted other high-value material goods and trips as a way of demonstrating the high return on investment and encouraging the adherence of new victims.

Criminal previous offense:

Ideological misrepresentation, use of false documents, crime against the popular economy, embezzlement and criminal organization.

Main money laundering techniques used and achievements:

- Use of false documents for the creation of the company and accounts of people holding several CPFs who received amounts from the scam.

Estimativa de valores lavados e resultados alcançados

Estimativa de cerca de 250 milhões de reais. Por meio da investigação houve o indiciamento de 35 pessoas principalmente pela prática de Crimes contra economia popular, Estelionato e Organização Criminosa, sendo que os principais envolvidos ainda responderam por Falsidade ideológica, Uso de Documento falso e Lavagem de Dinheiro. Dentre as medidas pleiteadas e deferidas pelo Poder Judiciário, destacam-se o cumprimento de 13 Mandados de Prisão Preventiva, 18 Mandados de Busca e Apreensão, o sequestro de vários automóveis e um helicóptero, bem com o bloqueio de valores em várias contas bancárias por meio das quais o dinheiro da organização era movimentado.

Houve a utilização de Cooperação Jurídica Internacional?

Não.

Cooperação e troca de informações com outros órgãos nacionais:

Não.



Unit:

**LAB-LD of the Civil Police
of the Federal District.**

Operation:

Powerful Boss
Poderoso Chefão



Brief Description of Facts:

Members of an armed criminal organization specialized in committing thefts by defrauding bank accounts of victims residing in the Federal District and other States. The financial losses sustained by individuals and legal entities exceed BRL 2.5 million.

The funds acquired through the crime were swiftly transferred to accounts associated with shell companies (established with forged documents), thereafter withdrawn, and subsequently deposited in cash without identification into the accounts of the individuals involved.

Antecedent Penal Offenses:*

Thefts committed by defrauding bank accounts of victims from various States and the Federal District. The financial losses sustained by individuals and legal entities exceed BRL 2,500,000.00 (two million five hundred thousand reais).

Main Money Laundering Techniques Used:

- Establishment and use of shell companies, including stalls at the DF Imported Goods Fair, a construction materials company, and a hookah bar.
- Receipt of unidentified cash deposits into the accounts of those involved.

Estimate of Laundered Amounts and Results Achieved:

BRL 2,500,000.00 (two million five hundred thousand reais). Among the measures sought and granted by the Judiciary, the following stand out: the execution of 23 preventive arrest warrants, 36 search warrants at addresses in the Federal District, Goiás, São Paulo, and Bahia, as well as the seizure of 22 vehicles and the freezing of financial assets that may total BRL 10 million.

Was International Legal Cooperation Utilized?

No.

Cooperation and Information Exchange with Other National Bodies:

No.



Unit:

**LAB-LD of the Civil Police
of the Federal District.**

Operation:

“Loki (Father of lies in Norse mythology)”.
“Loki (Pai da mentira, segundo mitologia nórdica)”

Brief description of the facts:

Managers and employees of a Health Plan Operator took advantage of the positions held and organized themselves with the purpose of diverting money from the company through the practice of crimes such as ideological falsehood, falsification of documents, embezzlement and money laundering.

The investigations proved that directors, accountants and some employees would have illegally embezzled millions of dollars from the bank accounts of the Health Plan for 5 years, transferring large sums to private companies linked to friends and family of the directors themselves, without the existence of formal contracts and issuance of invoices supporting transactions or justifying any services provided and products purchased.

Through the investigations, it was found that the investigated companies used to embezzle money from the Health Plan Operator had amounts transacted in bank accounts incompatible with the billing and/or activity declared as the corporate purpose of these companies. One of these companies investigated was a micro-enterprise destined to provide locksmith services that received almost R\$ 3 million from the Health Plan Operator. Furthermore, it was found that there were financial transactions by the Health Plan Operator favoring some investigated companies that had a fully disconnected from the health area, such as companies with activities focused on the production and sale of sugar cane and agricultural products. The use of false documents was identified to give a licit appearance to the financial transactions carried out.

Estimated amounts laundered and results achieved:

Among the measures claimed and granted by the Judiciary, the judicial blocking of approximately R\$ 70 million in the accounts of the companies and persons involved and the fulfillment of 15 (fifteen) Search Warrants in residences and companies in the Federal District stand out. , Luziânia (GO), Rio Verde (GO), Cáceres (MT), Mirassol D'Oeste (MT) and Porto Velho (RO).

Main money laundering techniques used:

- Use of shell companies linked to relatives of the Health Plan's managers.
- Transfer of the money to companies linked to friends and family of those being investigated.

Probable previous offense:

Misappropriation, misrepresentation, forgery of documents and criminal organization.

Was international legal cooperation used?

No.

Cooperation and Exchange of information with Other national bodies:

National Supplementary Health Agency - ANS.

Unit: LAB-LD of the Civil Police of the Distrito Federal.



Unit:

**LAB-LD of the Civil Police
of the Federal District.**

Operation:

Water Mirror
Espelho D'água

Brief description of the facts:

Employees and service providers of CONSÓRCIO EMPREENDEDOR CORUMBÁ III, responsible for the maintenance of the Lake Corumbá Hydroelectric Power Plant, joined forces with the purpose of committing aggravated theft and money laundering through fraudulent actions and measures in contracting the services of the CONSORTIUM between the years of 2013 to 2015.

The investigations found that the members of the criminal group formed fictitious (front) companies in the name of oranges, gave them fantasy and/or business names similar to the names of true and recognized companies in their sectors of activity, forged, among other documents, quotations of prices and contracts with the purpose of inducing and deceiving the Consortium's decision makers. The fraud carried out by the group caused an estimated loss of BRL 10 million to the Consortium.

It was proved that the main people involved in the organization boasted material goods of expressive values and enjoyed a high standard of living.

Antecedent Penal Offenses:

- Ideological falsehood, qualified theft, and criminal association.

Main Money Laundering Techniques Used:

- Establishment and use of front companies in the name of third parties.
- Forgery of documents for contracting with the Consortium.
- Financial movement of the illicit advantage obtained among various individuals and companies, aiming to conceal the profit that harmed the Consortium's assets.

Estimate of Laundered Values and Results Achieved:

Approximately BRL 10 million. Among the measures sought and granted by the Judiciary, the following stand out: the fulfillment of 6 arrest warrants and 7 search warrants in Guarά/DF, and the municipalities of Campinas/SP, Aparecida de Goiânia/GO, and Luziânia/GO.

Was International Legal Cooperation Utilized?

No.



Unit:

**LAB-LD of the Public Prosecutor's
Office of the State of Goiás**

Operation:

Operation Bankruptcy Mafia
“Operação Máfia das Falências”

Brief description of the facts:

An economic group in financial difficulty, on the eve of and during the judicial reorganization, omitted information and concealed assets in order to defraud and harm its creditors. The economic group used intermediaries and front companies to embezzle, move and retain assets, including stock, as well as using these intermediaries to auction off the Group's assets during the judicial reorganization process.

One of those investigated, who was actively involved in forging documents and promoting the operation of the entire criminal machinery before and during the judicial recovery, offered to enter into a plea bargain with the Public Prosecutor's Office in exchange for identifying the modus operandi of the criminal organization, its various agents and the crimes they committed.

The evidence presented was robust and allowed the Public Prosecutor's Office to enter into the plea bargain agreement with the investigated party, which was ratified by the Judiciary.

The investigative measures undertaken in the case, such as the financial analyses of the investigated parties carried out by LAB-LD, and the plea bargain allowed us to confirm the existence of the criminal organization, identify a significant number of its members and, above all, understand the intricate and complex workings of the scheme to defraud creditors and launder money carried out in the context of the Economic Group's judicial recovery.

The analysis of the removal of the investigated parties' bank secrecy revealed that the exorbitant profits obtained from the crimes perpetrated by the criminal organization in relation to the Economic Group's Judicial Recovery, gradually returned to the accused themselves, sometimes camouflaged as the provision of legal services. In addition, through the purchase of credits from the judicial reorganization, the resources and assets previously diverted from the judicial reorganization, in obvious fraud against creditors, returned to the assets of the defendants themselves in the form of real estate belonging to the Economic group. In this way, in addition to laundering the money from the previous criminal practice, the defendants were able to make an exorbitant profit from the financial operations carried out.

Probable previous offense:

Criminal organization, bankruptcy crimes – Articles 171 and 173 of Law No. 11.101/2005, and ideological falsehood.

Main Money Laundering Techniques Used:

Use of shell companies and non-standardized credit funds – facade FIDC NP (Investment Funds).

Use of physical and legal facade individuals to divert, move, and hold values, including stock.

Use of the aforementioned intermediaries to bid on the group's own assets during the judicial recovery process.

Concealment of the group's assets in the name of third parties.

Estimate of Laundered Values and Results Achieved:

Approximately R\$ 49 million. The following were requested by the Public Prosecutor's Office and authorized by the Judiciary: the removal of the telematics, banking and tax secrecy of 23 defendants; the search warrants of 24 addresses in the cities of Goiânia, São Paulo, Uberlândia, Londrina and Rio de Janeiro; the seizure of movable and immovable assets, including those located in Mato Grosso, in relation to a large part of those then under investigation; and The Public Prosecutor's Office filed charges against 15 defendants for the crimes of criminal organization, bankruptcy crimes, ideological falsehood and money laundering

Was International Legal Cooperation Utilized?

No.

Cooperation and Information Exchange with Other National Bodies:

Public Ministry, Civil Police, Military Police of the States of Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Paraná, Mato Grosso, and Rio Grande do Sul.



Unit:

Civil Police LAB-LD of the State of Goiás

Operation:

‘Deliberate Blindness’ Cegueira Deliberada



Brief description of the facts:

The State Department for Combating Corruption (DECCOR) opened a police investigation to investigate evidence of fraud in a bidding process conducted by Detran-GO for the granting of a public vehicle inspection service for a period of 10 (ten) years, for the total estimated value of R\$582,417,000.00 (five hundred and eighty-two million, four hundred and seventeen thousand reais).

The investigations revealed the actions of a criminal organization, document forgery, and fraud in the bidding process, including: improper criteria for judging proposals; bias in the preparation of the notice; lack of a public hearing; irregularities related to the qualification of the winning company; overpricing; illegal adjustments; and money laundering. It was identified that the scheme was run by a group of companies based outside of Goiás.

Previous criminal offenses:

Bidding fraud;
Ideological falsehood;
Participation in a criminal organization.

Main money laundering techniques used:

Use of “shell companies”;
Use of “fictitious companies” (“ghosts”);
Acquisition of luxury goods;
Interposed persons (“front men”).

Estimated amounts laundered and results achieved:

According to the investigation, approximately R\$110,000,000.00 (one hundred and ten million reais). The investigative measures supported by LAB-LD resulted in the execution of 7 (seven) temporary arrest warrants in Goiás and São Paulo; 55 (fifty-five) search and seizure warrants at addresses in cities in Goiás, the Federal District, São Paulo and Mato Grosso; and the seizure of luxury vehicles (cars and motorcycles), luxury watches, works of art and valuables in cash. The Operation involved 187 police officers and 9 forensic experts. Reinforcements were provided by the Civil Police of São Paulo (with 31 police officers), Mato Grosso do Sul and the Federal District.

Was International Legal Cooperation used?

No.

Cooperation and exchange of information with other national agencies:

Brazilian Federal Revenue Service.



Unit:

**LAB-LD of Prosecutor's office
of the State of Paraíba**

Operation:

“Xeque-Mate”

Brief description os the facts:

Investigation by the Special Action Group on Combating Organized Crime that began with the decline of jurisdiction from the Federal Regional Court of the 5th Region to the Court of Justice of the State of Paraíba, as well as the remittance and sharing of evidence by the Federal Police.

It was identified the structuring of a governance model practiced by corruption in the Executive and Legislative Powers of the Municipality of Cabedelo-PB, which stood out from the literal purchase of political mandates granted, directly, by the people, in processes supposedly regular elections, increasing over the years. The criminal scheme involved public agents, businessmen and individuals, through the action of a criminal organization structured in at least two nuclei: financial and political, without forgetting those members who sometimes do the operational part, with the task of passing on orders and values.

Antecedent Penal Offenses:

Misappropriation of public funds from the municipal treasury. Criminal organization, without prejudice to other illicit practices.

Main Money Laundering Techniques Used:

- Use of third-party companies;
- Use of cash;
- Purchase of real estate;
- Acquisition of vehicles;
- Purchase of movable goods.

Estimate of Laundered Values and Results Achieved:

BRL R\$ 20,000,000.00 (twenty million reais). In the main case, 11 preventive arrest orders, 36 search warrants orders, 15 property seizures and the precautionary removal of 85 public servants were carried out, involving approximately 200 federal police officers and 30 members and employees of the MPPB/GAECO, carried out in João Pessoa-PB, Cabedelo-PB, as well as in Rio Grande do Norte, Parnamirim and Mossoró.

Was International Legal Cooperation Utilized?

No.

Cooperation and Information Exchange with Other National Bodies:

Joint action of the MPPN/GAECO with the Federal Police and the Comptroller General of the Union.



POLÍCIA CIVIL



Unit:

**Civil Police LAB-LD
of the State of Paraíba**

Operation:

Third commandment
Terceiro Mandamento

Brief description of the facts:

The managing partner of a company established in the state of Paraíba went to the Specialized Police Station for Crimes Against the Tax Order to file a complaint after discovering that his company's CNPJ had been used improperly. The owner reported that the people who had used the CNPJ without authorization had contacted the company offering money to acquiesce to the misuse, and had been refused.

With the help of the State Treasury, it emerged that a certain company had been the victim of a criminal organization that used front companies to allow products to enter the state of Paraíba without paying the tax due.

As a result of the fraud perpetrated by the Criminal Organization and the consequent misuse of the CNPJ, the victim company was registered as an active debt in the amount of more than three million reais. Once the fraud had been identified, the Civil Police took precautionary measures to uncover the Criminal Organization scheme.

The Anti-Money Laundering Technology Laboratory (LAB-LD) was called in by the civil police unit investigating the case and found that there were atypical financial transactions made by the businessmen under investigation, corroborating the structured fraud practiced by a Criminal Organization that used front companies to issue invoices, benefiting the real recipients, large businessmen from the Paraíba hinterland who moved the amounts into bank accounts, amounts from the purchase and sale of goods without invoices. Through the analysis of Financial Intelligence Reports and information resulting from the criminal investigation, it was found that the criminal organization was divided into core activities, including management and counterfeiting, which was responsible for enabling the circulation and entry into the state of Paraíba of a large volume of goods from various Brazilian states, whose suppliers actively participated in the criminal scheme.

Antecedent Penal Offenses:

Crime Against the Tax Order, Ideological Falsehood and Criminal Organization.

Main Money Laundering Techniques Used:

Interposed natural and legal persons.

Setting up companies in the name of non-existent people, created by the ORCRIM.

Issuance of fraudulent invoices by front companies and to front companies.

Estimate of Laundered Values and Results Achieved:

R\$881,000,000.00 (eight hundred and eighty-one million reais) in unreliable invoices issued by large supplier companies, which were part of the scheme. The investigative measures resulted in CIRA-PB launching Operation Third Commandment to enforce 39 warrants, 25 of which were search and seizure warrants and 13 arrest warrants in cities in the states of Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte and Mato Grosso do Sul. The execution of the warrants involved the participation of 250 public agents, including civil, military and federal highway police, state tax auditors and members of the public prosecutor's office.

Was International Legal Cooperation Utilized?

No.

Cooperation and Information Exchange with Other National Bodies:

Investigative Phase:

- Civil Police
- State Treasury

Operational Phase:

- Civil Police
 - State Treasury
 - Military Police
 - Federal Highway Police
 - Public Prosecutor's Office.
-



Unit:

**LAB-LD of the Public Prosecutor's
Office of the State of Paraná**

Operation:

Brava Beach
“Praia Brava”



Brief Description of Facts:

The "Praia Brava" operation, conducted by the GAECO/MPPR unit in Londrina/PR with documents shared by the GAECO/MPPR unit in Curitiba/PR, uncovered a group of individuals led by an incarcerated active leader of the criminal organization (ORCRIM) First Command of the Capital (PCC). This group employed various mechanisms to launder assets and funds derived from the faction's illicit activities, as well as other illegal sources.

To launder the money of the PCC faction, the group under investigation used unidentified deposits of amounts in cash, made at ATMs and lottery shops in various locations, including in other states, unidentified withdrawals in cash and transfers of sequenced amounts, always in a dispersed manner.

During the investigation, properties were identified which, although not registered, were in fact owned by the PCC member and his companion, as well as several consortium quotas in the couple's name, all acquired with illicit funds from the criminal organization and drug trafficking. The investigation led to the temporary arrest of the gang member's companion, the main operator of the scheme, as well as search warrants measures (5 locations), breach of banking, tax, telephone and telematic data secrecy and the seizure of real estate, valuables and consortium quotas.

Furthermore, part of the laundering of the obtained values was done through the acquisition of unregistered properties, identified during the search warrants, totaling 20 (twenty) properties managed by the couple and intended for leasing.

Money laundering was also carried out through consortium shares, valued at approximately BRL 20,000.00 (twenty thousand reais), and the income derived from the crimes was used to acquire a Nissan/SENTRA vehicle, seized during the operation's launch.

Antecedent Crimes:

Drug trafficking and criminal organization.

Main Money Laundering Techniques Used:

- Fractional cash deposits into various accounts of third parties/relatives, which were transferred to the faction member's companion in her personal and business accounts.
- Integration of resources through the acquisition of movable and immovable assets, including consortium shares.

Estimate of Laundered Values and Results Achieved:

BRL 2,800,000.00 (two million eight hundred thousand reais). The investigations resulted in the indictment of 4 people for the crimes of being part of a criminal organization and money laundering, and the sequestration measures were maintained with a request for all assets to be forfeited at the end of the process. Finally, it should be noted that in the course of the proceedings, the provisional use of the vehicle seized by the prosecuting agencies involved in the investigation was granted.

Was International Legal Cooperation Utilized?

No.

Cooperation and Information Exchange with Other National Bodies:

Joint action with the Military Police and the Penitentiary Department of the State of Paraná.



Unit:

**LAB-LD of the Public Prosecutor's
Office of Pernambuco**

Operation:

Operation GREED
"Operação GREED"

Brief description of the facts:

The GAECO investigation began due to a criminal report from citizens reporting embezzlement of funds from the Municipal Pension Institute for Public Servants in the state of Pernambuco. The Criminal Organization was made up of individuals linked to the municipal pension institute. Fake pensioners and beneficiaries were included on the municipal payroll. In addition, some individuals received exorbitant amounts (some about ten times more than the real value of the pension or benefit).

There was an investigation and search and seizure of documents. After breaking banking secrecy and analysis, Lab-LD was able to measure all the overcharged pension amounts and concluded that the embezzlement was approximately R\$2,000,000.00 (two million reais). The entire path of the money was identified, from when it left the city hall to the real beneficiaries.

With the bank data analyzed, GAECO carried out a new operation with arrests, seizures, asset freezing and search and seizure in the cities of Recife, Abreu e Lima, Paulista, Vitória de Santo Antão, and other states (Paraíba and Santa Catarina).

Previous Criminal Offense:

Embezzlement, embezzlement, appropriation and criminal organization.

Money laundering techniques:

A front company was used to move the embezzled money.

Inclusion of suspects as employees of the front company, in order to receive funds from it.

Acquisition of transport vehicles in another state of the federation with the intention of equipping the company.

Acquisition of rural land.

Estimate of amounts laundered and results achieved

Approximately R\$ 1,500,000.00 (one million and five hundred thousand reais). The investigations resulted in the arrests of those involved, seizures, asset freezes and search and seizure operations in the cities of Recife, Abreu e Lima, Paulista, Vitória de Santo Antão, and other states (Paraíba and Santa Catarina). Assets of vehicles used for transportation operations were frozen, and bank accounts were frozen.

Was there any use of international legal cooperation?

No.

Cooperation and exchange of information with other national agencies?

Cooperation with the Pernambuco State Treasury - SEFAZ/PE, the Federal Revenue Service, the Public Prosecutor's Office of Paraíba and the Public Prosecutor's Office of Santa Catarina.



Unit:

Civil Police LAB-LD of the State of Pernambuco

Operation:

Geography of Crime Geografia do Crime

Brief Description of Facts:

A group from a municipality in the far north of the metropolitan region of Recife, involved in the drug trafficking, was transferring large sums of money to various companies in other states of Brazil, including border areas.

The criminal organization sent the values from drug trafficking to purchase drugs produced outside Brazil, in border regions. The drugs went through an intermediary stage in Minas Gerais and then to the drug production regions in Mato Grosso and Roraima, on the border with Bolivia. In these places, the money was converted into gold as part of the capital laundering process and returned in the form of drugs to supply the cities of Pernambuco. This was orchestrated mainly by two inmates from Pernambuco.

The largest amounts were transacted by shell companies in the southeast region with individuals and legal entities from various Brazilian municipalities. There were also mixed companies that operated in activities such as the trade of fruits and vegetables, extraction of minerals like gold, jewelry, cargo transportation, river transportation, and currency exchange activities, some of which were located in border regions.

The criminal organization had infiltrated all five regions of the country, using various money laundering mechanisms to reintegrate illicit funds into the financial market and to finance previous criminal offenses, increasingly profiting the organization.

Antecedent Penal Offenses:

Drug trafficking and criminal organization.

Main Money Laundering Techniques Used:

- Cash transactions,
- Use of intermediaries, both individuals and legal entities with shell companies;
- Use of value fractioning, blending, and pass-through accounts.

Estimate of Laundered Values and Results Achieved:

BRL 514 million. Criminal prosecution initiated. The investigations resulted in 27 search warrants and 17 vehicle kidnapping in the states of Pernambuco, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Roraima, Rondônia, Piauí and Alagoas. Criminal charges have been filed.

Was International Legal Cooperation Utilized?

No.

Cooperation and Information Exchange with Other National Bodies:

With the civil police of Roraima, Rondônia, Piauí, Alagoas, Minas Gerais, and Mato Grosso.



Unit:

**Civil Police LAB-LD
of the State of Piauí.**

Operation:

“Dom Casmurro”



Brief Description of Facts:

An inquiry was initiated to investigate a bidding process that resulted in the hiring of a company responsible for organizing a local public contest. This led to the unveiling of a criminal organization dedicated to defrauding public contests in the states of Piauí and Maranhão.

It has been proven that the calls for tenders were 'designed' by the Bidding Commissions so that one of the two legal entities under investigation would be the winner. It was found that both companies organizing public tenders were managed by the same people, who benefited from contact with political agents in order to facilitate their hiring.

The investigation, as well as technical reports issued by LAB-LAD, highlighted the division of tasks among members of the criminal organization to maintain the active structure and functioning of the investigated companies, as well as the allocation of values resulting from the crimes under investigation.

The investigations revealed that the two investigated legal entities were fronted by strawmen, although they had been managed by the same physical persons for many years. The main bank accounts through which the proceeds of the criminal activity were transacted were held in the accounts of the grandmother and nephews of the main suspects.

Antecedent Penal Offenses:

Bid rigging and criminal organization.

Main Money Laundering Techniques Used:

Use of intermediaries, both individuals and legal entities, and pass-through accounts.

Estimate of Laundered Values and Results Achieved:

BRL 28,407,359.37 (twenty-eight million, four hundred seven thousand, three hundred fifty-nine reais and thirty-seven cents). The investigation resulted in 12 search warrants and 9 arrest warrants.

Cooperation and Information Exchange with Other National Bodies:

State Prosecutor's Office of Piauí and the Court of Accounts of the State of Piauí.



Unit:

**Civil Police LAB-LD
of the State of Piauí.**

Operation:

‘Operation Inventory’
Operação Inventário

Brief description of the acts:

A magistrate called the civil police after receiving information from the lawyer for the family of a deceased citizen in the State of Paraná. From there, a criminal organization specialized in inventory fraud was revealed, with the aim of illicitly obtaining the assets of deceased people.

Before the Single Court in the District of Demerval Lobão/PI, false documents were used to enter the inventory process, where those involved were able to obtain court permits to withdraw amounts from the deceased's account. With the deepening of the investigations, it was found that the criminal association filed at least three labor claims in the district of Barra do Corda/MA, with the objective of harming the estate of the same deceased, and that the criminal group acted in other cases, in other regions, with different victims.

The organization's division of tasks included lawyers who filed actions based on information from a leader, who had inside information. The leader of the criminal organization, arrested in Ribeirão Preto/SP, presented himself as a businessman in the city of Teresina/PI and had the de facto ownership of two legal entities (one in Teresina and one in São Paulo), both of which were securitized in third party names. The values arising from the work of the lawyers involved in the fraudulent processes were often destined for the accounts of the leader's wife and stepson, and laundered through the purchase of luxury cars, real estate, and investment in legal entities.

Antecedent Penal Offenses:

Swindling and criminal organization.

Main Money Laundering Techniques Used:

Use of intermediaries, both individuals and legal entities, pass-through accounts, and blending.

Results Achieved:

Eleven (11) arrest warrants were executed in the states of Piauí, São Paulo, Paraná, and Paraíba, eight (8) search warrants, and judicial asset and value freezes resulting from the crimes were carried out. Approximately 60 civil police officers were mobilized.

Was International Legal Cooperation Utilized?

No.

Cooperation and Information Exchange with Other National Bodies:

No.



Unit:

**Civil Police LAB-LD
of the State of Piauí.**

Operation:

X Operation
Operação X

Brief Description of Facts:

Following an anonymous tip, it was discovered that the main suspect – a beneficiary of social assistance due to being quadriplegic and previously residing in a mud-wall house – had an increase in wealth inconsistent with his family income. Preliminary inquiry checks revealed that the suspect had moved his family to a significantly better house in the same neighborhood, where he was allegedly committing fraud and using his relatives' data to conceal assets acquired through crime.

Field information indicated that the perpetrator was conducting virtual scams, having collected enough money in the past year to purchase a farm, a Toyota Corolla, and a pizza restaurant registered in one of his brother's names. Reports suggest that the suspect used bank accounts owned by another brother and his mother to move the proceeds of the crime. As the investigation deepened, authorization was granted to lift the fiscal, banking, and thematic data secrecy of those involved. Ultimately, it was evidenced that the target had enlisted many family members to act as "strawmen" and assist in concealing the proceeds of the crime; the division of tasks among the criminal organization's members was well-defined, with the leader centralizing the execution of the financial scams and the relatives participating by providing bank accounts, holding legal entities, and conducting other activities to conceal the destination of the values derived from the crimes under investigation.

Searches were conducted at at least four (4) addresses in Teresina/PI, along with the execution of three (3) temporary arrest warrants, mobilizing a force of sixteen (16) civil police officers. During the operation, a total of over 50,000 reais in cash (divided among the search locations), electronics, and cell phones were seized.

Analysis of the material seized indicated the existence of a safe, buried under the bed of the main suspect. After a new search warrant was issued and further investigations were carried out, it was discovered that part of the valuables that had previously been in the safe were in the possession of a couple of the suspect's uncles, against whom a police report was drawn up for the crime of royal favoritism (art. 349 of the Criminal Code). In the course of the latter procedure, the following was actually seized the amount of R\$ 179,450.00 in cash, with one of the accused admitting in testimony that this was not the full amount that had been in the safe, as he himself had allocated the amount of R\$ 75,000 for the payment of two lawyers who would represent the family in the lawsuit.

Antecedent Penal Offenses:

Swindling, criminal association, and aiding and abetting.

Main Money Laundering Techniques Used:

Use of cash, intermediaries both individuals and legal entities, pass-through accounts, and blending.

Estimate of Laundered Values and Results Achieved:

BRL 1,917,614.34 (one million, nine hundred seventeen thousand, six hundred fourteen reais and thirty-four cents) were effectively identified. However, it is estimated that the laundered amounts within the investigated period exceed BRL 2.5 million.

Cooperation with Other National Bodies:

Information exchange by the Civil Police of Pará and Rio Grande do Sul.



Unit:

**LAB-LD of the Public Prosecutor's
Office of Rio de Janeiro.**

Operation:

Hyena Operation
“Operação Hiena”

Brief Description of Facts:

The GAECO initiated a procedure to investigate crimes of criminal organization, concussion, extortion, and extortion through kidnapping committed by a Police Delegate and other civil police officers, to the detriment of various companies and individuals engaged in economic activities in different locations in the State of Rio de Janeiro.

The report prepared by LAB MPRJ also aimed to instruct a criminal investigative procedure to investigate the crime of money laundering.

Based on a plea bargain, the scheme operated as follows: a complaint form with information about a possible environmental crime committed by a company was created and presented to the team leader and confidant of the Delegate, who assessed whether the company was already on the list of those paying bribes; if not, he authorized a visit to the company's location under the guise of verifying an anonymous complaint, whereupon extortion was practiced.

Under the orders of the Delegate, a civil police officer was responsible for the operational administration of the bribe collection carried out directly by his accomplices, members of the investigation teams. Based on expert reports that indicated non-existent environmental crimes, the victims were then threatened with arrest or the initiation of an investigation.

On some occasions, the money was collected by the involved police officers all at once, which they called a "hit," and occurred when a company's employees were threatened with arrest, or actually arrested, yielding to the pressure to pay.

In other cases, victims were kidnapped or held hostage for more than eight hours while the ransom price was negotiated. Often, company owners were threatened with firearms to yield to the extortion.

In the case of the "hit," the percentage collected for the organization's leaders was 40%, with the remaining 60% divided among the agents participating in the operations. Some extortions reached up to R\$ 300,000.

According to the financial investigation, the Delegate incurred expenses for 03 apartments:

- The first was purchased by the Delegate for the residence of his 02 children from the first marriage;
- The second was rented for the residence of his second wife and daughter;
- The third was acquired in the name of a strawman – a friend of the Delegate.

He used fraudulent means to conceal the ownership of the third apartment: at the time of the deed's execution, the sellers were asked to register the purchase in the name of his soccer friend, however, during the search warrants at the Delegate's house, a document was found registered in a notary office granting him the power to sell the respective property. A copy of a fictitious rental contract was also found, in which the soccer friend appeared as the landlord and the team leader of the Delegate as the guarantor.

Regarding the civil police officers, based on banking and tax analyses, acquisitions of automobiles, financial investments, and purchases of apart-hotels (real estate investment) in Macaé/RJ were identified.

Antecedent Penal Offenses:

Criminal organization, concussion, extortion, and extortion through kidnapping.

Main Money Laundering Techniques Used:

- Use of cash resources (for personal account expenses)
- Purchase of real estate in the name of a third party (residential apartment valued at R\$ 1,150,000.00)
- Purchase of movable property in the name of a third party (Kia Sportage automobile valued at R\$ 67,000.00).

Estimate of Laundered Values and Results Achieved:

R\$ 1,217,000.00 (one million two hundred seventeen thousand reais). Plea bargain, search warrants Criminal action initiated.

Was International Legal Cooperation Utilized?

No.

Cooperation and Information Exchange with Other National Bodies:

No.



Unit:

**LAB-LD of the Public Prosecutor's
Office of Rio de Janeiro.**

Operation:

S/N

Brief Description of Facts:

This is a precautionary measure for the removal of banking and tax confidentiality proposed by the Criminal Origin Assignment Advisory - AAOCRIM, to investigate crimes committed by a Parliamentarian and his advisors and employees of ALERJ, linked to his office.

The investigation was based, for the focus of the financial analysis, on the cross-referencing of information gathered from bank statements sent by SIMBA, cash tapes provided by the Bank, tax documents (DIRPFs, integrated dossiers, and state tax invoices) sent by the Federal and State Revenue Services, responses to official letters sent by email by AAOCRIM, as well as results obtained from data collection from closed and open sources.

Thus, after analyzing such documents, LAB MPRJ found that a significant part of the remuneration earned by the servers/advisors was destined not only for personal account payments of the parliamentarians but also for the acquisition of real estate (4 commercial rooms and 6 apartments and movable 9 vehicles and refrigerator).

Antecedent Crimes:

Embezzlement, criminal organization, and formation of a gang.

Main Money Laundering Techniques Used:

- Use of cash resources;
- Use of a third-party account that had a trust relationship with the political agent for personal account payments of the deputy and the purchase of real estate and movable property.

Estimate of Laundered Values and Results Achieved:

R\$ 900,000.00 (nine hundred thousand reais).

Was International Legal Cooperation Utilized?

No.

Cooperation and Information Exchange with Other National Bodies:

No.



Unit:

**LAB-LD of the Public Prosecutor's
Office of the State of Santa Catarina**

Operation:

“Et Pater Filium”

Brief Description of Facts:

The operation investigates a potential criminal organization aimed at committing crimes of bid rigging and corruption in the North Plateau of Santa Catarina. The Latin expression - Et pater filium - refers to the association for the commission of corrupt acts by two pairs of father and son, businessmen on one side, and public officials on the other. The investigation, coordinated by the General Sub-Attorney for Legal Affairs, was developed by the Special Anti-Corruption Group of the Public Ministry (GEAC) and the Criminal Investigation Division of Canoinhas (DIC) with the assistance of the Special Action Group to Combat Organized Crime (GAECO) and demonstrated the existence of a close connection between businessmen and public officials to direct public contracts, mostly in the civil construction sector, to partner companies in exchange for the payment of illicit advantages to public agents (bribes), causing billion-dollar damages to public entities (until the current phase of the operation, it is estimated that more than half a billion reais have been laundered and other related illicit activities). In the first phase of the operation (now in its seventh phase), 20 search warrants were executed, granted by the Court of Justice of Santa Catarina (TJSC) in 3 municipalities.

In the execution of the diligences, 55 police officers, both civil and military, members of GAECO and the Civil Police Station of Canoinhas were employed. The second phase of the operation resulted in the arrest and subsequent conviction of a mayor, who committed embezzlement crimes 134 times and money laundering 22 times, in addition to bid rigging. In the same sentence, his son was sentenced to more than 30 years in prison for participating in some of the crimes. Both must also pay compensation of R\$ 5.7 million for collective moral damages in favor of the Municipality. In the third phase of the operation "Et pater filium," 5 preventive arrest warrants and 8 search warrants were executed, in addition to the suspension of the economic activities of a company, all requested by the General Sub-Attorney for Legal Affairs of the MPSC and issued by the Court of Justice of the State of Santa Catarina, due to the jurisdiction by prerogative of function of the main investigated. The diligences involved the participation of 25 police officers, both military and civil, members of the Special Group to Combat Organized Crime (GAECO) and the Criminal Investigation Division (DIC) of the Civil Police in Canoinhas, and were carried out in the cities of Major Vieira and Monte Castelo, both in the North Plateau of Santa Catarina. In the fourth phase, 4 preventive arrest warrants and 23 search warrants were executed, all requested by the General Sub-Attorney for Legal Affairs of the MPSC and issued by the Court of Justice of the State of Santa Catarina, also due to the jurisdiction by prerogative of function of the main investigated of this new stage. The main crimes reported in the fourth phase were against public administration, such as corruption, bid rigging, and embezzlement (diversion of public values or public goods).

This phase of the operation was an extension of the investigations that culminated in the arrest, on August 13, 2020, of three investigated individuals, who remain in custody due to those facts. In the fifth phase of the operation, 1 preventive arrest warrant and 3 search warrants were executed. In the sixth phase, 3 preventive arrest warrants and 6 search warrants were executed. The complaint against the investigated was presented by the Prosecutors who make up the Task Force created by the PGJ to follow the operation.

recently, in the seventh phase, two former mayors became defendants in the criminal actions of this phase. The complaints point to the existence of criminal organizations that aimed to rig bids and divert public money. One of them refers to the contracting of school transportation and the other deals with the contracting of services of trucks and heavy machinery for the municipality. The mode of operation of both organizations had common characteristics: the bidding processes had frustrated competition in order to benefit legal entities managed by businessmen who were part of the criminal group. After the contract was signed with the public entity, the service provision was incomplete and precarious, increasing the gains of the businessmen, who divided their spurious profits with the public agents, through various cash deliveries, always personal and in cash. According to the complaints, all those involved had defined roles in the criminal organizations. In the action related to the alleged frauds in the contracting of school transportation, four people are defendants and remain in preventive detention, the former mayor and former vice-mayor, and two businessmen. In addition to them, public servants and businessmen are defendants in the action, who are at liberty. In the action related to the contracting of truck and heavy machinery services by the Municipality, the defendants are in custody, the former mayor, the former Secretary of Public Works, and two other businessmen. In this action, the former mayor of another municipality, who is already a defendant in two other criminal actions resulting from previous phases of the Operation Et Pater Filium, as well as public servants and businessmen, are also defendants. As already informed above, the actions were initially filed by the General Sub-Attorney for Legal Affairs of the MPSC, in view of the privileged forum of the then municipal mayors. Subsequently, as those involved left public office, the actions were sent to the Court where the alleged criminal facts occurred. Both complaints have already been accepted by the Criminal Court.

The 7th phase of the Operation Et Pater Filium was launched in March of this year by the Public Ministry of Santa Catarina (MPSC), through the General Sub-Attorney for Legal Affairs, the Special Anti-Corruption Group (GEAC), and the Special Action Group to Combat Organized Crime (GAECO). At the time, 14 arrest warrants were executed, eight preventive and six temporaries, in addition to 47 search warrants executed in five municipalities, all granted by the Court of Justice of Santa Catarina due to the jurisdiction by prerogative of function of one of the investigated. The last reported diligence occurred on August 20, 2022, with 5 preventive arrests of five more involved, in addition to the authorization to collect 92 cars, 10 trucks, 5 motorcycles, and 5 heavy machines, as well as the eviction of 4 residences - which the Public Ministry requested to be used for social projects of the Municipality of Canoinhas -, including the deposit in a judicial account of the rents referring to 3 commercial properties and one rural. In the diligence, 51 cars, 6 trucks, and 3 machines were seized. The eviction of the residences was later suspended by a preliminary injunction.

Previous Criminal Offenses:

Active and passive corruption, embezzlement, bid rigging, criminal organization, and obstruction of investigations.

Main Money Laundering Techniques Used:

- Use of credit cards by proxy individuals;
- Use of shell companies;
- Acquisition of movable and immovable assets in the name of third parties;
- Simulation of bank loans;
- Movement of values through a vehicle dealership;
- Moneylenders.

Estimate of Laundered Values and Results Achieved:

Currently, the estimate exceeds half a billion reais (approximately BRL 551,525,079.51).

Results obtained:

Several criminal actions have already been initiated, some of which have already been concluded, with convictions and imprisonment at first instance

Was International Legal Cooperation Used?

No.

Cooperation and Exchange of Information with Other National Bodies?

Yes, in addition to the Public Prosecutors and employees of the MPSC, the operation involved joint participation by police officers, members of GAECO and GEAC (MPSC), other public security forces, members of GAECO from Paraná, members of the General Institute of Expertise (IGP), and employees of the Secretariat of Prison Administration. The collaboration with the RFB was through the provision of data obtained from the breaches of confidentiality.



POLÍCIA CIVIL DE SANTA CATARINA

INVESTIGAÇÃO QUE GERA RESULTADO



Unit:

**LAB-LD of the Civil Police
of the State of Santa Catarina**

Operation:

“Disruptive”
“Disruptiva”

Brief description of the facts:

Due to several criminal proceedings for tax evasion (ICMS) against a notoriously insolvent economic group, it emerged that there could be a criminal organisation orchestrated to default on tax obligations and hide assets through corporate manoeuvres.

Previous criminal offences:

Tax evasion and Criminal Organisation.

Main Money Laundering techniques used:

Use of companies to shield assets;

Transfer of ‘non-debtor’ companies in the economic group to family members and third parties;

Simulation of legal proceedings to award property; and

Use of intermediaries and offshore companies.

Estimated amounts laundered and results achieved:

More than R\$50 million reais in ‘armoured’ real estate.

Was international legal co-operation used?

Yes, Egmont Group, information in the British Virgin Islands.

Co-operation and exchange of information with other national bodies:

State Treasury and PGFN.



Unit:

**LAB-LD of the Civil Police
of the State of São Paulo.**

Operation:

X Ray
Raio X

Brief description of the facts:

A criminal group specialized in embezzling public money destined for health was investigated. The crime occurred through management contracts between municipalities in the state of São Paulo and Social Organizations (SO). The scheme: Fraudulent bids were made. Once the bid was won, a management contract was signed between the Social Organizations and the municipality through service providers. The money was transferred to the Social Organization, which was passed on to service providers who, shortly afterwards, made the money return to the Social Organization's coffers. As a result, there was money laundering with the purchase of real estate and other assets. Companies and individuals were used to acquire movable and immovable assets, disguising the purchase with values from public resources diverted in the health area. Ex.: one of the investigated acquired a farm registered in the name of his company, since he entered into service contracts with the investigated Social Organizations, and the property actually belonged to the head of the Criminal Organization. Bank accounts were also used on behalf of third parties, where, through the Money Laundering nucleus, the “Chefia” Nucleus made bank deposits and bank transfers with deposits arising from the diversion of resources from the health area. In the end, these bank accounts were used for withdrawals in cash with return to the head office or even for payments of interest to the Criminal Organization. At the end of the investigation, the Head Office was also using companies hidden in companies that had multi-million contracts signed with the investigated SOs, to enable the laundering of amounts diverted from the health area.

Provável delito anterior:

Active Corruption, Passive Corruption and Embezzlement

Main Money Laundering techniques used:

Transactions in cash; transfers from legal entities to individuals, devoid of economic motives; purchase of real estate and vehicles.

Was international legal cooperation used?

No.

Cooperation and exchange of information with other national bodies.

Federal Comptroller General's Office, São Paulo State Court of Auditors, São Paulo Public Prosecutor's Office and Federal Police



Unit:

**LAB-LD of the Public Prosecutor's Office
of the State of São Paulo**

Operation:

“Sevandija”

Brief description of the facts:

Deflagrated in September 2016 by GAECO MPSP and the Federal Police of Ribeirão Preto/SP, Operation Sevandija revealed a plot of corruption, fraud and embezzlement of public money, which affected contracts and resources of the Ribeirão Preto/SP City Hall, whose values exceed R\$ 220 million. It was architected and executed by businessmen and public officials, with ramifications even in the offices of the Executive and Legislative branches, which led to the arrest and removal of several bigwigs in the city's politics, including the mayor and the acting mayor.

Previous criminal offences:

Peculato and corruption

Main money laundering techniques used:

- Cheques made out to third parties;
- Endorsement of cashier's cheques;
- Fractional cash deposits;
- Use of third party accounts;
- Acquisition of property and vehicles in the name of third parties;
- Financing secured by property acquired with illicit funds;
- Simulated assignment of rights to third parties;
- Private sale and purchase contracts;
- Cost of renovating a property with bribe money/cheques and;
- Payment of personal expenses.

Estimated amounts laundered and results achieved:

Total: R\$14,073,928.47 plus 7 unvalued properties, subdivided as follows:

Criminal action with 2nd instance conviction (R\$ 1,021,700.00).

Criminal action convicted at first instance (R\$1,220,000.00).

Criminal proceedings pending judgement (R\$ 5,233,740.87 + R\$ 2,686,262.54 + R\$ 2,237,264.35 + R\$ 1,674,960.71).

International Legal Co-operation was used:

No.

Co-operation and exchange of information with other national bodies?

Sharing of evidence with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, the Federal Police, the Internal Revenue Service, the National Treasury and the Financial Activities Control Board.



Unit:

Civil Police LAB-LD of the State of Sergipe

Operation:

SES Reform Reforma SES



Brief Description of Facts:

Investigation of bid rigging, embezzlement, criminal organization, and money laundering within the scope of the Health Department of the State of Sergipe - SES, involving private companies and public employees of the said agency.

The Health Department contracted a company for the renovation of its headquarters, resulting in the diversion of R\$ 15,000,000.00 (fifteen million reais) from public coffers. The contract was fraught with illegalities, including the transmutation of the contracted object and the contracting of goods and services at prices above market value – overpricing and overbilling. The investigation revealed the concealment of illicit assets resulting from the overbilling of the SES building renovation, through capital movements and various transactions to other states and companies linked to the economic group, which do not have a patrimonial backing compatible with the resources of the forged transactions.

Previous Crimes:

Embezzlement, fraud, bid rigging, criminal organization, obstruction of the investigation of a criminal organization, crime against the economic order, passive corruption, and active corruption.

Main Money Laundering Techniques:

Use of front companies and intermediaries to simulate financial operations involving companies in the economic group and large cash withdrawals;

Use of devices to circumvent the monitoring of financial institutions, such as withdrawals in amounts not exceeding R\$ 49,000.00, sequential transfers and withdrawals through natural and legal persons, making it difficult to identify the real beneficiary;

Acquisition of real estate, vehicles, etc.;

Receipt of resources with immediate cash withdrawals;

Movement incompatible with patrimony, economic activity, and financial capacity;

Atypical movements of resources by natural or legal persons related to bids;

Atypical movements of resources by public agents;

Newly created companies, without registered employees, whose partners have public ties.

Estimated Amount of Laundered Money?

R\$15,000,000.00 (fifteen million reais). The investigations resulted in the execution of search warrants at 19 (nineteen) locations (residences and companies of the investigated parties), the seizure of 26 (twenty-six) vehicles with subsequent representation for early disposal, the seizure of pension plans, securities, real estate and the remuneration of the public officials involved.

Was International Legal Cooperation Used?

No.

Cooperation and Exchange of Information with Other National Bodies?

There was joint action with the Public Ministry of the State of Sergipe - MPSE, the Secretariat of Finance of the State of Sergipe, the General Comptroller of the Union, and the Civil Police of other States.



REDE-LAB



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DEPARTAMENTO DE
RECUPERAÇÃO DE ATIVOS E
COOPERAÇÃO JURÍDICA
INTERNACIONAL

SECRETARIA NACIONAL DE
JUSTIÇA

MINISTÉRIO DA
JUSTIÇA E
SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA

