

# The ‘Biggest Judicial Lie’ in Brazil’s History – Former Leader Lula Is Back

With his corruption convictions quashed, the former premier is no longer yesterday’s man. He could even be set for another run as president

By [Manuella Libardi](#)

Global Research, March 16, 2021

[openDemocracy](#) 12 March 2021

Region: [Latin America & Caribbean](#)

Theme: [History](#), [Law and Justice](#), [Media Disinformation](#)

All Global Research articles **can be read in 27 languages by activating the “Translate Website”** drop down menu on the top banner of our home page (Desktop version).

\*\*\*

*Brazil’s former president Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva showed [on Wednesday](#) that his political career is far from over. Lula, as he is more commonly known, returned to address the nation after the annulment of his corruption convictions.*

Lula was previously known for his casual attire, including many red shirts, in honour of the Workers’ Party, which he founded in 1980. This time, sporting a sharp dark suit with a powder blue dress shirt, the 75-year-old’s message was clear. He is back.

Last Monday, a justice of Brazil’s Supreme Court [annulled Lula’s two bribery convictions](#), clearing the way for the former president to run in the 2022 elections and challenge the far-Right president Jair Bolsonaro. Lula, who led Brazil between 2003 and 2011, said he remained unsure about whether to seek a third term.

Barely looking down at his notes during a speech that lasted nearly two hours, Lula showcased his trademark confidence and charisma throughout. A metalworker who rose to prominence in the 1980s as a union leader, Lula used everyday language to discuss the economy and to criticise Bolsonaro for his handling of the COVID-19 crisis that has besieged the country, claiming that Brazil currently “has no government”.

Although it remains unconfirmed whether his name will be on the ballot next year, many pundits and members of the public are certain it will. Certainly, his public appearance this week bore all the hallmarks of a presidential campaign.

Addressing journalists while standing in front of a famous picture of himself being held aloft by a crowd of supporters, and with a banner in the top right-hand corner reading; “Health, jobs and justice for Brazil”, Lula immediately took aim at the injustice that had been bestowed upon him.

Many harboured suspicions that his arrest was engineered to ensure a Bolsonaro victory

Declaring [himself](#) “the victim of the biggest judicial lie told in the country’s 500-year history”, Lula went on to describe the suffering he endured in prison from April 2018 to

November 2019, when the [Supreme Court ruled](#) that defendants may remain free while their appeals are pending.

Lula was sentenced to 26 years after being convicted of accepting bribes from Petrobras, Brazil's state-owned, multinational oil company, in two separate corruption and money-laundering cases.

He was investigated as part of the largest anti-corruption effort in Brazil's history, [Operation Car Wash](#) (Lava Jato), which was led by a mega taskforce from the federal police's Curitiba branch.

Scandal, ambition and Operation Car Wash



Lula's conviction and subsequent arrest prevented him from running in the 2018 presidential elections, which took place six months after his sentencing. While sitting in jail, Lula still led [Bolsonaro](#) in the polls, with many harbouring suspicions that his arrest was engineered to ensure a Bolsonaro victory.

While Lula's star dimmed in jail, the man who was hailed by many to be the solution to Brazil's deep-seated corruption problems, Sergio Moro, shot to stardom. The former judge gained widespread recognition for his active role in the taskforce and for ordering Lula's arrest. He became a hero in the eyes of half of the population in a divided nation.

The other half believed him to be a self-serving careerman with political aspirations. When Bolsonaro announced he had picked Moro as his justice minister, the [accusations of bias](#) grew louder. Nevertheless, admirers of Operation Car Wash stood by his decision to accept a political office.

Lula is now free to run for office until he is re-tried in the country's capital, which could take years

However, the situation changed in mid-2019, just six months into Bolsonaro's presidency and Moro's new role. On 9 June, the online publication The Intercept Brasil, led by Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Glenn Greenwald, began [publishing a series](#) of leaked messages exchanged on Telegram between figures involved in the taskforce. Many of them seemed to suggest that Judge Moro communicated frequently with prosecutors and that he even counselled the team behind Lula's corruption charges.

That was to prove the beginning of the end for Moro. After falling out of favour with

Bolsonaro, the former [judge resigned in April 2020](#), less than a year after the scandal that became known as *Vaza Jato* (roughly translated as Car Wash Leaks).

Even before The Intercept's bombshell revelations, jurists often pointed out the [inconsistencies and contradictions](#) in the case against Lula. In the eyes of his supporters, Lula was a political prisoner, and inspired the Free Lula movement (*Lula Livre*). The leaked messages renewed hopes among his supporters that [his convictions would be overturned](#).

Lula's defence team asked the Supreme Court to judge whether Moro had acted with the necessary impartiality. On Tuesday, the five justices assigned to the case tabled the decision. They [tied in a 2-2 vote](#) after the fifth judge, who joined the court in November, said he was unable to cast an opinion because he lacked sufficient knowledge of the case.

### Pathway to the presidency

While connected to the accusations against Moro, this week's annulments stemmed from a different argument.

Justice Edson Fachin – who voted against the prejudice charge against Moro back in December – [ruled](#) that the four cases against Lula fell outside of the jurisdiction of the 13th Federal Court of Curitiba, contending that the crimes did not happen in the city, located in the southern state of Paraná. The cases will be forwarded to the capital of Brasilia for reconsideration.

Fachin's decision does not exonerate Lula, as the judge did not determine whether the former president was innocent or guilty of the charges brought against him. Regardless, Lula is now free to run for office until he is re-tried in the capital, which could take [years](#). To become ineligible again, Lula would have to be convicted before submitting his candidacy in mid-2022, which is unlikely to happen.

Brazil's attorney general's office [has appealed](#) against Fachin's decision, asking the Supreme Court to reverse it. However, Fachin's arguments are in line with previous decisions taken by the country's highest court, which [legal experts claim are unlikely to be overturned](#).

Seeing that Fachin sided with Moro in the prejudice accusations against him, [the internal assessment](#) in the Supreme Court is that he opted to overturn the convictions against Lula to prevent others from using the same argument against the former judge, starting a domino effect that could jeopardise the entire Car Wash inquiry.

### Economic decline and the Amazon

Though Lula is now free to run for office, the political landscape has changed since he left the president's office in January 2011 with a [record 83% approval](#) rate, which made him Brazil's most popular president in modern history.

Following his speech on Wednesday, the [dollar dropped by 2.5%](#) and the Brazilian stock exchange rose by 1.3%. This week's polls place Lula just six [percentage points behind Bolsonaro](#) in the 2022 presidential election, a gap that [is likely to narrow](#) after the court's ruling.

Lula's re-emergence comes at a time where Brazil is still struggling with the pandemic, with

a death toll of more than 270,000 – the world’s second highest. Bolsonaro has consistently been [criticised](#) for downplaying the pandemic and his denial of science, aggravating the problem in a country where implementing social distancing measures is already challenging given that [41.4% of the population](#) depend on informal jobs and at least [13.6 million](#) live in overcrowded, marginalised neighbourhoods known as *favelas*.

Despite Bolsonaro being elected partly thanks to his ultraliberal economic promises, Brazil’s GDP, which had grown by a disappointing 1% in the first year of his presidency, has shrunk by 4.1% amid the pandemic – the [worst setback since 1996](#).

Bolsonaro, with his growing far-Right agenda, has lost support among the financial elite and investment in the country has [fallen by half](#). His disregard for the environment – particularly the Amazon, which has had [record deforestation rates](#) under his administration – has also hurt Brazil’s relationship with some of the world’s most powerful economies: US President Joe Biden has threatened Brazil with [sanctions](#), while European companies have threatened [boycotts](#) of Brazilian products.

Although Brazil’s current predicaments may encourage Lula, especially after the events of the past week, there is still room for caution. The annulment of his conviction is not a definitive victory for him or his supporters. In a country with a 400-page constitution and a complex judicial system, decisions can be made and unmade in a matter of days. But Lula and his supporters will certainly be celebrating while they can. After all, Bolsonaro [seems shaken](#).

\*

Note to readers: please click the share buttons above or below. Forward this article to your email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

The original source of this article is [openDemocracy](#)  
Copyright © [Manuella Libardi](#), [openDemocracy](#), 2021

---

**[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)**

**[Become a Member of Global Research](#)**

Articles by: [Manuella Libardi](#)

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long as the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)

[www.globalresearch.ca](http://www.globalresearch.ca) contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)

