

COUNTS APROX. DATE VIOLATIONS PERPETRATORS

COUNTS	APROX. DATE	VIOLATIONS	PERPETRATORS
1	From at Least in or Around 2014 Through in or Around 2024 and Continuing and Ongoing to This Date	U. S. CODE TITLE 18 § 371 Conspiracy to Defraud the United States of America	Joseph Horn Ralph Horn Ricardo Eichenwald
2		& § 241 Conspiracy Against Rights	Fernando Braghin Nelson Slosbergas
3		& § 1349 Conspiracy to Defraud	Bridgeloan Investors, Inc. Olten Ayres de Abreu Junior
4		& § 1346 Scheme/Artifice to Defraud	Gabriela M. Machado Guimaraes Hugo Barreto Del Priore
5		& § 1343 Mail Fraud	BANIF Securities Ernesto Pereira Lopes
6		& § 1952 Interstate and Foreign Travel or Transportation in aid of Racketeering	Rubens Menin Teixeira de Souza AHS Residential a.k.a. RESIA LLC The Continued Criminal Enterprise

From at least 2014, and continuing, Joseph Horn’s (“Horn”) Transnational Continued Criminal Enterprise (“Criminal Enterprise” or “CCE”),³¹⁶ together with other Associates,¹ after systematically depriving and extorting, under color of law, U.S. citizen and victim Charles Tavares (“Tavares”) of all properties and rights in sham proceedings upon subverted Florida courts,² further conspiring jointly and together to deprive and extort Tavares of remaining properties and rights in Brazil, to totally destroy and silence Tavares from continuing to expose the CCE’s Global schemes through the United States of America, and other countries,³ where Horn’s CCE is freely operating, systematically interfering with tenants and agents of Tavares’ commercial and residential properties in Brazil, and further subverting civil proceedings upon courts of law in Brazil³¹⁹ relating to Probate Estates for Tavares’ mother and father, to continue depriving and extorting Tavares of properties and rights to prevent justice against the CCE.

¹ Horn’s Global CCE, operating freely in the United States of America, Brazil, Portugal, Republic of Panamá, Switzerland, B.V.I., the Cayman Islands, and elsewhere, from at least, in or around 1991, and continuing to this date, see Brief page B-003 (“B-003”), has evolved into a Global Network of Counterparts furthering major bank, mortgage, bond, securities, and tax frauds, extortion of U.S. citizens and companies, corrupting and subverting the judicial and political machineries, undermining the rule law to further the schemes, and to prevent justice.

² Among other Associates, Fernando Braghin (“Braghin”), [Nelson Slosbergas](#) (“Slosbergas”), [Stephen A. Freeman](#) (“Freeman”), [Marco Emilio Rojas](#) (“Rojas”), Olten Ayres de Abreu Junior (“Abreu Jr.”), Gabriela Machado Guimaraes (“Guimaraes”) (D.O.B. 08/17/1965, in Brazil), Hugo Del Priore (“Del Priore”), BANIF Securities, Inc., Cayman Islands (“BANIF”), Ernesto Pereira Lopes (“Lopes”), [Rubens Menin Teixeira de Souza](#) (“Rubens Menin”), AHS Residential, LLC n.k.a. RESIA, LLC (“RESIA”), and Enablers, *inter alia*, The Bank of New York Mellon (“BNY Mellon”)

³ See, the Sham Related Cases in the [Eleventh Judicial Circuit in Miami-Dade County, Florida](#), *Bridgeloan Investors, Inc. v. Charles Tavares, et al.*, v. *MUNB Loan Holdings, LLC a.k.a. BNY Mellon v. Romulo Pina Dantas, et al.*, Case No. 2009-93058-CA-30 (“BRIDGELoAN Case”); *The Bank of New York Mellon v. Charles Tavares*, Case No. 2010-26864-CA-30 (“BNY Mellon Case”); *Brickell Commerce Plaza, Inc. and The Car Wash Concept, Inc. v. Charles Tavares*, Case No. 2011-29624-CA-30 (BCP & Car Wash” Case); *Geania Alves Fraga v. Charles Tavares*, Case No. 2012-003753-FC-04 (the “First Sham Fraga Domestic Repeat Violence Case”); *Deutsche National Bank & Trust v. Charles Tavares*, Case No. 2012-20197-CA-30 (“Deutsche Bank Case”); *Markowitz Ringel Trusty & Hartog, Trustee v. BANIF & BRIDGELoAN’s BRIXRIV, LLC v. Tavares’ Miami River Park Marina, Inc.*, Case No. 2012-21795-CA-22 (“Markowitz Case”); *Geania Alves Fraga v. Charles Tavares*, Case No. 2012-024483-FC-04 (the Second Sham “Double-Jeopardy Fraga Domestic Repeat Violence Case”); *Charles Tavares, Brickell Village One, LLC & 2147 SW 8 Street, LLC v. Thomas Ralph Lehman & Levine Kellogg Lehman Schneider + Grossman, LLP (“LKLS+G”)*, Case No. 2013-12223-CA-40 (“Lehman & LKLS+G Legal Malpractice & Fraud Case”); *139TH Avenue SW 8 Street, LLC v. Charles Tavares*, Case No. 2018-29700-CA-04 (“139 TH Case”); and the fabricated Florida Supreme Court Cases *Charles Tavares v. Bridgeloan Investors, Inc.*, Case No. SC-18-435 (“Sham Bridgeloan Fla. Supreme Court Case”); and *Charles Tavares v. Brickell Commerce Plaza, Inc., et al.*, Case SC18-2148 (“Sham Bridgeloan Fla. Supreme Court BCP Case”).

⁴ The systematic and continuous torts by the CCE’s Associates in Brazil to interfere with Tavares’ tenants and properties in Brazil, and the subversion of proceedings in Tavares’ mother and father Probates since 2014, is to destroy Tavares financially, preventing Tavares ability to continue exposing the CCE’s Global Schemes from Tavares’ unique inside knowledge of schemes. See Records upon Request by Law Agencies.

COUNTS

Count 1 - The Perpetrators implicated, did knowingly combine, conspire, confederate, and agree among themselves, and others known and unknown implicated bad actors, to systematically further underlying schemes defrauding the United States of America by using dishonesty, fraud, and deceit to impair, obstruct, and defeat the lawful functions of the judicial machinery in a court of law in the United States of America in order to further major criminal schemes against the United States of America, in violation of Title 18 U.S.C. §371.

Count 2 - The Perpetrators implicated, did knowingly combine, conspire, confederate, and agree among themselves, and others known and unknown implicated bad actors, to further known schemes systematically defrauding, extorting, injuring, oppressing, threatening, and intimidating U.S. citizen Charles Tavares, and others in the free exercise and enjoyment of a right and a privilege secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States -- that is, among other things, the right to an uncorrupted courts of law, due process of law, the right to be free from intimidation, harassment, and abuse in a court of law, and rights to property, in violation of, among other things, Title 18 U.S.C. §241.

Count 3 - The Perpetrators implicated, did knowingly combine, conspire, confederate, and agree among themselves, and others known and unknown bad actors, to use, submit and transmit, via wire across state and countries lines, fraudulent documents and/or instruments, to further the known criminal scheme depriving and extorting, under color of law, in violation of, Title 18 U.S.C., § 1349.

Count 4 - The Perpetrators implicated, did knowingly combine, conspire, confederate, and agree among themselves, and others known and unknown implicated bad actors, to further known underlying schemes systematically defrauding the United States of America, the State of Florida, and citizens, of the right to honest services upon courts of law in the United States, by among other things, knowingly and intentionally, systematically corrupting and subverting the judicial machinery by, *inter alia*, criminals using their Florida Bar licensed Members, to further known brazen criminal schemes upon courts of law in the United States of America, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1346.

Count 5 - The Perpetrators implicated, to further known underlying schemes subverting Florida courts to steal, deprive, and extort Tavares of rights and properties, further depriving the State of Florida and the United States of America of honest services upon courts of law, knowingly and intentionally, use wires for the purpose of executing schemes, in violation of Title 18 U.S.C. §1343.

Count 6 - The Perpetrators implicated, to further known underlying schemes subverting Florida courts to steal, deprive, and extort Tavares of rights and properties, further depriving the State of Florida and the United States of America of honest services upon courts of law, knowingly and intentionally, use interstate and foreign travel or transportation on aid of racketeering enterprises, in violation of, Title 18 U.S.C. § 1952.