

NDAMBI GUEBUZA'S FRIEND WILL BE SUBJECT TO COURT HEARING TODAY

Will Bruno Langa rebut the denialist stance of his friend Ndambi Guebuza?

- The trial of Case No. 18/2019-C resumes today, with the hearing of Bruno Langa, 44 (he was born on 9 October), the defendant who received USD 8.5 million. He is accused of committing the crimes of association to commit a criminal offence, money laundering, passive corruption for unlawful act, possession of prohibited weapons, use of a false document, falsification of other documents and the crime of blackmail.



Bruno Langa

Bruno Langa is Ndambi Guebuza's friend and partner in the company Mobimóveis. It was through this company that the two bid to provide furniture to the Zimpeto Olympic Village, built to host athletes of the African Games held in Maputo in 2011. At the time, Teófilo Nhangumele was deputy director of the Organizing Committee of the African Games

(COJA), and it was in this capacity that he met Bruno Langa and Ndambi Guebuza. Knowing of the friendship between the two, Nhangumele met with Bruno Langa and asked him to talk to his friend Ndambi Guebuza to send his father (in his capacity as Head of State) a copy of the proposal for protection of the exclusive economic zone that had been presented by Batsetsane

Thlokoane, from the Privinvest group. Bruno Langa acted accordingly, but Ndambi Guebuza expressed reservations about taking the document to his father, claiming that there were many businessmen who made the same requests, but then did not materialise the proposed investments. "As a condition to get the Privinvest group's proposal to his father, Armando Ndambi

Guebuza demanded a guarantee that he would be paid money by the interested company," as can be read in the provisional indictment. Thus, Bruno Langa informed Nhangumele about the condition imposed by Ndambi Guebuza and the latter took the demand to the consideration of Jean Boustani, from the Privinvest group

In response, Boustani informed Ndambi Guebuza that the Privinvest group was willing to pay the bribe as per his demand. About three weeks after the beginning of the talks, Ndambi Guebuza phoned Bruno Langa to report that his father (the President of the Republic) had said that the Privinvest group's proposal was in Mozambique's interest and that it would go ahead, "with its implementation being done by SISE". This information is contained in the provisional indictment and some of it was confirmed by the defendant Nhangumele, during last week's hearing.

Bruno Langa was part of the trips made by the defendants Nhangumele, Ndambi Guebuza and António Carlos do Rosário to Germany, in December 2011, and to Abu Dhabi, in January 2012. The trips were made at the invitation of Privinvest with the aim of taking the group to get to know the shipyards, including the type of services and goods available. It was during the trip to Abu Dhabi in January 2012 that Ndambi Guebuza, Bruno Langa and Teófilo Nhangumele discussed with Jean Boustani the amounts that each one would receive, "and the agreement to set the global amount of USD 50 million was reiterated, which would be distributed as follows: USD 8.5 million for Nhangumele; USD 8.5 million for Bruno and USD 33 million for Ndambi.

In fact, Bruno Langa travelled with the group at the invitation of Ndambi Guebuza, who reportedly demanded he and his friend to be integrated in the trips "in order to closely follow the developments of the process and, above all, to have the guarantee that the agreed payment promise would be fulfilled". Despite denying many facts that are



imputed to him by the Public Prosecutor, the son of the former President of the Republic confirmed that he travelled with Bruno Langa to Germany and Abu Dhabi, during his hearing on Monday and Tuesday.

Bruno Langa also signed, together with Nhangumele, a contract to provide consultancy and other services to the Privinvest group, on an exclusive basis, for a period of 18 months from the date of its conclusion, 20 January 2012. For the work, Bruno Langa was entitled to receive USD 8.5 million, the same amount agreed with Nhangumele. It happens, however, that the defendants did not provide any work, as the contracts were forged to justify the bribe money they would receive from Privinvest.

In August 2012, Bruno Langa again joined the delegation that travelled to Abu Dhabi to demand Jean Boustani to pay the agreed amounts. In response, Boustani said that the payments would only be made after Credit Suisse bank transferred to Privinvest Shipbuilding the amount related to the loan contracted by ProIndicus with that financial institution. In other words, the

USD 50 million that was paid to the three was subtracted from the amount sent to Privinvest Shipbuilding for implementation of the contract to supply goods and services between that company and Mozambican company ProIndicus.

Just like Nhangumele and Ndambi Guebuza, Bruno Langa obtained documents that enabled him to open a bank account in Abu Dhabi, with the support of the Privinvest group. These are a work visa - in which he was treated as a diesel mechanical engineer at the Logistic International SAL off shore company - Abu Dhabi, he obtained as well a work and insurance card. Bruno's account was opened at First Gulf Bank in Abu Dhabi, the same bank where Nhangumele holds an account. In March 2013, Bruno Langa travelled again to Abu Dhabi, this time only with his friend Ndambi Guebuza, in order to receive the money from the first instalment of 60% of the amounts agreed with Privinvest. Thus, USD 5.1 million was transferred to Bruno Langa's account. Successively, he received money from the second and third instalment, of 20% each.

On what did Bruno Langa spend the 8.5 million dollars he received from the Privinvest group?

The defendant applied the money received from the Privinvest group in the purchase of real estate (in Mozambique and South Africa), cars and bovine cattle. He purchased a property type 3, located at Joaquim Chissano Avenue, no. 94, 6th floor right, Maputo City, at a price of USD 220,000; a three (3) floor property, type 4, located at Palmar Street, no. 1, Costa do Sol, Maputo City at a price of USD 1.5 million dollars; one flat type 4, located in the Matola City,

in the condominium Garden Park Village, building n° 55, 4th floor, flat 10, at a price of 500 thousand dollars; one property type 3, located in South Africa, at the address 36 Summer Sands Riverside Park Mbombela in Nelspruit, at a price of 1,350,000 rands.

Still the defendant bought a type 4 flat, located at Matola City, at the condominium Garden Park Village, building No. 55, 4th floor, flat 9, at a price of USD 500,000.00. But the objective was not to integrate the

property into his assets, as he later sold it. The purchase of that flat, making the respective payment in Turkey, consisted of converting part of the value that he held in his account in Abu Dhabi into property, which he later converted into money received in Mozambique. He used the same scheme in relation to the property he bought in Chizavane beach, Gaza Province in Mozambique, for 350 thousand dollars. What he effectively intended was to get

part of the value that he had in his account in Abu Dhabi to Mozambique, making that purchase and then selling the same property to the former owner, thus managing to recover part of the value of the purchase previously disguised.

In South Africa, specifically in Johannesburg, the defendant bought a house type 4 at a price of 1,100,000 dollars, through the South African real estate company Pam Golding Properties. For the rehabilitation and equipment of the property, Bruno Langa paid four (4) million rand. Subsequently, the defendant sold the property, using the same estate agency Pam Golding Properties, at a price of 12.5 million rand, paid by bank transfer to his account at Standard Bank, Malelane branch, South Africa.

Interesting to note that the real estate agency Pam Golding Properties used by Bruno Langa to buy and sell a house in Johannesburg is the same company that Ndambi Guebuza used as a channel to receive money from the Prinvest group. In December 2013, the Prinvest group transferred, from Abu Dhabi, USD 800,000.00 to Pam Golding Properties' account in South Africa and, on 23 April 2014, again transferred 10.5 million rand. The prosecution believes that the reci-

ipient of the amounts was Ndambi Guebuza and he said in Court that the money transferred was in his "interest" as part of the alleged partnership he had with Jean Boustani.

Besides real estate, Bruno Langa bought, in South Africa, braman cattle in the number of 845, at a price equivalent to one million dollars. The cattle are in the corral belonging to the defendant in the locality of Panjane, Magude District, Maputo Province. He bought two Massey Ferguson tractors, one for 300 thousand rands and the other for 520 thousand rands. One of the tractors is in Panjane. He built a property, type 2, on his farm in Panjane, at a price of approximately 750,000 meticais. Also in Panjane, he fenced off a part of his five thousand hectare farm, at a cost of about 700 thousand rands.

As for cars: he bought a Ferrari for 470 thousand dollars from Vigliett Motors (PTY) Ltd, and sold the same car again to the same agent for 3.5 million rand. With this amount, he bought a Nissan UD 390 brand truck, for 750,000 rand; and a second Nissan UD 440 brand truck, for 800,000 rand. On 30 September 2014, he purchased a JCB brand backhoe loader, which is located in Molutane, Boane Dis-

trict, Maputo Province, and a JCB brand bulldozer, which is located on his farm in Panjane, at a total price of \$71,000.

In addition to the above purchases, Bruno Langa transferred USD 180,835 from his account domiciled at First Gulf Bank in Abu Dhabi to his BCI account in Mozambique. Also from his account in Abu Dhabi, the defendant transferred money to his sisters. He transferred USD 25,000 for one and USD 75,000 for another. He also used the money in his Abu Dhabi account to pay for leisure trips to several countries, such as France, Spain, Italy, Portugal and Greece. He also travelled for medical treatment in India, where he stayed for three months.

In order not to attract attention in the Mozambican financial system, the defendant did not transfer significant amounts from his account domiciled in Abu Dhabi to his accounts in Mozambique. He made transfers to other countries such as Portugal, Turkey and South Africa and acquired real estate, most of them located in Mozambique. Still to conceal the ownership of the real estate purchased with money received from the Prinvest group, the defendant did not register them on his name; instead he let them remain in the name of the seller.



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