



Consejo de Seguridad

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Carta de fecha 27 de julio de 2021 dirigida a la Presidencia del Consejo de Seguridad por el Representante Permanente de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela ante las Naciones Unidas

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a usted, en su calidad de Presidente del Consejo de Seguridad para el mes de julio de 2021, y aprovechar la oportunidad para denunciar la utilización de una red de delincuencia organizada transnacional de la que forman parte mercenarios colombianos y estadounidenses para cometer actos de agresión contra la República de Haití y la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, con el fin de perpetrar actos de terrorismo y asesinatos de los Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de ambos países y facilitar el derrocamiento de sus Gobiernos, lo cual constituye un ataque que pone claramente en peligro la paz y la seguridad internacionales (véase el anexo 1).

En la resolución [3314 \(XXIX\)](#) de la Asamblea General, de 14 de diciembre de 1974, se define la “agresión” como “el uso de la fuerza armada por un Estado contra la soberanía, la integridad territorial o la independencia política de otro Estado, o en cualquier otra forma incompatible con la Carta de las Naciones Unidas”.

Asimismo, en el artículo 3 del anexo de esa misma resolución, aprobada por consenso y sin votación, se establece que:

Con sujeción a las disposiciones del artículo 2 y de conformidad con ellas, cualquiera de los actos siguientes, independientemente de que haya o no declaración de guerra, se caracterizará como acto de agresión:

...

g) El envío por un Estado, o en su nombre, de bandas armadas, grupos irregulares o mercenarios que lleven a cabo actos de fuerza armada contra otro Estado de tal gravedad que sean equiparables a los actos antes enumerados, o su sustancial participación en dichos actos.

Además, en el artículo 5 de la definición de la agresión se señala que “ninguna consideración, cualquiera que sea su índole, política, económica, militar o de otro carácter, podrá servir de justificación de una agresión”, al tiempo que se reconoce que “la guerra de agresión es un crimen contra la paz internacional” y que “la agresión origina responsabilidad internacional”.

Por su parte, la Convención Internacional contra el Reclutamiento, la Utilización, la Financiación y el Entrenamiento de Mercenarios, en su artículo 1 2), define al “mercenario” como toda persona:



a) Que haya sido especialmente reclutada, localmente o en el extranjero, para participar en un acto concertado de violencia con el propósito de:

i) Derrocar a un gobierno o socavar de alguna otra manera el orden constitucional de un Estado, o de

ii) Socavar la integridad territorial de un Estado”;

b) Que tome parte en ese acto animada esencialmente por el deseo de obtener un provecho personal significativo y la incite a ello la promesa o el pago de una retribución material;

c) Que no sea nacional o residente del Estado contra el que se perpetre ese acto;

d) Que no haya sido enviada por un Estado en misión oficial; y

e) Que no sea miembro de las fuerzas armadas del Estado en cuyo territorio se perpetre el acto¹.

Además, conviene recordar, entre otras cosas, las disposiciones de otros instrumentos jurídicos internacionales pertinentes, como:

- La Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Delincuencia Organizada Transnacional (Convención de Palermo), que define como grupo delictivo organizado se entenderá un grupo estructurado de tres o más personas que exista durante cierto tiempo y que actúe concertadamente con el propósito de cometer uno o más delitos graves o delitos, inclusive con un propósito que guarde relación directa o indirecta con la obtención de un beneficio económico u otro beneficio de orden material.
- El Convenio Internacional para la Represión de la Financiación del Terrorismo, que establece que comete delito quien, directa o indirectamente, provea o recolecte fondos para cometer un acto destinado a causar la muerte a un civil o intimidar a una población.
- La resolución 1373 (2001) del Consejo de Seguridad, en la que el Consejo, actuando en virtud del Capítulo VII de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, decide que los Estados prohíban a sus nacionales o a toda persona y entidad que se encuentre en su territorio que pongan cualesquiera fondos, recursos financieros o económicos o servicios financieros o servicios conexos de otra índole, directa o indirectamente, a disposición de las personas que cometan o intenten cometer actos de terrorismo o faciliten su comisión o participen en ella, y también se abstengan de proporcionar todo tipo de apoyo, activo o pasivo, a las entidades o personas que participen en la comisión de esos actos, al tiempo que declara que financiar intencionalmente actos de terrorismo, planificarlos e incitar a su comisión es contrario a los propósitos y principios de las Naciones Unidas.

Es evidente que, a la luz de los elementos mencionados, el asesinato del Presidente de la República de Haití, Jovenel Moïse, reúne todas las condiciones establecidas por el derecho internacional para definirse como un “acto de agresión” que abarcó la comisión de otros graves crímenes internacionales, como la perpetración de un asesinato y de un acto terrorista, mediante el uso de mercenarios, y merced a la financiación aportada por grupos delictivos organizados.

El 7 de julio de 2021, un grupo de al menos 26 mercenarios colombianos y 2 mercenarios estadounidenses atacaron la residencia del Presidente de la República de Haití en la capital, Puerto Príncipe, y, tras torturarlo, lo acribillaron con 12 disparos,

¹ Véase <http://www.ohchr.org/SP/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/RemedyAndReparation.aspx>.

asesinándolo e hiriendo gravemente a la primera dama haitiana, Martine Moïse. Ese hecho confiere al asesinato del Presidente Moïse carácter transnacional, ya que en él participó un grupo delictivo organizado, según la definición de la Convención de Palermo, que cometió un delito en un Estado, pero una parte sustancial de su preparación, planificación, dirección o control tuvo lugar en otro Estado, al tiempo que involucró a un grupo delictivo organizado que realiza actividades delictivas en más de un Estado, como se demostrará en la presente carta.

Ese atroz crimen internacional, sin precedentes en la historia del hemisferio occidental, fue planificado y ejecutado con la colaboración de dos empresas estadounidenses.

La primera fue CTU Security LLC, dirigida por los ciudadanos estadounidenses Antonio Emmanuel Intriago Valera, propietario, y Alfred Santamaría, representante legal (véase el anexo 2); la segunda fue Worldwide Capital Lending Group, dirigida por el ciudadano estadounidense Walter Veintemilla².

Ambas empresas se comprometieron, mediante un contrato, a organizar una fuerza privada, so pretexto de proteger a un ciudadano estadounidense y haitiano, Christian Sanon, que reside en los Estados Unidos de América y tiene ambiciones políticas en Haití. En otro contrato, también se comprometieron a aportar 860.000 dólares para cubrir los costos de las armas, las municiones, el transporte, el alojamiento y la comida de los mercenarios (véase el anexo 3). Como es sabido, tres cuartas partes de los fondos para ejecutar las operaciones serían aportados por Worldwide Capital Lending Group, mientras que el resto correría por cuenta de CTU Security LLC³.

Uno de los contratos describe a la empresa CTU Security LLC como una entidad militar con experiencia militar en operaciones especiales en el Iraq, Bolivia, Colombia y otros países, lo cual le ha permitido reunir un equipo especializado entrenado específicamente para la guerra urbana, el asalto aéreo y el combate cuerpo a cuerpo⁴.

El asesinato del Presidente de Haití se planificó en el estado de la Florida (en los Estados Unidos de América) y en la República de Haití (véase el anexo 4), mientras que el reclutamiento de los mercenarios tuvo lugar principalmente en la República de Colombia, a través de grupos de mensajería telefónica compartidos por miembros de la comunidad de mercenarios colombianos, formada por oficiales retirados, soldados y fuerzas especiales de las fuerzas armadas de Colombia entrenadas por las fuerzas armadas de los Estados Unidos^{5, 6}. Estos hechos, debemos subrayar, han sido reconocidos tanto por las autoridades del Ministerio de Defensa de Colombia como por las autoridades militares de los Estados Unidos⁷.

Cabe destacar que uno de los asesinos colombianos, Francisco Eladio Uribe, es un militar retirado que fue procesado en ese país por cometer ejecuciones extrajudiciales de civiles inocentes. Por ese motivo, no tenía derecho a utilizar un pasaporte y se le impuso una orden que le prohibía salir de la República de Colombia. Sin embargo, el mercenario Uribe logró obtener su pasaporte y salir de su país para

² Antonio Emmanuel Intriago Valera, Alfred Santamaría y Walter Veintemilla son ciudadanos estadounidenses naturalizados. El Sr. Intriago es de origen venezolano, el Sr. Santamaría es de origen colombiano y el Sr. Veintemilla es de origen ecuatoriano.

³ [www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/2021/07/15/haiti-president-sanon-security-team.](https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/2021/07/15/haiti-president-sanon-security-team/)

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ www.miamiherald.com/news/nation-world/world/americas/haiti/article252901428.html y [www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/2021/07/15/haiti-president-sanon-security-team.](https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/2021/07/15/haiti-president-sanon-security-team/)

⁶ www.nytimes.com/2021/07/13/world/americas/haiti-colombia-military-veterans.html.

⁷ [https://thehill.com/policy/defense/564371-pentagon-confirms-7-colombians-arrested-in-haiti-leaders-killing-had-us.](https://thehill.com/policy/defense/564371-pentagon-confirms-7-colombians-arrested-in-haiti-leaders-killing-had-us)

perpetrar el asesinato del Presidente de Haití. Ese hecho apunta, en algún nivel de la administración, a la posible complicidad de las autoridades colombianas⁸.

Hasta el momento se han comprobado públicamente los vínculos personales y políticos entre Iván Duque, Presidente de la República de Colombia, y Antonio Intriago (CTU Security LLC) y su representante legal, Alfred Santamaría. Estos dos últimos individuos registraron la Fundación Latino Americanos Unidos, Inc. con sede en Miami, con el propósito de promover la imagen política del Presidente Iván Duque en el sur de la Florida⁹.

Registros fotográficos dan cuenta de la cercanía del Presidente Iván Duque con Antonio Intriago y Alfred Santamaría durante las campañas electorales de apoyo al Partido Republicano en el estado de la Florida (Estados Unidos de América), y del entonces candidato presidencial Iván Duque en Colombia, así como la Vicepresidenta de Colombia, Marta Lucía Ramírez, y el Representante Permanente de Colombia ante la Organización de los Estados Americanos, Alejandro Ordoñez (véanse los anexos 5 y 7)¹⁰. La proximidad política es tan clara que los participantes en el asesinato del Presidente de Haití fueron recibidos en la residencia oficial del Presidente Iván Duque en Bogotá. Asimismo, uno de los mercenarios colombianos involucrados en el asesinato del Presidente Jovenel Moïse es primo de Rafael Guarín, Asesor de Seguridad Nacional del Presidente Iván Duque¹¹.

Por su parte, Santamaría e Intriago son conocidos partidarios de Álvaro Uribe Vélez, ex-Presidente colombiano y jefe del partido gobernante Centro Democrático. Registros fotográficos prueban los vínculos personales y políticos entre los planificadores del asesinato del Presidente de Haití y la personalidad política más poderosa de Colombia. Así pues, la continuidad en el tiempo de los estrechos vínculos con la cúpula política colombiana es evidente; se trata de una actividad sistemática y no de un simple encuentro casual con un individuo (véase el anexo 6).

En el pequeño grupo de planificadores del asesinato del Presidente Moïse, hay, además, al menos dos individuos conectados con los servicios de seguridad e inteligencia de los Estados Unidos de América.

El primero es un informante del Buró Federal de Investigaciones, Arcángel Pretel Ortiz¹², de nacionalidad colombiana, propietario de la empresa de seguridad Taktical Consulting Corp, que es a la vez socio de Antonio Intriago (CTU Security LLC) en una tercera empresa llamada Counter Terrorist Unit Federal Academy LLC¹³. Juntos participaron en la planificación del asesinato del Presidente de Haití.

⁸ <https://twitter.com/AreaNoticiasNS/status/1413582283785871376?s=20>.

⁹ <http://search.sunbiz.org/Inquiry/CorporationSearch/GetDocument?aggregateId=domnp-n12000007765-55b1f604-6bb9-4d6b-82d9-a397697274e9&transactionId=n12000007765-db92c2ac-b859-4714-947e-48f6f31e0209&formatType=PDF>.

¹⁰ www.elpublico.me/2021/07/la-relacion-de-antonio-enmanuel.html; <https://pluralidadz.com/mundo/buenos-muchachos-en-malas-companias-petro-sobre-fotos-de-duque-con-antonio-intriago-uribe-y-santamaria>; www.voces.co/video-que-evidencia-vinculo-amistoso-entre-alfred-santamaria-y-el-presidente-de-colombia y https://alpunto.com.co/__trashed-2.

¹¹ www.elspectador.com/judicial/mercenarios-en-haiti-capturado-es-primo-de-consejero-para-la-seguridad-nacional.

¹² www.businessinsider.com/haiti-president-assassination-us-informants-reportedly-among-suspects-2021-7.

¹³ <http://search.sunbiz.org/Inquiry/CorporationSearch/SearchResultDetail?inquirytype=OfficerRegisteredAgentName&directionType=Initial&searchNameOrder=INTRIAGOANTONIO%20L190002472270&aggregateId=flal-119000247227-4fddfb98-b67e-48b3-8298-3e0ccaa7f769&searchTerm=intriago%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20antonio&listNameOrder=INTRIAGOANTONIO%20L080000293381>.

El segundo es un informante de la Administración para el Control de Drogas (DEA, por sus siglas en inglés), Rodolphe Jaar, ciudadano estadounidense de origen haitiano, que sirvió de intérprete a los asesinos colombianos en Haití y que es también un conocido narcotraficante, encarcelado en 2013 por delitos de drogas entre Colombia, Haití y los Estados Unidos de América.

En ambos casos —los de Arcángel Pretel Ortiz y Rodolphe Jaar— la labor de esos informantes dio lugar a la detención de otros delincuentes vinculados al tráfico ilícito de drogas¹⁴.

En resumen, cabe afirmar los siguientes hechos:

El asesinato del Presidente de Haití, Jovenel Moïse, fue el resultado de una operación de fuerzas mercenarias, ejecutada por asesinos colombianos, financiada por empresas estadounidenses, planificada en los territorios estadounidense y haitiano, y regulada por un contrato de lucro personal que aportaría a los asesinos grandes beneficios económicos procedentes de la venta de activos del Estado haitiano. El asesinato constituyó, de hecho, un golpe de Estado y un acto de terrorismo que socavó el orden constitucional de Haití, el cual coincide literalmente con la categorización de “acto de agresión” establecida en la resolución 3314 (XXIX) de la Asamblea General y fue perpetrado por grupos delictivos organizados transnacionales.

Es imposible avalar ingenuamente la tesis de que una operación de semejante magnitud, con fines políticos, que entrañó el manejo de grandes cantidades de dinero y el tráfico de armas, y que involucró a personal entrenado para operaciones especiales, pudo haberse realizado sin el conocimiento de los organismos de seguridad e inteligencia de los Gobiernos de Colombia y de los Estados Unidos de América.

La historia del uso de mercenarios en ataques armados está plagada de “negaciones plausibles” por parte de Estados que niegan su autoría del delito. El uso de mercenarios, por naturaleza, permite separar a la víctima del autor. Sin embargo, hoy nos encontramos ante un caso en el que la negación plausible no tiene fundamento, debido a la abundancia de pruebas que demuestran que tanto la República de Colombia como los Estados Unidos de América incumplieron sus obligaciones internacionales de impedir el asesinato del Presidente Moïse.

En ese sentido, cabe recordar que el párrafo 4 de la resolución 75/171 de la Asamblea General establece que los Estados:

... asegurar[án] que ni su territorio ni otros territorios bajo su control, ni sus nacionales, sean utilizados para el reclutamiento, la concentración, la financiación, el entrenamiento, la protección o el tránsito de mercenarios para planificar actividades encaminadas a obstaculizar el ejercicio del derecho de los pueblos a la libre determinación, desestabilizar o derrocar al Gobierno de ningún Estado o destruir o menoscabar, total o parcialmente, la integridad territorial o la unidad política de Estados soberanos e independientes que actúan de conformidad con el derecho de los pueblos a la libre determinación¹⁵.

Puede pensarse que lo ocurrido en Haití es un fenómeno singular. Sin embargo, no es más que la repetición de un modo de ejecutar golpes de Estado, actos de terrorismo y asesinatos mediante el uso de mercenarios y el recurso a estructuras de la delincuencia organizada transnacional, como ha ocurrido varias veces en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela.

¹⁴ www.eltiempo.com/unidad-investigativa/arcangel-pretelt-el-otro-colombiano-mencionado-en-el-magnicidio-en-haiti-603473.

¹⁵ Resolución 75/171 de la Asamblea General.

Se recordará que, el 3 de mayo de 2020, un grupo de al menos 60 mercenarios, comandados por tres exmilitares estadounidenses con experiencia en operaciones especiales en el Iraq y el Afganistán, entró ilegalmente en territorio venezolano y desembarcó cerca de la capital venezolana, con el propósito de atacar el Palacio de Gobierno y asesinar al Presidente Nicolás Maduro, ataque mercenario que luego fue conocido como Operación Gedeón. En ese momento, las fuerzas mercenarias de la operación fallida fueron detectadas y repelidas por las fuerzas armadas de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela y 47 mercenarios fueron detenidos¹⁶.

El jefe de la operación, Jordan Goudreau, de nacionalidad estadounidense, declaró públicamente que la fuerza mercenaria tenía como objetivo capturar al Presidente Nicolás Maduro, en cumplimiento de lo establecido en un contrato firmado en el estado de la Florida (Estados Unidos de América) entre la empresa Silvercorp, propiedad de los mercenarios estadounidenses, y Juan Guaidó, Juan José Rendón y Sergio Vergara, representantes políticos de una entidad ficticia reconocida por los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos de América y Colombia, para derrocar al legítimo Gobierno constitucional de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela¹⁷ (véase el anexo 8). Cabe destacar que el propio Juan José Rendón ha reconocido públicamente haber sido uno de los que firmó el contrato y haber efectuado un pago por adelantado de 50.000 dólares al mercenario Jordan Goudreau por iniciar los preparativos del asesinato¹⁸.

Silvercorp se describe como una empresa de seguridad que vende sus servicios al mejor postor, ofreciendo precios competitivos y eficiencia en el cumplimiento de los contratos. Sin embargo, es una empresa mercenaria que exporta servicios de violencia y asesinato político, bajo la protección del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América. En palabras de la propia empresa:

Silvercorp USA se fundó con un solo propósito. Brindamos a gobiernos y empresas soluciones realistas y oportunas a problemas irregulares. ... Ayudamos a nuestros clientes a prepararse para crisis que podrían poner en peligro la seguridad de su personal, sus activos y su reputación y a responder a ellas. ... Cada servicio de Silvercorp ofrece un enfoque adaptado a los riesgos y requisitos específicos a los que se enfrentan nuestros clientes. Este enfoque preciso, combinado con nuestros precios razonables y la alta calidad de los servicios, representa una capacidad que ninguna otra empresa puede igualar¹⁹.

Este lenguaje publicitario engañoso oculta la verdad de la industria mercenaria de la muerte. Jordan Goudreau actuó con la protección de las autoridades de su país. Las pruebas de que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América protege a Jordan Goudreau, propietario de Silvercorp, son tan claras que, incluso a día de hoy, y tras el ataque de 2020 en la Operación Gedeón, este sigue en libertad en territorio estadounidense y no ha sido acusado de ningún delito.

El contrato firmado con Silvercorp establecía que el costo estimado de la operación mercenaria era de 212.900.000 dólares. La fase inicial del contrato para asesinar al Presidente Nicolás Maduro implicaría el pago de 50.000.000 de dólares y,

¹⁶ A/74/861–S/2020/399.

¹⁷ www.washingtonpost.com/world/the_americas/venezuela-raid-jordan-goudreau-cliver-alcala-maduro/2020/05/10/767c3386-9194-11ea-9322-a29e75effc93_story.html.

¹⁸ <https://cnnespanol.cnn.com/video/venezuela-operacion-gedeon-50-mil-dolares-entrevista-rendon-fernando-del-rincon-conclusiones>.

¹⁹ www.silvercorpusa.com/copy-of-silvercorp-usa-2.

en caso de insolvencia, el Gobierno resultante de la agresión efectuaría los pagos en barriles de petróleo²⁰.

La Operación Gedeón fue planificada y financiada en territorio estadounidense, mientras que la base de operaciones en la que se realizó el entrenamiento de los mercenarios se encontraba en territorio colombiano, desde donde se lanzó el ataque armado contra la capital de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela. Las armas utilizadas en el ataque fueron suministradas por High End Defense Solutions, una empresa con sede en el estado de la Florida (Estados Unidos de América), y propiedad de Bernd Von Reitzenstein²¹.

Tras fracasar la operación, Jordan Goudreau declaró que los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos de América y de Colombia habían sido informados constantemente de cada uno de sus pasos y que el plan contaba con el apoyo de altos funcionarios de la Casa Blanca²², entre ellos Keith Schiller, quien, durante decenas de años, trabajó como jefe de seguridad personal del ex-Presidente Donald Trump. Schiller contrató en repetidas ocasiones a Goudreau como personal de seguridad en los actos políticos del ex-Presidente Trump, como se ha probado públicamente (véase el anexo 9). Asimismo, fue Schiller quien puso en contacto al principal mercenario de los Estados Unidos, Jordan Goudreau, con terroristas venezolanos para ejecutar la Operación Gedeón²³.

La participación colombiana en la agresión armada contra Venezuela también se ha probado públicamente. Durante la reunión del Consejo de Seguridad del 28 de febrero de 2019, denunciemos los preparativos en territorio colombiano de un ejército mercenario que tenía el objetivo de perpetrar un ataque armado contra Venezuela. Los mercenarios se jactaban públicamente de sus preparativos y los Gobiernos tanto de Colombia como de los Estados Unidos de América estaban plenamente informados del número de personas involucradas, de las armas que poseían los mercenarios y de los centros de entrenamiento desde los que se lanzaría la agresión. Nuestra advertencia se expresó claramente en los siguientes términos:

Denunciamos igualmente que voceros del Gobierno del Presidente Trump están en este momento fabricando una narrativa sobre una cantidad absurda de supuestos desertores de la Fuerza Armada Nacional Bolivariana, todo con el objeto de justificar la conformación de un supuesto ejército de liberación de Venezuela en territorio colombiano, todo con la intención de infiltrarse en nuestro país y destruir la paz de nuestra nación. Los organizadores de este grupo armado criminal hacen alarde público en los medios de comunicación de Colombia, con total impunidad. Son datos públicos, no estamos diciendo que tenemos información secreta. Vamos a pasar al Consejo toda la información. Ya no se trata del uso público de la fuerza militar, sino de su uso clandestino en una guerra con mercenarios pagados, del mismo modo que se hizo en Nicaragua durante la cruel guerra de los Contras. Cruelmente, el encargado de los Estados Unidos de esa operación de los Contras en Nicaragua fue el Sr. Elliott Abrams, que está aquí presente. Es el mismo que hoy es responsable de la operación contra Venezuela. Es el que utilizó aviones que, con la excusa de asistencia humanitaria, se cargaron de armas para fomentar la muerte y la destrucción en

²⁰ www.washingtonpost.com/context/read-the-attachments-to-the-general-services-agreement-between-the-venezuelan-opposition-and-silvercorp/e67f401f-8730-4f66-af53-6a9549b88f94.

²¹ www.dnb.com/business-directory/company-profiles/high_end_defense_solutions_llc.e4736ab4d093646c2eba68c42a9c4fc0.html.

²² www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-8296881/US-Government-DID-know-coup-Venezuela-plot-DEA-Homeland-Security-received-tip-Goudreau.html.

²³ <https://apnews.com/article/miami-us-news-ap-top-news-venezuela-south-america-79346b4e428676424c0e5669c80fc310>.

Nicaragua. Y quiere hacernos creer que está muy interesado en enviar ayuda monetaria a Venezuela recurriendo a hombres enmascarados que lanzan cócteles molotov²⁴.

Toda la información anterior fue proporcionada al Consejo de Seguridad 15 meses antes de que se perpetrara la agresión armada para asesinar al Presidente Nicolás Maduro el 3 de mayo de 2020. En septiembre de 2019, la denuncia, con la ubicación exacta de los campamentos de mercenarios, fue reiterada ante la Asamblea General²⁵. A pesar de las denuncias, los Gobiernos de Colombia y de los Estados Unidos de América simulaban ignorar lo que estaba ocurriendo sobre el terreno. Los terroristas fueron protegidos por ambos Gobiernos durante al menos el año anterior al atentado. Una vez perpetrada la agresión y verificada la información proporcionada, los Gobiernos de Colombia y los Estados Unidos de América siguieron recurriendo a la tesis de la negación plausible, cuando esta ya había perdido toda credibilidad. Ello se denunció en el Consejo de Seguridad el 13 de mayo de 2020²⁶ y el 20 de mayo de 2020²⁷.

También se ha probado públicamente que los servicios de inteligencia de los Estados Unidos de América colaboraron con los mercenarios. En territorio colombiano, agentes de la DEA y de la Agencia Central de Inteligencia se reunieron en varias ocasiones con los ejecutores de la Operación Gedeón, mientras que grupos de narcotraficantes colombianos prestaron apoyo a los mercenarios, con el consentimiento de las autoridades colombianas y actuando con el incentivo de ser premiados con rutas de narcotráfico si la operación tenía éxito^{28, 29}.

Ahora bien, hay enlaces que prueban vínculos públicos entre los participantes en la operación mercenaria consumada contra el Presidente de la República de Haití, Jovenel Moïse, y la operación mercenaria frustrada (Gedeón) contra el Presidente de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, Nicolás Maduro, como describiremos a continuación:

1. Antonio Intriago, propietario de la empresa CTU Security LLC e involucrado en el asesinato del Presidente Jovenel Moïse, también participó en la operación del ataque armado preparado por los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos de América y Colombia en la frontera colombo-venezolana el 23 de febrero de 2019³⁰. Sorprendentemente, Jordan Goudreau, propietario de la empresa Silvercorp, también participó en esa operación, que tenía como excusa forzar la entrega de supuesta “asistencia humanitaria” en camiones acompañados por grupos armados que incendiaron la carga e intentaron entrar violentamente en territorio venezolano³¹ (véase el anexo 10);

2. Antonio Intriago, en asociación con el conocido extremista cubano Antonio Esquivel, que reside en Miami, constituyó y registró, con sede en esa ciudad, una empresa denominada Venezuela Somos Todos, Inc., la cual sirvió de instrumento para recibir fondos dedicados a la agresión contra Venezuela en febrero de 2019. No es casual que el nombre de esa empresa sea el mismo que el de la utilizada para

²⁴ S/PV.8476.

²⁵ A/74/PV.10.

²⁶ A/74/861-S/2020/399.

²⁷ <https://media.un.org/en/asset/k1z/k1zhnyi01x>.

²⁸ www.elnuevoherald.com/noticias/mundo/america-latina/colombia-es/article249517110.html.

²⁹ S/PV.8476.

³⁰ www.lanuevaprensa.com.co/component/k2/ony-intriago-reclutador-de-militares-sicarios-colombianos-organizo-con-ivan-duque-en-2019-el-concierto-de-cucuta-contra-la-narco-tirania-de-nicolas-maduro.

³¹ <https://venezuelanalysis.com/news/14859>.

publicitar el concierto organizado como operación de encubrimiento en los días previos al atentado armado^{32, 33};

3. Antonio Intriago, propietario de la empresa CTU Security LLC (en el caso de Haití) y de Venezuela Somos Todos, Inc. (en el caso de Venezuela), tiene conexiones políticas con Juan José Rendón, venezolano residente en el estado de la Florida (Estados Unidos de América), que es un conocido terrorista vinculado a narcotraficantes colombianos. Antonio Intriago propuso, con su empresa CTU Security LLC, el primer contrato para asesinar al Presidente Nicolás Maduro en lo que luego se conocería como Operación Gedeón³⁴. Hubo un mercado en el que varias empresas pujaron por el contrato para cometer el asesinato del Presidente Maduro. Finalmente, la empresa Silvercorp fue la elegida, por recomendación de Keith Schiller, desde la Casa Blanca;

4. Alfred Santamaría, representante legal de CTU Security LLC y de la Fundación Latino Americanos Unidos, Inc., comparte activismo político con Juan José Rendón en el sur de la Florida, promoviendo la imagen del Presidente Iván Duque, en alianza con la imagen de Juan Guaidó como supuesto Presidente de Venezuela³⁵ (véase el anexo 11);

5. Jordan Goudreau reconoció públicamente haber firmado un contrato con Juan Guaidó y Juan José Rendón para asesinar al Presidente Nicolás Maduro. Tanto Goudreau como Rendón gozan de la protección del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América. La participación del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos es tan escandalosa que existe una demanda del mercenario Goudreau en los tribunales de ese país contra Juan José Rendón, terrorista y cómplice de narcotraficantes, por incumplimiento de pago en el contrato para cometer el asesinato del Presidente Nicolás Maduro, tras el fracaso de la Operación Gedeón³⁶;

6. La empresa de aviación Helidosa, con sede en la República Dominicana, transportó a Antonio Intriago, Arcángel Pretel Ortiz, Walter Veintemilla y Christian Sanon en un vuelo privado de los Estados Unidos de América a Haití, en una aeronave con número de cola HI949. Todos ellos son partes contratantes en la organización del asesinato del Presidente Jovenel Moïse (véase el anexo 12)³⁷;

7. Sorprendentemente, el mismo avión (HI949) transportó al grupo de conspiradores de Juan Guaidó a diversas islas del Caribe en un vuelo privado. Algo aún más macabro es que ese mismo avión se utilizó para llevar de regreso a Haití a la

³² <http://search.sunbiz.org/Inquiry/CorporationSearch/SearchResultDetail?inquirytype=OfficerRegisteredAgentName&directionType=Initial&searchNameOrder=INTRIAGOANTONIO%20N060000113385&aggregateId=domnp-n06000011338-786976d2-55ea-4078-b263-286aa197abf7&searchTerm=Intriago%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20Antonio&listNameOrder=INTRIAGOANTONIO%20L080000293381>.

³³ www.lanuevaprensa.com.co/component/k2/ony-intriago-reclutador-de-militares-sicarios-colombianos-organizo-con-ivan-duque-en-2019-el-concierto-de-cucuta-contra-la-narco-tiranía-de-nicolas-maduro.

³⁴ www.lanuevaprensa.com.co/component/k2/ony-intriago-reclutador-de-militares-sicarios-colombianos-organizo-con-ivan-duque-en-2019-el-concierto-de-cucuta-contra-la-narco-tiranía-de-nicolas-maduro.

³⁵ <https://expresa.se/2021/07/11/la-conexion-de-antonio-enmanuel-intriago-propietario-de-la-empresa-de-miami-que-contrato-a-mercenarios-implicados-en-el-asesinato-del-presidente-de-haiti-con-figuras-proximas-al-uribismo-en-colombi.html>.

³⁶ www.elespectador.com/investigacion/la-demanda-contra-j-j-rendon-por-la-operacion-gedeon-article.

³⁷ www.semana.com/mundo/articulo/la-empresa-aerea-que-traslado-a-los-presuntos-asesinos/202151.

viuda del Presidente asesinado, Martine Moïse, cuando se estaba recuperando de las heridas sufridas durante el asesinato de su marido³⁸ (véase el anexo 12).

Todos estos elementos permiten afirmar la existencia de una red delictiva estructurada, compuesta por individuos de diversas procedencias y nacionalidades, pero todos ellos residentes en territorio estadounidense, dedicada a la financiación de mercenarios colombianos para cometer, con ánimo de lucro, actos de agresión y otros graves crímenes internacionales contra terceros Estados, actos y crímenes que, no por casualidad, sirven en última instancia a los intereses de los Gobiernos que protegen descaradamente a los miembros de dicha red, la cual, en otras palabras, no es más que una red que facilita servicios bancarios o de financiación a sicarios.

Todas estas pruebas demuestran la existencia de una red de operaciones mercenarias en los Estados Unidos de América y en Colombia que funciona a través de empresas privadas estadounidenses y mercenarios colombianos que operan impunemente bajo la protección de ambos Gobiernos, es decir, una red de la delincuencia organizada transnacional con importantes y probadas conexiones con las estructuras internas de poder de los Gobiernos de Bogotá y de Washington, lo cual de hecho proporciona a los miembros de esa red apoyo, refugio e inmunidad constantes.

Es importante destacar que el uso de mercenarios tiene la ventaja para los Estados contratantes de producir efectos en los Estados agredidos permitiéndoles a la vez ocultar su participación o negar su responsabilidad en el acto de agresión. Así pues, observamos un *modus operandi* que brinda impunidad a los autores de actos de agresión y de violaciones impunes del derecho internacional.

La utilización de estructuras de la delincuencia organizada transnacional y de fuerzas mercenarias para perpetrar actos de terrorismo y asesinar a Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno, derrocar gobiernos y socavar las bases constitucionales de los Estados constituye una clara violación de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, que establece como uno de sus propósitos, en su Artículo 1, el de “Fomentar entre las naciones relaciones de amistad basadas en el respeto al principio de la igualdad de derechos y al de la libre determinación de los pueblos”.

A su vez, la Asamblea General, en su resolución 75/171, “[c]ondena cualquier forma de impunidad que se otorgue a quienes perpetrar actividades mercenarias y a los responsables de la utilización, el reclutamiento, la financiación y el entrenamiento de mercenarios, e insta a todos los Estados a que, de conformidad con sus obligaciones en virtud del derecho internacional, los pongan, sin distinción, a disposición de la justicia”;

La actual situación de negación plausible por parte de Estados que consienten el uso de mercenarios, el terrorismo y la delincuencia organizada transnacional para atacar a Estados Miembros de las Naciones Unidas fomenta un entorno de impunidad general que impide establecer las responsabilidades de los Estados agresores de conformidad con la Carta fundacional de la Organización y el derecho internacional.

En ese sentido, solicitamos respetuosamente, en consonancia con lo establecido en el Artículo 35 1) de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, que el Consejo de Seguridad, en virtud de las facultades que le confiere la Carta, específicamente el Artículo 34, resuelva investigar las operaciones mercenarias planificadas en los Estados Unidos de América por estructuras de la delincuencia organizada transnacional que reclutan, entrenan y financian a mercenarios colombianos para cometer ataques armados, actos de terrorismo, actos de agresión y el asesinato de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno y altos cargos políticos, con el propósito de derrocar gobiernos y socavar sus bases

³⁸ <https://sputniknews.com/latam/202107211083426894-plane-used-by-guaidos-negotiating-team-for-barbados-talks-also-carried-moses-assassins---report>.

constitucionales. En particular, nos referimos al asesinato del Presidente de Haití, Jovenel Moïse, consumado el 7 de julio de 2021, y al intento de asesinato contra el Presidente de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, Nicolás Maduro, frustrado el 3 de mayo de 2020.

Por último, agradeceríamos mucho sus buenos oficios para hacer distribuir la presente carta y sus anexos* a los miembros del Consejo de Seguridad y publicarla como documento de ese órgano.

(Firmado) Samuel **Moncada**
Embajador y Representante Permanente de la
República Bolivariana de Venezuela ante las Naciones Unidas

* Distribuidos únicamente en el idioma en que fueron presentados.

**Anexos de la carta de fecha 27 de julio de 2021 dirigida a la
Presidencia del Consejo de Seguridad por el Representante
Permanente de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela ante
las Naciones Unidas**



**Gobierno Bolivariano
de Venezuela**

Ministerio del Poder Popular
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No. 00217

S/2021/688

New York, 27 July 2021

H.E. Mr. Nicolas de Rivière
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the
French Republic to the United Nations
New York.-

Distinguished Ambassador de Rivière,

I have the honor to address Your Excellency, in your capacity as President of the Security Council of the United Nations for the month of July 2021, in the opportunity of denouncing the use of a network of transnational organized crime that includes Colombian and U.S. mercenaries for committing acts of aggression against the Republic of Haiti and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, with the purpose of perpetrating acts of terrorism and magnicides against the Heads of State and Government of both countries and facilitating the toppling of their governments, which constitutes an attack that clearly endangers international peace and security (See Annex 1).

General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 defines an "aggression" as "the use of armed force by a State against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations".

Similarly, Article 3 of the Annex of that very same resolution, adopted by consensus and without a vote, establishes that:

"Any of the following acts, regardless of a declaration of war, shall, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of article 2, qualify as an act of aggression:

(...)

(g) The sending by or on behalf of a State of armed bands, groups, irregulars or mercenaries, which carry out acts of armed force against another State of such gravity as to amount to the acts listed above, or its substantial involvement therein."



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In addition, Article 5 of the definition of aggression notes that “no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression”, while recognizing that “a war of aggression is a crime against international peace” and that “aggression gives rise to international responsibility”.

For its part, the “International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries”, in its Article 1.2, defines a “mercenary” as any person who:

“a) Is specially recruited locally or abroad for the purpose of participating in a concerted act of violence aimed at:

i) Overthrowing a Government or otherwise undermining the constitutional order of a State; or,

ii) Undermining the territorial integrity of a State;

b) Is motivated to take part therein essentially by the desire for significant private gain and is prompted by the promise or payment of material compensation;

c) Is neither a national nor a resident of the State against which such an act is directed;

d) Has not been sent by a State on official duty; and

e) Is not a member of the armed forces of the State on whose territory the act is undertaken”¹.

Moreover, it is worth recalling, among others, the provisions of additional relevant international legal instruments, such as:

- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which defines an organized criminal group as a structured group, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences, including for a purpose relating directly or indirectly to the obtaining of a financial or other material benefit;
- The International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, that establishes that an offence is committed if a person, directly or indirectly, provides or collect funds in order to carry out an act intended to cause the death of a civilian or to intimidate a population; and

¹<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/Mercenaries.aspx>



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- Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided that States shall both prohibit their nationals or any persons and entities within their territories from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of persons who commit or attempt to commit or facilitate or participate in the commission of terrorist acts, and shall also refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, while declaring that knowingly financing, planning and inciting terrorist acts are contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Excellency,

It is clear that, in light of the elements referred to above, the assassination of the President of the Republic of Haiti, H.E. Mr. Jovenel Moïse, meets all the conditions provided by international law to be defined as an “act of aggression” that encompassed the commission of other serious international crimes, such as the perpetration of a magnicide and a terrorist act, through the use of mercenaries, and with the financing provided by organized criminal groups.

On 07 July 2021, a group of at least twenty-six (26) Colombian mercenaries and two (02) U.S. mercenaries attacked the residence of the President of the Republic of Haiti, in the capital city of Port-au-Prince, and, after torturing him, they riddled him with twelve (12) shots, assassinating him and seriously wounding the Haitian First Lady, H.E. Mrs. Martine Moïse. This fact makes the assassination of President Moïse transnational in nature, as it involved an organized criminal group, as defined by the Palermo Convention, that committed a criminal offence in one State but a substantial part of its preparation, planning, direction or control took place in another State, while also involving an organized criminal group that engages in criminal activities in more than one State, as will be proven in this letter.

This heinous international crime, with no precedents in the history of the Western Hemisphere, was planned and executed with the collaboration of two (02) U.S. companies.

The first one, “CTU Security LLC”, managed by U.S. citizens Antonio Emmanuel Intriago Valera, owner, and Alfred Santamaría, legal representative (See Annex 2); and the second one, “Worldwide Capital Lending Group”, led by U.S. citizen Walter Veintemilla².

² Antonio Emmanuel Intriago Valera, Alfred Santamaría and Walter Veintemilla are naturalized as U.S. citizens. Mr. Intriago is of Venezuelan origin, Mr. Santamaría is of Colombian origin, and Mr. Veintemilla is of Ecuadorian origin.



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Both companies pledged, through a contract, to organize a private force, under the pretext of protecting a U.S. citizen and Haitian national, Cristhian Sanon, who resides in the United States of America and has political ambitions in Haiti. In a separate contract, they also pledged USD \$860,000.00 to cover the costs of weapons, ammunition, transportation, accommodation and food for the mercenaries (See Annex 3). As it is known, three fourths of the funds to execute the operations would be covered by "Worldwide Capital Lending Group", while the remainder would be covered by "CTU Security LLC"³.

One of the contracts describes the company "CTU Security LLC" as an experienced military entity with military expertise on special operations in Iraq, Bolivia, Colombia and other countries, which has enabled it to gather a specialized, trained and dedicated team for urban warfare, air assault and close-quarter combat⁴.

Excellency,

The planning of the assassination of the Haitian President was carried out in the State of Florida, in the United States of America, and in the Republic of Haiti⁵ (See Annex 4), while the recruitment of the mercenaries took place mainly in the Republic of Colombia, through telephone messaging groups' shared by members of the Colombian mercenary community, which is made up of retired officers, troops and special forces of the Colombian Armed Forces and trained by U.S. Armed Forces⁶. These facts, we must underline, have been acknowledged by both the authorities of the Colombian Ministry of Defense and also U.S. military authorities⁷.

It is noteworthy that one of the Colombian murderers, Francisco Eladio Uribe, is a retired military officer who was prosecuted in that country for committing extrajudicial executions against innocent civilians. For this reason, he was not entitled to use a passport and was subjected to an order banning him from exiting the Republic of Colombia. However, the mercenary Uribe managed to obtain his passport and leave his country, in order to perpetrate the assassination of the President of Haiti. This fact points, at some level within the administration, to a possible complicity of the Colombian authorities⁸.

Thus far, the personal and political links between the President of the Republic of Colombia, H.E. Mr. Iván Duque, and Antonio Intriago (CTU Security LLC) and his legal representative, Alfred Santamaría, have been publicly proven. The latter two (02)

³ <https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/2021/07/15/haiti-president-sanon-security-team/>

⁴ Ídem.

⁵ <https://www.miamiherald.com/news/nation-world/world/americas/haiti/article252901428.html>
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/2021/07/15/haiti-president-sanon-security-team/>

⁶ <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/07/13/world/americas/haiti-colombia-military-veterans.html>

⁷ <https://thehill.com/policy/defense/564371-pentagon-confirms-7-colombians-arrested-in-haiti-leaders-killing-had-us>

⁸ <https://twitter.com/AreaNoticiasNS/status/1413582283785871376?s=20>



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individuals registered the Miami-based “Fundación Latino Americanos Unidos, Inc.”, with the purpose of promoting the political image of President Iván Duque in South Florida⁹.

There are photographic records that testify to the closeness of President Iván Duque with Antonio Intriago and Alfred Santamaría during electoral campaigns in favor of the Republican Party in the State of Florida, United States of America, and the then presidential candidate Iván Duque in Colombia, as well as the Vice-President of Colombia, H.E. Mrs. Marta Lucía Ramírez, and the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the Organization of American States (OAS), H.E. Mr. Alejandro Ordoñez (See Annex 5 and 7)¹⁰. The political proximity is so clear that the participants in the assassination of the Haitian President were received at the official residence of President Iván Duque, in Bogotá. Similarly, one of the Colombian mercenaries involved in the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse is the cousin of Mr. Rafael Guarín, President Iván Duque's Presidential Advisor for National Security¹¹.

For their part, Santamaría and Intriago are well-known supporters of former Colombian President and chief of the ruling “Centro Democrático” party, Mr. Álvaro Uribe Vélez. There are photographic records that prove the personal and political ties between the planners of the assassination of the Haitian President and the most powerful political figure in Colombia. The continuity in time of the close links with Colombia's top political leadership is thus clear. It is a systematic activity and **not** a merely casual meeting with an individual (See Annex 6).

Excellency,

Among the small group of planners for the assassination of President Moïse there are, in addition, at least two (02) individuals with connections to the security and intelligence services of the United States of America.

The first one, an informant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Arcángel Pretel Ortiz¹², a Colombian national, owner of the security company “Tactical Consulting Corp”, who is at the same time partner of Antonio Intriago (“CTU Security LLC”) in a third

⁹<http://search.sunbiz.org/Inquiry/CorporationSearch/GetDocument?aggregateId=domnp-n12000007765-55b1f604-6bb9-4d6b-82d9-a397697274e9&transactionId=n12000007765-db92c2ac-b859-4714-947e-48f6f31e0209&formatType=PDF>

¹⁰ <https://www.elpublico.me/2021/07/la-relacion-de-antonio-enmanuel.html> ;
<https://pluralidadz.com/mundo/buenos-muchachos-en-malas-companias-petro-sobre-fotos-de-duque-con-antonio-intriago-uribe-y-santamaria/>; <https://www.voces.co/video-que-evidencia-vinculo-amistoso-entre-alfred-santamaria-y-el-presidente-de-colombia/> and <https://alpunto.com.co/trashed-2/>

¹¹ <https://www.elespectador.com/judicial/mercenarios-en-haiti-capturado-es-primo-de-consejero-para-la-seguridad-nacional/>

¹² <https://www.businessinsider.com/haiti-president-assassination-us-informants-reportedly-among-suspects-2021-7>



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company called “Counter Terrorist Unit Federal Academy LLC”¹³. Together they participated in the planning of the assassination of the President of Haiti.

The second one, an informant of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Rodolphe Jaar, a U.S. national of Haitian origin, who served as an interpreter to the Colombian murderers in Haiti and who, at the same time, is a well-known drug trafficker that was imprisoned in 2013 for criminal drug offences between Colombia, Haiti and the United States of America.

In both cases – that of Arcángel Pretel Ortiz and Rodolphe Jaar – the work of these informants resulted in the arrest of other criminals linked to illicit drug trafficking¹⁴.

In short, the following facts can be asserted:

The assassination of the President of Haiti, H.E. Mr. Jovenel Moïse, was the result of an operation by mercenary forces, executed by Colombian assassins, financed by U.S. companies, planned on U.S. and Haitian territory, and regulated by a contract for personal profit that would compensate the murderers with large economic benefits from the sale of assets of the Haitian State. The assassination constituted, in fact, a coup d'état and an act of terrorism that undermined Haiti's constitutional order; a situation that, literally, matches the categorization of an “act of aggression”, as established by General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX), and which was perpetrated by transnational organized criminal groups.

It is impossible to naively stand by the thesis that an operation of this magnitude, with political purposes, that included the handling of large amounts of money and arms trafficking, and which involved personnel trained in special operations, could have been carried out without the knowledge of the security and intelligence agencies of both the governments of Colombia and the United States of America.

The history of the use of mercenaries in armed attacks is fraught with “plausible deniability” from States that deny their authorship of the crime. The nature of the use of mercenaries makes it possible to separate the victim from the perpetrator. Nevertheless, today we are faced with a case where plausible deniability has *no* grounds because of the abundance of evidence proving that both the Republic of Colombia and the United States of America failed to comply with their international obligations to prevent the assassination of President Moïse.

¹³

<http://search.sunbiz.org/Inquiry/CorporationSearch/SearchResultDetail?inquirytype=OfficerRegisteredAge&ntName&directionType=Initial&searchNameOrder=INTRIAGOANTONIO%20L190002472270&aggregatelid=flal-19000247227-4fddfb98-b67e-48b3-8298-3e0ccaa7f769&searchTerm=intriago%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20antonio&listNameOrder=INTRIAGOANTONIO%20L080000293381>

¹⁴ <https://www.eltiempo.com/unidad-investigativa/arcangel-pretelt-el-otro-colombiano-mencionado-en-el-magnicidio-en-haiti-603473>



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In this order, it is worth recalling that paragraph 4 of resolution 75/171 of the General Assembly establishes that States shall:

“(...) ensure that their territories and other territories under their control are not used for, and that their nationals do not take part in, the recruitment, assembly, financing, training, protection or transit of mercenaries for the planning of activities designed to impede the right of peoples to self-determination, to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State or to dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in accordance with the right of peoples to self-determination (...)”¹⁵.

Excellency,

One may think that what happened in Haiti is a unique phenomenon. However, it is nothing more than a repetition of a mode of executing coups, acts of terrorism, and assassinations, through the use of mercenaries and the resort to structures of transnational organized crime, as has happened several times in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

It shall be recalled that, on 03 May 2020, a group of at least sixty (60) mercenaries, commanded by three (03) former U.S. military with experience in special operations in Irak and Afghanistan, illegally penetrated the Venezuelan territory and landed on a coast near the Venezuelan capital city, with the purpose of attacking the headquarters of the Palace of Government and assassinating President Nicolás Maduro; a mercenary attack that was later known as “Operation Gedeón”. At the time, the mercenary forces of the failed operation were detected and repelled by the Armed Forces of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and forty-seven (47) mercenaries were arrested¹⁶.

The head of the operation, Jordan Goudreau, of U.S. nationality, publicly declared that the mercenary force had the objective of capturing President Nicolás Maduro, in fulfillment of the provisions of a contract signed in the State of Florida, United States of America, between the company “Silvercorp”, owned by the U.S. mercenaries, and Juan Guaidó, Juan José Rendón and Sergio Vergara, political representatives of a fictitious entity recognized by the governments of the United States of America and Colombia, in order to overthrow the legitimate constitutional government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela¹⁷ (See Annex 8). It is worth highlighting that Mr. Juan José Rendón himself has publicly acknowledged that he was one of those who signed the contract and that he

¹⁵ A/RES/75/171

¹⁶ A/74/861–S/2020/399

¹⁷ https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/the_americas/venezuela-raid-jordan-goudreau-cliver-alcala-maduro/2020/05/10/767c3386-9194-11ea-9322-a29e75effc93_story.html



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made an advance payment of fifty thousand dollars (USD \$50,000.00) to the mercenary Jordan Goudreau for initiating the preparations of the assassination¹⁸.

Silvercorp describes itself as a security company that sells its services to the highest bidder, with competitive prices and efficiency in the fulfillment of contracts. However, it is a mercenary company that exports services of violence and political assassination, under the protection of the government of the United States of America. In the very own words of the company:

*"Silvercorp USA was founded with one purpose in mind. We provide governments and corporations with realistic and timely solutions to irregular problems. (...) We assist clients in preparing for and responding to crisis events that could jeopardize the safety of their personnel, assets and reputation. (...) Each Silvercorp service provides a tailored approach to specific risk and requirements facing our clients. This precise approach combined with our cost-effective pricing and high quality of delivery represents a capability unmatched by all others"*¹⁹.

This deceitful advertising language hides the truth of the mercenary industry of death. Jordan Goudreau proceeded with the protection of his country's authorities. The evidence that the government of the United States of America protects Mr. Jordan Goudreau, owner of Silvercorp, is that clear that, even to date, and after the attack of 2020 in the Operation Gedeón, he remains at large in U.S. territory and has **not** been charged with any crime.

The contract signed with Silvercorp stated that the estimated cost of the mercenary operation was two hundred and twelve million nine hundred thousand dollars (USD \$212,900,000.00). The initial phase of the contract for assassinating President Nicolás Maduro would involve the payment of fifty million dollars (USD \$50,000,000.00), and, in the event of insolvency, the government resulting from the aggression would make the payments in barrels of oil²⁰.

Operation Gedeón was planned and financed in U.S. territory, while the base of operations, where the training of the mercenaries took place, was located in Colombian territory, which is from where the armed attack against the capital of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was launched. The weapons used in the attack were supplied by "High End Defense Solutions", a company based in the State of Florida, United States of America, and owned by Bernd Von Reitzenstein²¹.

¹⁸<https://cnnespanol.cnn.com/video/venezuela-operacion-gedeon-50-mil-dolares-entrevista-rendon-fernando-del-rincon-conclusiones/>

¹⁹<https://www.silvercorpusa.com/copy-of-silvercorp-usa-2/>

²⁰<https://www.washingtonpost.com/context/read-the-attachments-to-the-general-services-agreement-between-the-venezuelan-opposition-and-silvercorp/e67f401f-8730-4f66-af53-6a9549b88f94/>

²¹<https://www.dnb.com/business-directory/company-profiles/high-end-defense-solutions-llc.e4736ab4d093646c2eba68c42a9c4fc0.html>



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After the failure of said operation, Mr. Jordan Goudreau declared that the governments of the United States of America and Colombia were permanently informed of his every step and that the plan had the support of senior officials of the White House²²; among those, Mr. Keith Schiller, who, for dozens of years, worked as head of personal security for former President Donald Trump. Schiller repeatedly hired Goudreau as security personnel at former President Trump's political events, as has been publicly proven (See Annex 9). Similarly, it was Schiller the one who put U.S. chief mercenary, Jordan Goudreau, in contact with Venezuelan terrorists for executing Operation Gedeón²³.

The Colombian involvement in the armed aggression against Venezuela is also publicly proven. During the meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations, on 28 February 2019, we denounced the preparations of a mercenary army on Colombian territory, with the aim of perpetrating an armed attack against Venezuela. The mercenaries were publicly bragging of their preparations and both the governments of Colombia and the United States of America were fully informed of the number of individuals involved, the weapons in the hands of the mercenaries and the training centers from which the aggression would be launched. Our warning was clearly expressed in the following terms:

*"We also denounce the fact that the spokespeople of President Trump's Government are currently fabricating a narrative alleging an absurd number of supposed defectors from the National Bolivarian Armed Forces so as to justify the formation of a so-called liberation army of Venezuela on Colombian territory, with the aim of infiltrating our country and destroying the peace of our nation. The organizers of that armed criminal group flagrantly brag with total impunity in the Colombian media. That is public data. We are not saying that we have secret information. We will share all the information with the Council. It is no longer about publicly using military force but instead of its covert use in a war using paid mercenaries, in the same manner as was done in Nicaragua during the cruel war by the Contras. And, in a cruel twist of fate, the person put in charge by the United States of the operation by the Contras in Nicaragua was Elliott Abrams, who is present here. He himself is today responsible for the operation against Venezuela. He is the one who used airplanes loaded with weapons disguised as humanitarian aid to foment death and destruction in Nicaragua. And he would have us believe that he is very keen to send monetary assistance to Venezuela using masked men throwing Molotov cocktails"*²⁴.

²² <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-8296881/US-Government-DID-know-coup-Venezuela-plot-DEA-Homeland-Security-received-tip-Goudreau.html>

²³ <https://apnews.com/article/miami-us-news-ap-top-news-venezuela-south-america-79346b4e428676424c0e5669c80fc310>

²⁴ S/PV.8476



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All of the foregoing was informed to the Security Council of the United Nations fifteen (15) months before the armed aggression to assassinate President Nicolás Maduro was perpetrated on 03 May 2020. In September 2019, the complaint with the exact location of the mercenary camps was reiterated before the General Assembly²⁵. Despite the denunciations, the governments of Colombia and the United States of America pretended to ignore the reality of what was unfolding on the ground. The terrorists were protected by both governments during at least the year prior to the attack. Once the aggression was perpetrated and the information provided was verified, the governments of Colombia and the United States of America continued resorting to the plausible deniability thesis, when it had already lost all credibility. This was denounced at the Security Council of the United Nations on 13 May 2020²⁶ and 20 May 2020²⁷.

The collaboration of the intelligence services of the United States of America with the mercenaries has also been publicly proven. In Colombian territory, agents of the DEA and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) met on various occasions with the executors of the Operation Gedeón, while Colombian drug trafficking groups provided support to the mercenaries, with the consent of the Colombian authorities, and acting with the incentive of being awarded with drug trafficking routes, should the operation be successful²⁸⁻²⁹.

Excellency,

Now, there are links that prove the public ties between the participants in the consummated mercenary operation against the President of the Republic of Haiti, H.E. Mr. Jovenel Moïse, and the frustrated mercenary operation (Gedeón) against the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, H.E. Mr. Nicolás Maduro, which we will list below:

1. Antonio Intriago, owner of the company "CTU Security LLC" and implicated in the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse, also participated in the operation of the armed attack prepared by the governments of the United States of America and Colombia at the Colombian-Venezuelan border on 23 February 2019³⁰. Surprisingly, Jordan Goudreau, owner of the company "Silvercorp", also participated in that very same operation, which had the excuse of pressuring the delivery of an alleged "humanitarian aid" in trucks accompanied by

²⁵ A/74/PV.10

²⁶ A/74/861-S/2020/399

²⁷ <https://media.un.org/en/asset/k1z/k1zhnyi01x>

²⁸ <https://www.elnuevoherald.com/noticias/mundo/america-latina/colombia-es/article249517110.html>

²⁹ S/PV.8476

³⁰ <https://www.lanuevaprensa.com.co/component/k2/ony-intriago-reclutador-de-militares-sicarios-colombianos-organizo-con-ivan-duque-en-2019-el-concierto-de-cucuta-contra-la-narco-tirania-de-nicolas-maduro>



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armed groups that set the cargo on fire and attempted to violently penetrate the Venezuelan territory³¹ (See Annex 10).

2. Antonio Intriago, in association with the well-known Cuban extremist, Antonio Esquivel, who resides in Miami, established and registered, with headquarters in that city, a company called "Venezuela Somos Todos, Inc.", which served as an instrument to receive funds dedicated to the aggression against Venezuela in February 2019. It is not a coincidence that the name of this company is the very same used for the publicity of the concert organized as a cover-up operation in the days leading to the armed attack³²⁻³³.
3. Antonio Intriago, owner of the company "CTU Security LLC" (for the case of Haiti) and of "Venezuela Somos Todos, Inc." (for the case of Venezuela), has political connections with Juan Jose Rendón, a Venezuelan residing in the State of Florida, United States of America, who is a well-known terrorist linked to Colombian drug traffickers. Antonio Intriago proposed, with his company "CTU Security LLC", the first contract for assassinating President Nicolás Maduro in what would later be known as "Operation Gedeón"³⁴. There was a market where various companies bidded for the contract of the assassination of President Nicolás Maduro. Ultimately, the company "Silvercorp" was the one chosen, upon recommendation of Keith Schiller from the White House.
4. Alfred Santamaria, legal representative of "CTU Security LLC" and of the "Fundación Latino Americanos Unidos, Inc.", shares political activism with Juan José Rendón in South Florida, promoting the image of President Iván Duque, in alliance with the image of Juan Guaidó as the supposed President of Venezuela³⁵ (See Annex 11).

³¹ <https://venezuelanalysis.com/news/14859>

³²

<http://search.sunbiz.org/Inquiry/CorporationSearch/SearchResultDetail?inquirytype=OfficerRegisteredAgentName&directionType=Initial&searchNameOrder=INTRIAGOANTONIO%20N060000113385&aggregateId=domnp-n06000011338-786976d2-55ea-4078-b263-286aa197abf7&searchTerm=Intriago%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20Antonio&listNameOrder=INTRIAGOANTONIO%20L080000293381>

³³ <https://www.lanuevaprensa.com.co/component/k2/ony-intriago-reclutador-de-militares-sicarios-colombianos-organizo-con-ivan-duque-en-2019-el-concierto-de-cucuta-contra-la-narco-tirania-de-nicolas-maduro>

³⁴ <https://www.lanuevaprensa.com.co/component/k2/ony-intriago-reclutador-de-militares-sicarios-colombianos-organizo-con-ivan-duque-en-2019-el-concierto-de-cucuta-contra-la-narco-tirania-de-nicolas-maduro>

³⁵ <https://expresa.se/2021/07/11/la-conexion-de-antonio-enmanuel-intriago-propietario-de-la-empresa-de-miami-que-contrato-a-mercenarios-implicados-en-el-asesinato-del-presidente-de-haiti-con-figuras-proximas-al-uribismo-en-colombi.html>



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5. Jordan Goudreau publicly acknowledged having signed a contract with Juan Guaidó and Juan José Rendón for assassinating President Nicolás Maduro. Both Goudreau and Rendón are protected by the government of the United States of America. The participation of the U.S. government is so scandalous that there is a lawsuit by the mercenary Goudreau in the courts of that country against the terrorist and accomplice of drug traffickers, Juan José Rendón, for breach of payment in the contract for the assassination of President Nicolás Maduro, after the failure of Operation Gedeón³⁶.
6. The aviation company "Helidosa", based in the Dominican Republic, transported Antonio Intriago, Arcángel Pretel Ortiz, Walter Veintemilla and Christian Sanon in a private flight, from the United States of America to Haiti, in an aircraft with tail number HI949. All of them are contracting parties in the organization of the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse³⁷ (See Annex 12).
7. Astonishingly, the very same aircraft (HI949) has transported Juan Guaidó's group of conspirators to various islands in the Caribbean in a private flight. An even more macabre fact is that this same aircraft was used for flying back to Haiti the widow of the assassinated President, H.E. Mrs. Martine Moïse, when she was recovering from the wounds suffered during the assassination of her husband³⁸ (See Annex 12).

All these elements allow us to affirm the existence of an estructured criminal network, composed of individuals from various origins and nationalities – but all of them residing in U.S. territory –, dedicated to the financing of Colombian mercenaries for the commission, for profit, of acts of aggression and other serious international crimes against third States, which, not by coincidence, ultimately serve the interests of the governments that shamelessly protect the members of said network, which, in other words, is nothing more than a network that facilitates banking and/or financing services to hitmen.

Excellency,

All those evidences demonstrate the existence of a network of mercenary operations in the United States of America and in Colombia that functions through U.S. private companies and Colombian mercenaries that operate with impunity under the protection of both governments. In other words, the existence of a network of transnational organized crime that has important and proven connections with the internal

³⁶ <https://www.elespectador.com/investigacion/la-demanda-contra-j-j-rendon-por-la-operacion-gedeon-article/>

³⁷ <https://www.semana.com/mundo/articulo/la-empresa-aerea-que-traslado-a-los-presuntos-asesinos/202151/>

³⁸ <https://sputniknews.com/latam/202107211083426894-plane-used-by-guaidos-negotiating-team-for-barbados-talks-also-carried-moses-assassins---report/>



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structures of power within the governments of Bogotá and Washington, which *de facto* provides the members of that network with continued support, safehaven and immunity.

It is important to stress that the use of mercenaries has the advantage for the contracting States of producing impacts on the attacked States, while allowing them to cover their participation and/or denying their responsibility for the act of aggression. Thus, we are witnessing a *modus operandi* that provides impunity to the authors of acts of aggression and of the violation, without consequences, of international law.

The use of structures of transnational organized crime and mercenary forces for perpetrating acts of terrorism and assassinating Heads of State and Government, overthrowing governments and undermining the constitutional basis of States, constitutes a clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations, which establishes as one of its purposes, in Article 1, the development of "friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples".

In turn, General Assembly resolution 75/171: "Condemns any form of impunity granted to perpetrators of mercenary activities and to those responsible for the use, recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries, and urges all States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, to bring them, without distinction, to justice".

The current situation of plausible deniability by States condoning the use of mercenaries, terrorism and transnational organized crime for attacking Member States of the United Nations fosters an environment of general impunity that prevents the establishment of the responsibilities of the aggressor States, in accordance with the founding Charter of the Organization and international law.

In this regard, we respectfully request, in line with the provisions of Article 35.1 of the Charter of the United Nations, that the Security Council, in accordance with the powers entrusted on it by the Charter, specifically by virtue of Article 34, resolves to investigate the mercenary operations planned in the United States of America, by structures of transnational organized crime that recruit, train and finance colombian mercenaries for committing armed attacks, acts of terrorism, acts of aggression and the assassination of Heads of State and Government and high-ranking political officials, with the purpose of overthrowing governments and undermining their constitutional bases. Particularly, we refer to the case of the consummated assassination of the President of Haiti, H.E. Mr. Jovenel Moïse, occurred on 07 July 2021, and the frustrated attempt of assassination against the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, H.E. Mr. Nicolás Maduro, occurred on 03 May 2020.

At last, while informing that an identical copy of this letter has been transmitted to the Secretary-General of the Organization, we will highly appreciate your good offices for bringing this communication and its annexes to the attention of the members of the Security Council and for having it issued as an official document of said body.



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Without any further ado, I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest esteem and consideration.



SAMUEL MONCADA

Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations

C.C.:

H.E. Mr. António Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York.-

Annex 1: Colombian and US mercenaries with seized weapons ^{1 y 2:}



¹ <https://www.rt.com/news/528753-haiti-assassins-colombian-american/>

² <https://www.eltiempo.com/mundo/latinoamerica/colombianos-capturados-en-haiti-tras-el-asesinato-de-moise-601838>

Annex 2: Links between Mr. Alfred Santamaría and Mr. Antonio Intriago (CTU Security LLC and Fundación Latino Americanos Unidos, Inc.):

Photo of Mr. Santamaría, Mr. Intriago and Mrs. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen³:



Photo of Mr. Alfred Santamaría and Mr. Anthony Intriago⁴:



³<https://www.diariolasamericas.com/sociales/festival-latino-americanos-unidos-otorga-premios-grande-dame-n2883923>

⁴<https://twitter.com/JuanPoe/status/1416083535195164683?s=20>

Annex 3: Financial details of the Haiti operation amounting to over \$860,000 for ammunition, equipment, travel and accommodation (The Washington Post)⁵:

Loan Provided To Christian Sanon			
Loan From Worldwide			
Date	Amount	From	TO
4/30/21	\$ 1,000.00	Worldwide	CTU
5/3/21	\$ 7,200.00	Worldwide	CTU
5/10/21	\$ 5,520.00	Worldwide	CTU
5/12/21	\$ 5,000.00	Worldwide	Christian Sanon / Maxine Sada
5/12/21	\$ 7,000.00	Worldwide	CTU
5/15/21	\$ 2,080.00	Worldwide	CTU
5/17/21	\$ 12,000.00	Worldwide	CTU
5/19/21	\$ 15,477.20	Worldwide	Airplane Charter
5/19/21	\$ 9,000.00	Worldwide	Christian Sanon
5/19/21	\$ 20,000.00	Worldwide	Maxine Sada Christian Sanon
5/20/21	\$ 10,000.00	Worldwide	CTU
5/20/21	\$ 5,162.00	Worldwide	CTU
5/21/21	\$ 6,000.00	Worldwide	Christian Sanon
5/21/21	\$ 7,500.00	Worldwide	CTU
6/1/21	\$ 15,000.00	Worldwide	CTU
6/2/21	\$ 15,000.00	Worldwide	CTU
6/3/21	\$ 15,000.00	Worldwide	James for screws and nails
6/3/21	\$ 2,497.92	Worldwide	Copa Airlines personal flight
6/4/21	\$ 26,485.00	Worldwide	Ok Mundo travel 20 personal flight
6/4/21	\$ 20,000.00	Worldwide	Manuel Colombia
6/4/21	\$ 200,000.00	Worldwide	20 Personal Troops @ 10,000
6/7/21	\$ 250,000.00	Worldwide	100 Complete vest
Total Worldwide	\$ 656,922.12	Worldwide	
Loan From CTU			
Date	Amount	From	TO
04/01/2021 to present	\$ 208,454.00	CTU	Personal
Total CTU	\$ 208,454.00		
Summary			
Total Worldwide	\$ 656,922.12		
Total CTU	\$ 208,454.00		
Total Outstanding	\$ 865,376.12		

⁵ <https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/2021/07/15/haiti-president-sanon-security-team/>

Annex 4: Meeting between Mr. Antonio Intriago (CTU Security LLC), Mr. Walter Veintemilla (Worldwide Capital Lending Group) and Mr. Christian Sanón in Miami⁶:



⁶ https://www.miamiherald.com/latest-news/b06vnr/picture252901953/alternates/LANDSCAPE_960/Presentation20Juillet-22.jpg

Annex 5: Relationship between President Iván Duque with Mr. Antonio Intriago and Mr. Alfred Santamaría (CTU Security LLC and Fundación Latino Americanos Unidos, Inc.)

Video of Mr. Duque with Alfred Santamaría: In this video, Mr. Duque refers to Mr. Santamaría as his "good friend."⁷.



Photos of Mr. Iván Duque with Mr. Alfred Santamaría^{8 y 9}:



⁷ <https://www.voces.co/video-que-evidencia-vinculo-amistoso-entre-alfred-santamaria-y-el-presidente-de-colombia/>

⁸ <https://www.elpublico.me/2021/07/la-relacion-de-antonio-enmanuel.html>

⁹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x4RmbT1FUuU>

Photo of Mr. Iván Duque with Mr. Anthony Intriago ¹⁰:



Photo of Mr. Alfred Santamaría at the Presidential Palace of Colombia. ¹¹:



¹⁰ <https://pluralidadz.com/mundo/buenos-muchachos-en-malas-companias-petro-sobre-fotos-de-duque-con-antonio-intriago-uribe-y-santamaria/>

¹¹ <https://www.instagram.com/p/CMDVLavJ9Zi/>

Annex 6: Mr. Álvaro Uribe's relationship with Mr. Anthony Intriago and Mr. Alfred Santamaría (CTU Security LLC and Fundación Latino Americanos Unidos, Inc.)

Photo of Mr. Álvaro Uribe with Mr. Anthony Intriago¹²:



Foto Álvaro Uribe y Alfred Santamaría en múltiples ocasiones^{13 y 14}:



¹² <https://www.publico.es/internacional/relacion-ultraderecha-empresa-contrato-sicarios-colombianos-acusados-asesinar-presidente-haiti.html>

¹³ Idem.

¹⁴ <https://alpunto.com.co/trashed-2/>

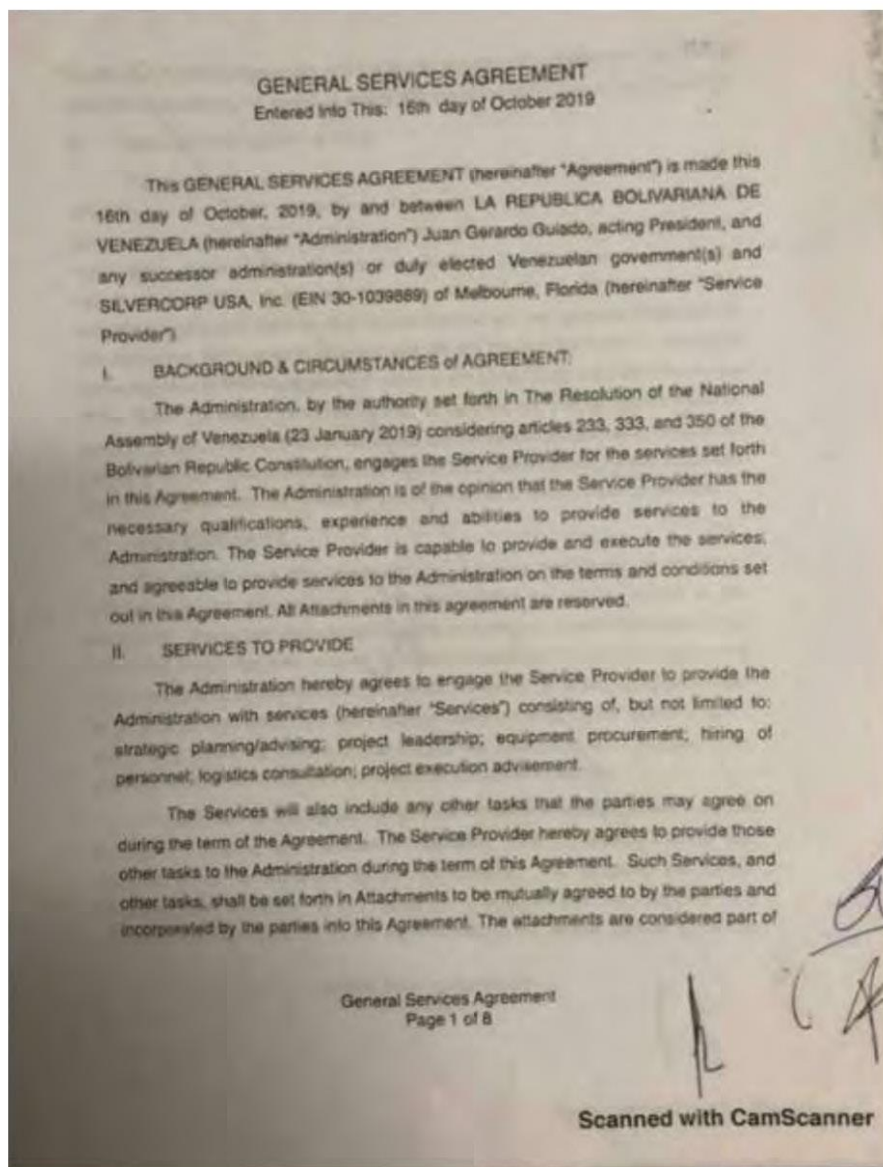
Annex 7: Photo of Mr. Alfred Santamaría (CTU Security LLC and Fundación Latino Americanos Unidos, Inc.) with senior officials and personalities of the government of Iván Duque:

Vice President and Foreign Minister, H.E. Mrs. Marta Lucía Ramírez (left) and the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the Organisation of American States (OAS) (right)¹⁵:



¹⁵ <https://alpunto.com.co/trashed-2/>

Annex 8: Contract signed between Silvercorp, owned by US mercenaries Mr. Jordan Goudreau and Mr. Drew White, and Mr. Juan Guaidó and his accomplices, Mr. Juan José Rendón and Mr. Sergio Vergara.¹⁶



¹⁶ <https://www.washingtonpost.com/context/read-the-attachments-to-the-general-services-agreement-between-the-venezuelan-opposition-and-silvercorp/e67f401f-8730-4f66-af53-6a9549b88f94/>

the General Services Agreement and are legally bound to this agreement. The Parties agree to do everything necessary to ensure that the terms of this Agreement take effect.

III. TERM OF AGREEMENT & FEES

The term of this Agreement (the "Term") will begin on the date this Agreement is executed by the parties and will remain in full force and effect indefinitely until terminated as provided for in this Agreement. Service Provider and Administration agree the minimum duration of this agreement is 495 days. See Attachment A- Timing and Length of Agreement. Except as otherwise provided for in this Agreement, the obligations of the Administration and Service Provider will end upon the termination of this Agreement. Administration agrees to pay Service Provider the minimum amount of money required to fulfill this agreement which is \$212,900,000.00 USD over the course of the Term. The amount of money needed to fulfill the first part of Service Provider services is \$50,000,000.00 USD. All money will be backed/secured with Venezuelan barrels of oil. All monies in this agreement are in USD. Administration agrees to pay any loan within 1 year. Service Provider will secure a loan for at least first part of services.

IV. CONFIDENTIALITY

The parties enter this Agreement and anticipate that disclosure of certain information by the Administration to the Service Provider will be central to the relationship. The parties desire to maintain the confidentiality of such information. This information (hereinafter referred to as "Confidential Information") may include, but is not limited to any data or information relating to the Administration which would reasonably be considered to be proprietary to the Administration including, government information and reports where the release of that Confidential Information could reasonably be expected to cause harm to the Administration or citizens of Venezuela.

The Service Provider agrees that they will not disclose, divulge, reveal, report or use, for any purpose, any Confidential Information which the Service Provider has obtained, except as authorized by the Administration. This obligation will survive indefinitely upon termination of this Agreement. All written and oral information and material disclosed or provided by the Administration to the Service Provider under this

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Agreement is Confidential Information regardless of whether it was provided before or after the date of this Agreement or how it was provided to the Service Provider. The Service Provider shall take all measures reasonably necessary to protect the Confidential Information received from the Administration, at least as great as the measures it takes to protect its own confidential information. The Service Provider shall further assure that Confidential Information received from the Administration shall be separated from other Service Provider information in order to prevent commingling.

The Service Provider shall use the Confidential Information solely for the purpose of evaluating services for the Administration, and performing services for the Administration. In no way shall the Service Provider use the Confidential Information to the detriment of the Administration.

Nothing in this Agreement is intended to grant or imply any rights, by license or otherwise, to the Service Provider under any copyright, trade or intellectual property right. Nor shall this Agreement grant or imply to the Service Provider any rights in the Administration's Confidential Information.

The Service Provider agrees to indemnify the Administration against any and all losses, damages, claims, expenses, and attorneys' fees incurred or suffered by the Administration as result of a breach of confidentiality.

The Service Provider shall return to the Administration any and all records, notes, and other written, printed or other tangible materials in their possession pertaining to the Confidential Information immediately upon request by the Administration. Upon termination of this Agreement, the Service Provider shall promptly: a) deliver to the Administration all tangible documents and materials containing, reflecting, incorporating, or based upon confidential information; b) permanently erase all confidential information from its computer database(s); and, c) certify in writing to the Administration that it has complied with the requirements of this section.

The Service Provider understands and acknowledges that any disclosure or misappropriation of Confidential Information in violation of this Agreement may cause the Administration irreparable harm, the amount of which may be difficult to ascertain.

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and therefore agrees that the Administration shall have the right to apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for specific performance and/or restraining order.

V. RELATIONSHIP & REPRESENTATIONS OF THE PARTIES

In providing the Services under this Agreement it is expressly agreed that the Service Provider is acting as an independent contractor and not as an employee. The Service Provider and the Administration acknowledge that this Agreement does not create a partnership or joint venture between them, and is exclusively a contract for service. Attachment B Rules of Service Provider Engagement.

VI. NOTICE & DISPUTE RESOLUTION

All notices, requests, demands or other communications required or permitted by the terms of this Agreement will be given in writing and delivered to the Parties of this Agreement.

In the event a dispute arises out of or in connection with this Agreement, the Parties will attempt to resolve the dispute through good-faith consultation. If the dispute is not resolved within a reasonable period then any or all outstanding issues may be submitted to mediation in accordance with any statutory rules of mediation. If mediation is unavailable, or is not successful in resolving the entire dispute, any outstanding issues will be submitted to final and binding arbitration in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida of the United States of America. The arbitrator's award will be final, and judgment may be entered upon it by any court having jurisdiction within the State of Florida.

VII. MODIFICATION OF AGREEMENT

Any amendment or modification of this Agreement or additional obligation assumed by either party in connection with this Agreement will only be binding if evidenced in writing signed by each party or an authorized representative of each party.

IX. TIME OF THE ESSENCE

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Time is of the essence in this Agreement. No extension or variation of this Agreement will operate as a waiver of any provision, term or condition as set forth in this Agreement.

X. ASSIGNMENT OF OBLIGATIONS

The Service Provider will not voluntarily or by operation of law assign or otherwise transfer its obligations under this Agreement without the prior written consent of the Administration.

XI. CANCELLATION FOR CONVENIENCE

Administration may not at any time and for no reason terminate Service Provider's services and work at Administration's convenience. Service Provider may not at any time and for no reason terminate services and work at Service Provider's convenience. If Service Provider terminates agreement he forgoes all pay, compensation and expenses. Furthermore, Service Provider must pay back all money that was transferred with the exception of the initial retainer. If Administration terminates agreement, Administration will be responsible for all payments currently owed, all future payments defined in the Term of this agreement and three more months of payments on top of the agreed upon contract duration.

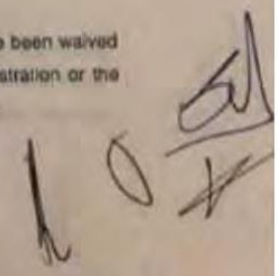
XII. GOVERNING LAW

It is the intention of the Parties to this Agreement that this Agreement and the performance under this Agreement, and all suits and special proceedings under this Agreement, be construed in accordance with and governed, to the exclusion of the law of any other forum, by the laws of the State Florida of the United States of America, without regard to the jurisdiction in which any action or special proceeding may be instituted.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS

- a) None of the provisions of this Agreement shall be deemed to have been waived by any act, omission, or acquiescence on the part of the Administration or the Service Provider without a written instrument signed by the parties.

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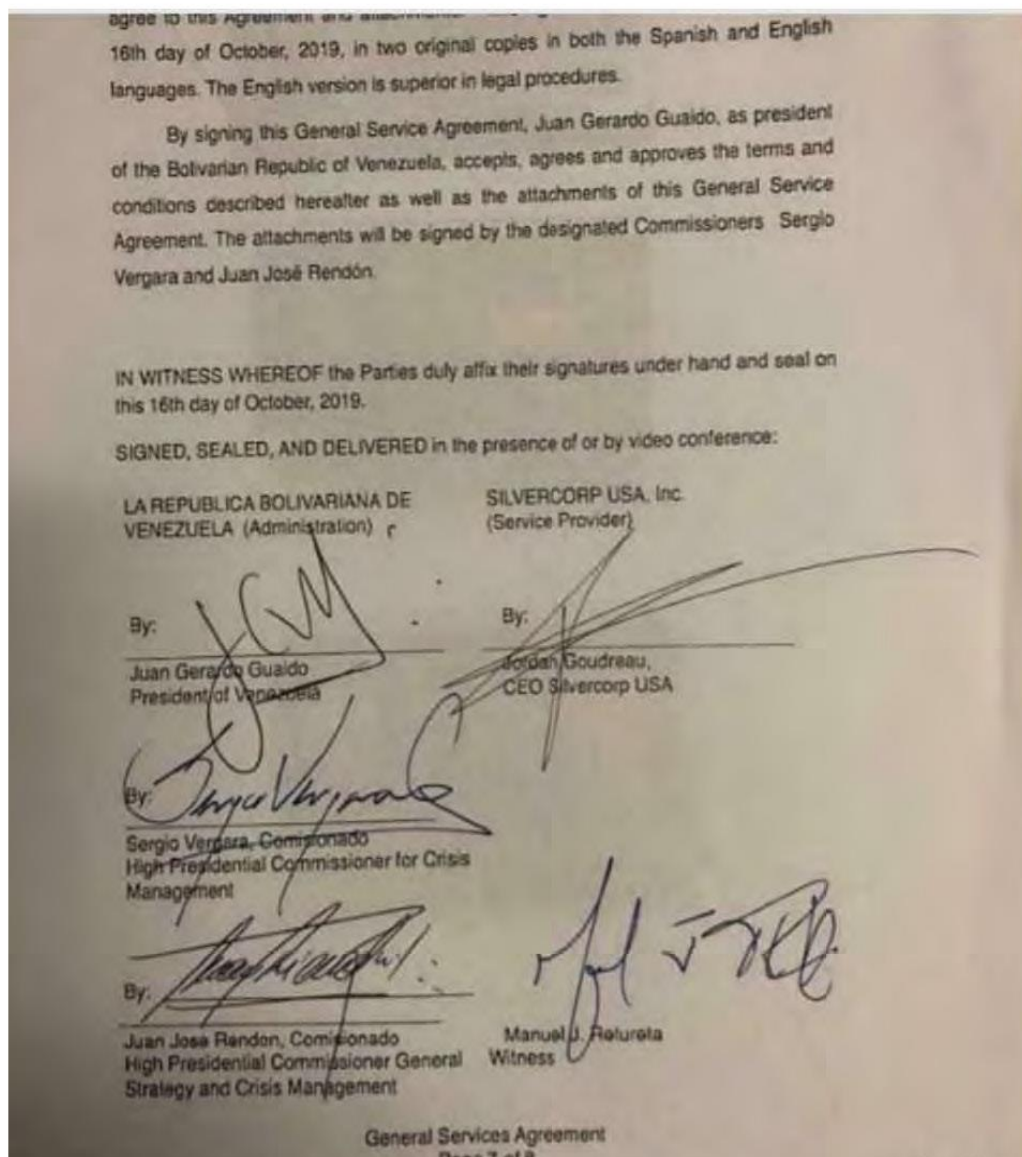


- b) Waiver by either Party of a breach, default, delay or omission of any of the provisions of this Agreement by the other Party will not be construed as a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same or other provisions.
- c) The Headings in the Agreement are inserted for the convenience of the Parties only and are not to be considered when interpreting this Agreement.
- d) This Agreement can be changed at any time by written mutual consent hereto by the parties.
- e) This Agreement, along with any attachments, encompasses the entire Agreement, and supersedes any and all previously written or oral understandings and agreements between the parties, respecting the subject matter hereof. The parties hereby acknowledge and represent, by affixing their hands and seals hereto, that said parties have not relied on any representation, assertion, guarantee, warranty, collateral contract or other assurance, except those set out in this Agreement, made by or on behalf of any other party or any other person or entity whatsoever, prior to the execution of this Agreement. The parties hereby waive all rights and remedies, at law or in equity, arising or which may arise as the result of a party's reliance on such representation, assertion, guarantee, warranty, collateral contract or other assurance, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as a restriction or limitation of said party's right to remedies associated with the gross negligence, willful misconduct or fraud of any person or party taking place prior to, or contemporaneously with, the execution of this Agreement.
- f) The provisions of this agreement are severable. If any provisions of this Agreement shall be held to be invalid or unenforceable for any reason, the remaining provisions shall continue to be valid and enforceable.

THEREFORE, in consideration of the matters described above and of the mutual benefits and obligations set forth in this Agreement, the receipt and sufficiency of which consideration is hereby acknowledged, the Administration and the Services Provider

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Annex 9: Mr Trump's relationship with Mr Jordan Goudreau, Head of Operation Gideon

Mr. Goudreau was a member of President Donald Trump's personal security detail, a member of the United States Army Special Forces and CEO of the mercenary contractor, Silvercorp USA.^{17 y 18}.



Donald Trump's rally in Charlotte, North Carolina (26 October 2018).



¹⁷ <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/mind-blowing-story-ex-green-beret-who-tried-oust-venezuela-n1201981>

¹⁸ <https://www.the-sun.com/news/787052/green-beret-rambo-mercenary-venezuelas-president-security-guard-trump-rally/>



silvercorpusa • Follow
Charlotte, North Carolina

High-value Asset.

77w 5 likes Reply

— View replies (1)

dynamicremedialmassage !!

69w 1 like Reply

raumschmide Toller Beitrag. 🤔
👉 Für tägliche Motivation und Inspiration kannst du uns gerne folgen 😊.

67w Reply

yourewildforthat L

11h 2 likes Reply

Liked by **labarbiemundial.official** and 201 others

NOVEMBER 8, 2018

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Annex 10: Photo of mercenary Mr Jordan Goudreau (Silvercorp) at the concert in Cúcuta, Colombia. The activity covered up the operation of aggression against Venezuela on the border (23 February 2019) ¹⁹:



Photo of the concert, from Silvercorp's social media account. ²⁰:



¹⁹ <https://www.instagram.com/p/BuWdq4bnaSP/>

²⁰ *Ibíd.*

Annex 11: Photo of Mr. Alfred Santamaría (CTU Security LLC and Fundación Latino Americanos Unidos, Inc., organisers of the assassination of President Jovenel Moïses) with Mr. Juan José Rendón - J.J. Rendón (signatory of the Operation Gideon contract aimed at assassinating President Nicolás Maduro)²¹:



Photo of Mr Alfred Santamaría (CTU Security LLC and Fundación Latino Americanos Unidos, Inc., organisers of the assassination of President Jovenel Moïses) and Mr Juan Guaidó (signatory of the contract for the assassination of President Nicolás Maduro)²²:



²¹<https://expresa.se/2021/07/11/la-conexion-de-antonio-enmanuel-intriago-propietario-de-la-empresa-de-miami-que-contrato-a-mercenarios-implicados-en-el-asesinato-del-presidente-de-haiti-con-figuras-proximas-al-uribismo-en-colombi.html>

²²<https://www.publico.es/internacional/relacion-ultraderecha-empresa-contrato-sicarios-colombianos-acusados-asesinar-presidente-haiti.html>

Annex 12: Photo of Mr. Walter Veintemilla, Mr. Christian Sanón, Mr. Antonio Intriago and others next to the plane HI949, owned by the company Helidosa. All were participants in the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse. The same HI949 aircraft was used to transport the conspirators in the assassination of President Nicolás Maduro to various places in the Caribbean. In a macabre way, the same plane also transported the First Lady, H.E. Mrs. Martine Moïse, from Miami to Haiti after her recovery.^{23 y 24}:



²³ <https://eldia.com.do/avion-propiedad-de-helidosa-entre-pistas-claves-del-fbi-en-magnicidio-haiti/>

²⁴ <https://newsweb.com/helidosa-informs-that-it-transferred-the-widow-of-moise-former-president-aristide-and-dozens-of-personalities-of-the-world/>