



## 安全理事会

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## 2021 年 7 月 27 日委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国常驻联合国代表给安全理事会主席的信

谨致函担任安全理事会 2021 年 7 月份主席的阁下，借此机会谴责利用包括哥伦比亚和美国雇佣军在内的跨国有组织犯罪网络对海地共和国和委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国犯下的侵略行为，这种行为的目的是实施恐怖主义和暗杀两国国家元首和政府首脑，并协助推翻两国政府。这种行为构成显然危及国际和平与安全的攻击(见附件 1)。

大会 1974 年 12 月 14 日第 3314(XXIX)号决议对“侵略”的定义是“一个国家使用武力侵犯另一个国家的主权、领土完整或政治独立，或以与《联合国宪章不符》的任何其他方式使用武力”。

该决议以协商一致方式不经表决获得通过，其附件第三条还规定：

在遵守并按照第二条规定的情况下，任何下列行为，不论是否经过宣战，都构成侵略行为：

.....

(g) 一个国家或以其名义派遣武装小队、武装团体非正规军或雇佣兵，对另一国家进行武力行为，其严重性相当于上述所列各项行为；或该国实际卷入了这些行为。

此外，侵略定义第五条指出，“不得以任何性质的理由，不论是政治性、经济性、军事性还是其他性质的理由，为侵略行为作辩护”，同时确认“侵略战争是破坏国际和平的罪行”，“侵略行为引起国际责任”。

《反对招募、使用、资助和训练雇佣军国际公约》第 1 条第 2 款对“雇佣军”的定义为属于下列情况的任何人：

- (a) 特别在当地或国外受招募以参与共谋的暴力行为，其目的为：
  - (一) 推翻一国政府或以其它方式破坏一国宪政秩序，或
  - (二) 破坏一国领土完整；



- (b) 参加此种行为的主要动机是获取可观的个人利益，并已获承允给予或领取了物质报酬；
- (c) 不是这种行为所针对的国家的国民或居民；
- (d) 非由一国派遣担任公务；而且
- (e) 不是行为发生在其领土的国家的武装部队成员。<sup>1</sup>

此外，还特别值得回顾其他相关法律文书的规定，例如：

- 《联合国打击跨国有组织犯罪公约》(《巴勒莫公约》)，该公约对有组织犯罪集团的定义是在一定时期内存在的为了实施一项或多项严重犯罪，包括为直接或间接获得金钱或其他物质利益而一致行动的有组织结构的集团。
- 《制止向恐怖主义提供资助的国际公约》，该公约规定，任何人直接或间接地提供或募集资金，以实施意图致使平民死亡或恐吓人口的行为，即属犯罪。
- 安全理事会第 1373(2001)号决议，安理会在该决议中根据《联合国宪章》第七章采取行动，决定所有国家应禁止本国国民或本国领土内任何个人和实体直接或间接为犯下或企图犯下或协助或参与犯下恐怖主义行为的个人提供任何资金、金融资产或经济资源或金融或其他有关服务，并且不向参与恐怖主义行为的实体或个人主动或被动提供任何形式的支持；同时宣布，知情地资助、规划和煽动恐怖主义行为也违反联合国的宗旨和原则。

显然，鉴于上述因素，暗杀海地共和国总统若弗内尔·莫伊兹的行为符合国际法规定的确定“侵略行为”的所有条件，包括犯下其他严重国际罪行，如使用雇佣军和利用有组织犯罪集团提供的资助实施暗杀和恐怖主义行为。

2021 年 7 月 7 日，一个由至少 26 名哥伦比亚雇佣兵和 2 名美国雇佣兵组成的团伙袭击了海地共和国总统在首都太子港的住所，在对他施以酷刑之后，向他开了 12 枪，将他杀害，并重伤海地第一夫人马蒂娜·莫伊兹。这一事实使暗杀莫伊兹总统的行为具有跨国性质，因为它涉及一个符合《巴勒莫公约》定义的有组织犯罪集团，该集团虽在一国实施犯罪，但该犯罪行为的准备、筹划、指挥或控制等环节的实质性部分发生在另一国，同时还涉及在不止一个国家从事犯罪活动的有组织犯罪集团，本信将证明这一点。

这一令人发指的国际罪行在西半球史无前例，它是在两家美国公司的合作下策划和实施的。

<sup>1</sup> 见 [www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/Mercenaries.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/Mercenaries.aspx)。

第一家是 CTU 安保有限责任公司(CTU Security LLC)，由美国公民 Antonio Emmanuel Intriago Valera(业主)和 Alfred Santamaría(法律代表)管理(见附件 2)；第二家是全球资本借贷集团，由美国公民 Walter Veintemilla 领导。<sup>2</sup>

这两家公司都通过一份合同承诺组织一支私人部队，借口是保护美国公民、海地国民 Christian Sanon。此人居住在美国，在海地有政治野心。两家公司还在另一份合同中承诺 860 000 美元，用于支付雇佣军的武器、弹药、运输、住宿和食品费用(见附件 3)。现已了解到，执行行动的资金四分之三由全球资本借贷集团承担，其余由 CTU 安保有限责任公司承担。<sup>3</sup>

其中一份合同称，CTU 安保有限责任公司是一个经验丰富的军事实体，拥有在伊拉克、玻利维亚、哥伦比亚和其他国家执行特别行动的军事专长，因此有能力组建一支具有专门技能、训练有素、擅长城市作战、空袭和近距离战斗的特别小组。<sup>4</sup>

暗杀海地总统的策划是在美国佛罗里达州和海地共和国进行的(见附件 4)，<sup>5</sup> 而雇佣军的招募主要是在哥伦比亚共和国通过哥伦比亚雇佣军社群成员共享的电话短信群进行的，该社群包括退役军官、部队人员和受美国武装部队训练的哥伦比亚武装部队特种部队人员。<sup>6</sup> 必须着重指出的是，哥伦比亚国防当局和美国军事当局都承认这些事实。<sup>7</sup>

值得注意的是，哥伦比亚籍谋杀犯之一 Francisco Eladio Uribe 是一名退役军官，他因对无辜平民实施法外处决而在哥伦比亚被起诉。因此，他无权使用护照，而且受制于禁止他离开哥伦比亚共和国的命令。然而，雇佣兵 Uribe 设法取得了护照并从哥伦比亚出境，以实施暗杀海地总统的行动。这一事实表明，在政府内部的某个层面上，哥伦比亚当局可能参与了共谋。<sup>8</sup>

到目前为止，哥伦比亚共和国总统伊万·杜克与 Antonio Intriago(CTU 安保有限责任公司)及其法律代表 Alfred Santamaría 之间的个人和政治联系已得到公

<sup>2</sup> Antonio Emmanuel Intriago Valera、Alfred Santamaría 和 Walter Veintemilla 是归化入籍的美国公民。Intriago 先生原籍委内瑞拉，Santamaría 先生原籍哥伦比亚，Veintemilla 先生原籍厄瓜多尔。

<sup>3</sup> [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/)。

<sup>4</sup> 同上。

<sup>5</sup> [www.nytimes.com/2021/07/13/world/americas/haiti-colombia-military-veterans.html](https://www.nytimes.com/2021/07/13/world/americas/haiti-colombia-military-veterans.html)。

<sup>6</sup> [www.miamiherald.com/news/nation-world/world/americas/haiti/article252901428.html](https://www.miamiherald.com/news/nation-world/world/americas/haiti/article252901428.html) 和 [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/)。

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

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

开证明。Intriago 和 Santamaría 注册了设在迈阿密的 Fundación Latino Americanos Unidos 公司，目的是在佛罗里达南部宣传伊万·杜克总统的政治形象。<sup>9</sup>

有照片记录证明伊万·杜克总统与 Antonio Intriago 和 Alfred Santamaría 在竞选活动中关系密切，他们在美国佛罗里达州支持共和党，在哥伦比亚支持当时的总统候选人伊万·杜克以及哥伦比亚副总统马尔塔·露西娅·拉米雷斯和哥伦比亚常驻美洲国家组织代表 Alejandro Ordoñez(见附件 5 和 7)。<sup>10</sup> 这种政治上的接近如此明显，暗杀海地总统行动的参与者还在波哥大的伊万·杜克总统官邸受到接待。同样，参与暗杀若弗内尔·莫伊兹总统的哥伦比亚雇佣兵之一是伊万·杜克总统的国家安全顾问 Rafael Guarín 的表亲。<sup>11</sup>

Santamaría 和 Intriago 本人都是哥伦比亚前总统、执政党民主中心党党魁阿尔瓦罗·乌里韦·贝莱斯的知名支持者。有照片记录证明暗杀海地总统的策划者与哥伦比亚最有权势的政治人物之间的个人和政治关系。由此可见，与哥伦比亚最高政治领导人的密切关系显然具有时间上的连续性。这是系统性的活动，而不仅仅是个人之间的随意会面(见附件 6)。

此外，在暗杀莫伊兹总统的一小撮策划者中，至少有两人与美利坚合众国安全和情报部门有关联。

第一个是联邦调查局的线人 Arcángel Pretel Ortiz，<sup>12</sup> 他是哥伦比亚国民，拥有安保企业 Tactical 咨询公司，同时也是 Antonio Intriago(CTU 安保有限责任公司)在另一家名为“反恐部队联邦学院有限责任公司”的企业的合伙人。<sup>13</sup> 两人共同参与了暗杀海地总统的策划。

第二个是缉毒局的线人 Rodolphe Jaar，他是海地裔美国国民，曾在海地为哥伦比亚谋杀犯充当翻译，同时也是一名知名毒贩，曾因在哥伦比亚、海地和美利坚合众国之间从事毒品犯罪于 2013 年被监禁。

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

<sup>10</sup> [www.elpublico.me/2021/07/la-relacion-de-antonio-enmanuel.html](http://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](http://www.voces.co/video-que-evidencia-vinculo-amistoso-entre-alfred-santamaria-y-el-presidente-de-colombia) 和 [https://alpunto.com.co/\\_trashed-2](https://alpunto.com.co/_trashed-2)。

<sup>11</sup> [www.elespectador.com/judicial/mercenarios-en-haiti-capturado-es-primo-de-consejero-para-la-seguridad-nacional](http://www.elespectador.com/judicial/mercenarios-en-haiti-capturado-es-primo-de-consejero-para-la-seguridad-nacional)。

<sup>12</sup> [www.businessinsider.com/haiti-president-assassination-us-informants-reportedly-among-suspects-2021-7](http://www.businessinsider.com/haiti-president-assassination-us-informants-reportedly-among-suspects-2021-7)。

<sup>13</sup> <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>。



Arcángel Pretel Ortiz 和 Rodolphe Jaar 两人作为线人的工作协助了对其他涉嫌非法毒品贩运的罪犯的逮捕。<sup>14</sup>

简而言之，可以断定以下事实：

暗杀海地总统若弗内尔·莫伊兹是雇佣军行动的结果，该行动由哥伦比亚刺客执行，由美国公司资助，在美国和海地境内策划，并受一项个人利益合同约束，根据该合同，将通过出售海地国家资产，以巨大经济利益补偿谋杀者。事实上，这一暗杀行动构成了一场破坏海地宪法秩序的政变和恐怖主义行为——这种情况完全符合大会第 3314(XXIX)号决议所确定的“侵略行为”类别，而且是由跨国组织犯罪集团实施的。

我们不可能天真地认为，如此大规模的行动——出于政治目的、涉及经手大量资金和武器贩运、有受过特别行动训练的人员参与——可以在哥伦比亚和美利坚合众国两国政府的安全和情报机构都不知情的情况下进行。

使用雇佣军实施武装袭击的历史充满了否认自己是主使者的国家所作的“貌似可信的否认”。基于使用雇佣军的性质，有可能将受害者与施害者区分开来。然而，我们今天面临的情况是，貌似可信的否认站不住脚，因为有大量证据证明，哥伦比亚共和国和美利坚合众国都没有履行其国际义务，阻止对莫伊兹总统的暗杀。

在这方面，值得回顾的是，大会第 75/171 号决议第 4 段规定，所有国家均应：

确保本国领土和本国控制下的其他领土不被用来，其国民也不参加招募、集结、资助、训练、保护或转运雇佣军，防止利用雇佣军策划活动来阻碍人民行使自决权，动摇或推翻某国政府，或者全部或部分分割或损害尊重人民自决权的独立主权国家的领土完整或政治统一。<sup>15</sup>

也许有人认为，海地发生的事件属于独特现象。然而，这不过是重复了一种使用雇佣军和借助跨国组织犯罪结构来实施政变、恐怖主义行为和暗杀的模式，正如在委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国多次发生的那样。

应该回顾的是，2020 年 5 月 3 日，一个由至少 60 名雇佣兵组成的团伙，在 2 名具有在伊拉克和阿富汗执行特别行动经验的前美国军人指挥下非法进入委内瑞拉领土，在委内瑞拉首都附近的海岸登陆，目的是袭击政府官邸并暗杀尼古拉斯·马杜罗总统。这是一次雇佣军袭击，后来被称为“吉迪恩行动”。当时，行动失败的雇佣军部队被委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国武装部队发现并击退，47 名雇佣兵被捕。<sup>16</sup>

<sup>14</sup> [www.eltiempo.com/unidad-investigativa/arcangel-pretelt-el-otro-colombiano-mencionado-en-el-mag-nicidio-en-haiti-603473](http://www.eltiempo.com/unidad-investigativa/arcangel-pretelt-el-otro-colombiano-mencionado-en-el-mag-nicidio-en-haiti-603473)。

<sup>15</sup> 大会第 75/171 号决议。

<sup>16</sup> [A/74/861-S/2020/399](https://www.un.org/press/en/2020/20200399.doc)。

该行动负责人、美国国民 Jordan Goudrea 公开宣称，这支雇佣军的目标是抓捕尼古拉斯·马杜罗总统，以执行一份合同的条款，该合同是美国雇佣兵拥有的 Silvercorp 公司与美利坚合众国政府承认的一个虚构实体的政治代表 Juan Guaidó、Juan José Rendón 和 Sergio Vergara 在美利坚合众国佛罗里达州签署的，其目的是推翻委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国的合法宪法政府<sup>17</sup>（见附件 8）。值得特别一提的是，Juan José Rendón 本人已公开承认，他是合同签署人之一，并且预付了 50 000 美元给雇佣兵 Jordan Goudreau，用于启动暗杀行动的准备。<sup>18</sup>

Silvercorp 自称为一家安保公司，向出价最高者出售服务，价格具有竞争力，高效履行合同。然而，它实为一家在美利坚合众国政府保护下出口暴力和政治暗杀服务的雇佣军公司。用该公司自己的话说：

创立美国 Silvercorp 的初衷只有一个。我们为政府和企业提供解决不正常问题的现实和及时办法……我们协助客户防备和应对可能危及其人员、资产和声誉安全的危机事件……Silvercorp 的每项服务都针对客户面临的特定风险和需要提供量身定制的办法。这种精准办法与我们经济合算的定价和高质量交付相结合，使我们具有其他公司无法比拟的能力。<sup>19</sup>

这种欺骗性的广告语言掩盖了雇佣军以死亡为业的真相。Jordan Goudreau 是在他的国家当局保护下着手行动的。美利坚合众国政府保护 Silvercorp 所有人 Jordan Goudreau 的证据非常清楚，自 2020 年“吉迪恩行动”发动袭击之后，此人至今仍在美国境内逍遥法外，没有受到任何犯罪指控。

与 Silvercorp 签署的合同表明，此次雇佣军行动费用估计数为 212 900 000 美元。暗杀尼古拉斯·马杜罗总统的合同的初始阶段将支付 5 000 万美元，如果发生无力支付，侵略之后产生的政府将以桶装石油偿付。<sup>20</sup>

“吉迪恩行动”是在美国境内策划和供资的，而训练雇佣军的行动基地位于哥伦比亚境内，从那里发动了对委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国首都的武装袭击。袭击中使用的武器由高端防御方案公司(High End Defense Solutions)提供，该公司设在美国佛罗里达州，所有人是 Bernd Von Reitzenstein。<sup>21</sup>

<sup>17</sup> [www.washingtonpost.com/world/the\\_americas/venezuela-raid-jordan-goudreau-cliver-alcala-maduro/2020/05/10/767c3386-9194-11ea-9322-a29e75effc93\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/the_americas/venezuela-raid-jordan-goudreau-cliver-alcala-maduro/2020/05/10/767c3386-9194-11ea-9322-a29e75effc93_story.html)。

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

<sup>19</sup> [www.silvercorpusa.com/copy-of-silvercorp-usa-2](https://www.silvercorpusa.com/copy-of-silvercorp-usa-2)。

<sup>20</sup> [www.washingtonpost.com/context/read-the-attachments-to-the-general-services-agreement-between-the-venezuelan-opposition-and-silvercorp/c67f401f-8730-4f66-af53-6a9549b88f94](https://www.washingtonpost.com/context/read-the-attachments-to-the-general-services-agreement-between-the-venezuelan-opposition-and-silvercorp/c67f401f-8730-4f66-af53-6a9549b88f94)。

<sup>21</sup> [www.dnb.com/business-directory/company-profiles/high\\_end\\_defense\\_solutions\\_llc.e4736ab4d093646c2eba68c42a9c4fc0.html](https://www.dnb.com/business-directory/company-profiles/high_end_defense_solutions_llc.e4736ab4d093646c2eba68c42a9c4fc0.html)。

在上述行动失败后，Jordan Goudreau 宣称，他的每一步行动都不断通报美利坚合众国和哥伦比亚政府，该计划得到白宫高级官员的支持，<sup>22</sup> 其中包括曾担任前总统唐纳德·特朗普个人安全主管数十年的 Keith Schiller。Schiller 多次聘请 Goudreau 为前总统特朗普的政治活动担任安保人员，这一点已得到公开证明(见附件 9)。同样，正是 Schiller 安排美国头号雇佣兵 Jordan Goudreau 与委内瑞拉恐怖分子接触，以执行“吉迪恩行动”。<sup>23</sup>

哥伦比亚参与了对委内瑞拉的武装侵略，这一点也已得到公开证明。在 2019 年 2 月 28 日的安全理事会会议上，我们曾谴责在哥伦比亚领土上准备一支雇佣军、以图对委内瑞拉实施武装袭击的行为。该雇佣军公开吹嘘他们的准备工作，哥伦比亚和美利坚合众国政府都完全知晓参与的人数、雇佣军手中的武器和作为侵略发起点的训练中心。我们明确表示了以下几个方面的警告：

我们还谴责这样一个事实，即特朗普总统政府的发言人目前正在编造故事，声称玻利瓦尔国家武装部队中有为数荒谬的所谓叛逃者，作为在哥伦比亚领土上组建所谓的委内瑞拉解放军的借口，目的在于渗透我国，破坏我们国家的和平。这个武装犯罪集团的组织者在哥伦比亚媒体上完全有恃无恐地大肆吹嘘。这是公开资料。不是说我们有秘密信息。我们将与安理会分享所有信息。现在不再是明目张胆地使用武力，而是在一场使用雇佣军的战争中暗地使用武力。在尼加拉瓜反政府分子发动的那场惨烈战争期间，在尼加拉瓜境内就是这么做的。不幸的是，美国负责尼加拉瓜反政府分子行动的人恰巧就是今天在座的 Elliott Abrams。如今，他本人又要对袭击委内瑞拉的行动负责。那个利用装载着伪装成人道主义援助物资的武器的飞机，在尼加拉瓜境内制造死亡和破坏的人就是他。他会让我们相信，他正急于利用投掷燃烧弹的蒙面人向委内瑞拉提供援助资金。<sup>24</sup>

所有上述信息都是在 2020 年 5 月 3 日实施武装侵略、企图暗杀尼古拉斯·马杜罗总统事件 15 个月前向安全理事会提供的。2019 年 9 月再次向大会提出申诉，并指明了雇佣军营地的确切位置。<sup>25</sup> 哥伦比亚和美利坚合众国政府虽然遭到谴责，却依然假装忽视实地发生的现实。这些恐怖分子至少在袭击前一年受到两国政府的保护。一旦实施了侵略已并核对了所提供的信息，哥伦比亚和美利坚合众国政府则继续作出貌似可信的否认，而这种否认已经失去了任何可信度。在 2020 年 5 月 13 日<sup>26</sup> 和 2020 年 5 月 20 日<sup>27</sup> 的安理会会议上，已对此予以谴责。

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

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

<sup>24</sup> S/PV.8476。

<sup>25</sup> A/74/PV.10。

<sup>26</sup> A/74/861-S/2020/399。

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

美利坚合众国情报部门与雇佣军的合作也已得到公开证明。在哥伦比亚境内，缉毒局和中央情报局的特工多次会见了“吉迪恩行动”的参与者，而哥伦比亚贩毒集团则在哥伦比亚当局的同意下向雇佣军提供支持，他们得到的激励是行动成功后奖给他们贩毒路线。<sup>28-29</sup>

现在，有一些联系环节证明了针对海地共和国总统若弗内尔·莫伊兹的已完成雇佣军行动与针对委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国总统尼古拉斯·马杜罗的受挫雇佣军行动(Gideon)之间的公开关系，详列如下：

- (a) 参与暗杀若弗内尔·莫伊兹总统的 CTU 安保有限责任公司所有人 Antonio Intriago 也参与了由美利坚合众国和哥伦比亚政府策划的 2019 年 2 月 23 日哥伦比亚-委内瑞拉边境武装袭击行动。<sup>30</sup> 令人惊讶的是，Silvercorp 公司的所有人 Jordan Goudreau 也参加了这一行动。该行动的借口是用由武装团体护送的卡车强行运送所谓“人道主义援助”，而这些武装团体放火焚烧货物，并企图暴力进入委内瑞拉领土<sup>31</sup>（见附件 10）；
- (b) Antonio Intriago 与居住在迈阿密古巴籍知名极端主义分子 Antonio Esquivel 合作，成立并注册了一家设在迈阿密的名为 Venezuela Somos Todos, Inc. 的公司，作为接收专门用于 2019 年 2 月侵略委内瑞拉的资金的工具。这家公司的名称与武装袭击前几天作为掩盖行动组织的演唱会的宣传名称完全相同，这并非巧合；<sup>32-33</sup>
- (c) Antonio Intriago 是 CTU 安保有限责任公司(海地案件)和 Venezuela Somos Todos 公司(委内瑞拉案件)的所有人。他与居住在美利坚合众国佛罗里达州的委内瑞拉人 Juan Jose Rendón 有政治关系，后者是一名与哥伦比亚毒贩有关联的知名恐怖分子。Antonio Intriago 和他的 CTU 安保有限责任公司拟议了暗杀尼古拉斯·马杜罗总统的第一个合同，这就是后来所称的“吉迪恩行动”。<sup>34</sup> 当时存在一个市场，有多家公司竞标暗

<sup>28</sup> [www.elnuevoherald.com/noticias/mundo/america-latina/colombia-es/article249517110.html](http://www.elnuevoherald.com/noticias/mundo/america-latina/colombia-es/article249517110.html)。

<sup>29</sup> S/PV.8476。

<sup>30</sup> [www.lanuevaprensa.com.co/component/k2/ony-intriago-reclutador-de-militares-sicarios-colombianos-organizo-con-ivan-duque-en-2019-el-concierto-de-cucuta-contr-la-narco-tirania-de-nicolas-maduro](http://www.lanuevaprensa.com.co/component/k2/ony-intriago-reclutador-de-militares-sicarios-colombianos-organizo-con-ivan-duque-en-2019-el-concierto-de-cucuta-contr-la-narco-tirania-de-nicolas-maduro)。

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

<sup>32</sup> [www.lanuevaprensa.com.co/component/k2/ony-intriago-reclutador-de-militares-sicarios-colombianos-organizo-con-ivan-duque-en-2019-el-concierto-de-cucuta-contr-la-narco-tirania-de-nicolas-maduro](http://www.lanuevaprensa.com.co/component/k2/ony-intriago-reclutador-de-militares-sicarios-colombianos-organizo-con-ivan-duque-en-2019-el-concierto-de-cucuta-contr-la-narco-tirania-de-nicolas-maduro)。

<sup>33</sup> <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%20Antonio&listNameOrder=INTRIAGOANTONIO%20L080000293381>。

<sup>34</sup> [www.lanuevaprensa.com.co/component/k2/ony-intriago-reclutador-de-militares-sicarios-colombianos-organizo-con-ivan-duque-en-2019-el-concierto-de-cucuta-contr-la-narco-tirania-de-nicolas-maduro](http://www.lanuevaprensa.com.co/component/k2/ony-intriago-reclutador-de-militares-sicarios-colombianos-organizo-con-ivan-duque-en-2019-el-concierto-de-cucuta-contr-la-narco-tirania-de-nicolas-maduro)。

杀马杜罗总统的合同。最终，在白宫 Keith Schiller 的推荐下，Silvercorp 公司被选中；

- (d) CTU 安全有限责任公司和 Fundación Latino Americanos Unidos 公司的法律代表 Alfred Santamaria 在与南佛罗里达州的 José Rendón 共同参与政治活动，联合宣传伊万·杜克总统的形象和 Juan Guaidó 作为假想委内瑞拉总统的形象<sup>35</sup> (见附件 11)；
- (e) Jordan Goudreau 公开承认与 Juan Guaidó 和 Juan José Rendón 签署了一份暗杀尼古拉斯·马杜罗总统的合同。Goudreau 和 Rendón 都受到美利坚合众国政府的保护。美国政府的参与如此丑恶，以至于雇佣兵 Goudreau 在该国法院对恐怖分子和毒贩同伙 Juan José Rendón 提起诉讼，指控他在“吉迪恩行动”失败后违反了暗杀尼古拉斯·马杜罗总统的合同中的付款规定；<sup>36</sup>
- (f) 总部设在多米尼加共和国的 Helidosa 航空公司安排私人航班，用一架尾号为 HI949 的飞机将 Antonio Intriago、Arcángel Pretel Ortiz、Walter Veintemilla 和 Christian Sanon 从美利坚合众国送往海地。这些人都是组织暗杀若弗内尔·莫伊兹总统的合同签署方<sup>37</sup> (见附件 12)；
- (g) 令人震惊的是，同样也是这架飞机(HI949)以私人航班将 Juan Guaidó 的共谋团伙送到了加勒比海的各个岛屿。更可怕的事实是，这架飞机还被用来将被暗杀总统的遗孀马蒂娜·莫伊兹送回海地，当时她正在从丈夫被暗杀时所受的伤势中恢复(见附件 12)。<sup>38</sup>

鉴于所有这些因素，可以肯定存在一个有组织的犯罪网络，由各种不同原籍和国籍的个人组成，但所有这些都居住在美国境内，致力于资助哥伦比亚雇佣军以牟利为目的实施针对第三国的侵略行为和其他严重国际罪行。这些行为最终是为那些无耻保护该网络成员的国家政府的利益服务，这绝非巧合。

所有这些证据表明，在美利坚合众国和哥伦比亚存在一个雇佣军行动网络，该网络通过美国私营公司和哥伦比亚雇佣军运作，在两国政府的保护下逍遥法外，也就是说，存在一个跨国有组织犯罪网络，该网络与波哥大政府和华盛顿政府的内部权力结构有着业已证明的重大关联，这种关联事实上为该网络的成员持续提供支持、庇护和豁免。

<sup>35</sup> <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>。

<sup>36</sup> [www.elespectador.com/investigacion/la-demanda-contra-j-j-rendon-por-la-operacion-gedeon-article](http://www.elespectador.com/investigacion/la-demanda-contra-j-j-rendon-por-la-operacion-gedeon-article)。

<sup>37</sup> [www.semana.com/mundo/articulo/la-empresa-aerea-que-traslado-a-los-presuntos-asesinos/202151](http://www.semana.com/mundo/articulo/la-empresa-aerea-que-traslado-a-los-presuntos-asesinos/202151)。

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



必须强调指出的是，使用雇佣军对合同签署国的好处是既对受攻击国造成影响，同时又能掩盖自己的参与和(或)否认对侵略行为的责任。因此，我们正在目睹一种使侵略行为和违反国际法而不承担后果的行为的主使者逍遥法外的作案手法。

利用跨国有组织犯罪结构和雇佣军实施恐怖主义行为，暗杀国家元首和政府首脑，推翻政府，破坏国家宪法基础，显然违反了《联合国宪章》，其中第一条规定，联合国的宗旨之一是“发展国际间以尊重人民平等权利及自决原则为根据之友好关系”。

大会第 75/171 号决议进而“谴责以任何方式给予雇佣军活动实施者以及对他们使用、招募、资助和训练雇佣军负有责任者有罪不罚待遇，并敦促所有国家依照国际法规定的义务，将他们一律绳之以法”。

目前，一些国家貌似可信地否认其纵容使用雇佣军、恐怖主义和跨国有组织犯罪等手段袭击联合国会员国的行为，这种状况造成了一种普遍有罪不罚的环境，导致无法根据本组织的创始《宪章》和国际法确定侵略国的责任。

在这方面，我们谨依照《联合国宪章》第三十五条第一项的规定，敬请安全理事会根据《宪章》赋予安理会的权力，特别是根据第三十四条，下决心调查由招募、训练和资助哥伦比亚雇佣军以实施武装袭击、恐怖主义行为、侵略行为以及暗杀国家元首和政府首脑及高级政治官员、从而推翻政府和破坏其宪法基础的跨国有组织犯罪结构在美利坚合众国策划的雇佣军行动。我们特别提及 2021 年 7 月 7 日暗杀海地总统若弗内尔·莫伊兹案和 2020 年 5 月 3 日暗杀委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国总统尼古拉斯·马杜罗未遂案。

最后，谨请你进行斡旋，向安全理事会成员分发本信及其附件，\* 并将其作为安理会文件发布。

委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国  
常驻联合国代表

大使

塞缪尔·蒙卡达(签名)

\* 仅以来件所用语文分发。



2021 年 7 月 27 日委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国常驻联合国代表给安全理事会主席的信的附件



Ministerio del Poder Popular  
para Relaciones Exteriores

Misión Permanente de la República  
Bolivariana de Venezuela ante  
Naciones Unidas - Nueva York



No. 00217

**S/2021/688**

New York, 27 July 2021

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

**Distinguished Ambassador de Riviére,**

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."***



Gobierno Bolivariano  
de Venezuela

Ministerio del Poder Popular  
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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”<sup>1</sup>.*

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

<sup>1</sup><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 Veintemilla<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> 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"<sup>3</sup>.

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 combat<sup>4</sup>.

### 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 Haiti<sup>5</sup> (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 Forces<sup>6</sup>. These facts, we must underline, have been acknowledged by both the authorities of the Colombian Ministry of Defense and also U.S. military authorities<sup>7</sup>.

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 authorities<sup>8</sup>.

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)

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

<sup>4</sup> Ídem.

<sup>5</sup> <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/>

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

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

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

individuals registered the Miami-based “Fundación Latino Americanos Unidos, Inc.”, with the purpose of promoting the political image of President Iván Duque in South Florida<sup>9</sup>.

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)<sup>10</sup>. 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 Security<sup>11</sup>.

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 Ortiz<sup>12</sup>, 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

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

<sup>10</sup> <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/>

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

<sup>12</sup> <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”<sup>13</sup>. 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 trafficking<sup>14</sup>.

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.

<sup>13</sup>

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

<sup>14</sup> <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 (...)”<sup>15</sup>.*

#### 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 arrested<sup>16</sup>.

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 Venezuela<sup>17</sup> (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

<sup>15</sup> A/RES/75/171

<sup>16</sup> A/74/861–S/2020/399

<sup>17</sup> [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/the\\_americas/venezuela-raid-jordan-goudreau-cliver-alcala-maduro/2020/05/10/767c3386-9194-11ea-9322-a29e75effc93\\_story.html](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 assassination<sup>18</sup>.

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"*<sup>19</sup>.

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 oil<sup>20</sup>.

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 Reitzenstein<sup>21</sup>.

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

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

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

<sup>21</sup>[https://www.dnb.com/business-directory/company-profiles/high\\_end\\_defense\\_solutions\\_llc.e4736ab4d093646c2eba68c42a9c4fc0.html](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 House<sup>22</sup>; 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 Gedeón<sup>23</sup>.

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"*<sup>24</sup>.

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

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

<sup>24</sup> 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 Assembly<sup>25</sup>. 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 2020<sup>26</sup> and 20 May 2020<sup>27</sup>.

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 successful<sup>28-29</sup>.

### 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 2019<sup>30</sup>. 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

<sup>25</sup> A/74/PV.10

<sup>26</sup> A/74/861-S/2020/399

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

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

<sup>29</sup> S/PV.8476

<sup>30</sup> <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-tiranía-de-nicolas-maduro>





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armed groups that set the cargo on fire and attempted to violently penetrate the Venezuelan territory<sup>31</sup> (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 attack<sup>32-33</sup>.
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"<sup>34</sup>. 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 Venezuela<sup>35</sup> (See Annex 11).

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

<sup>32</sup>

<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>

<sup>33</sup> <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>

<sup>34</sup> <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>

<sup>35</sup> <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 Gedeón<sup>36</sup>.
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 Moïse<sup>37</sup> (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 husband<sup>38</sup> (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

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

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

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





Ministerio del Poder Popular  
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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.



Gobierno Bolivariano  
de Venezuela

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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 <sup>1</sup> y <sup>2</sup>:



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

<sup>2</sup> <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-Lehtinen <sup>3</sup>:**



**Photo of Mr. Alfred Santamaría and Mr. Anthony Intriago <sup>4</sup>:**



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

<sup>4</sup><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)<sup>5</sup>:**

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		
<b>Total Outstanding</b>	<b>\$ 865,376.12</b>		

<sup>5</sup> <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 Miami<sup>6</sup>:



<sup>6</sup> [https://www.miamiherald.com/latest-news/b06vnr/picture252901953/alternates/LANDSCAPE\\_960/Presentation20Juillet-22.jpg](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."<sup>7</sup>



**Photos of Mr. Iván Duque with Mr. Alfred Santamaría<sup>8 y 9</sup>:**



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

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

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x4RmbT1FUsU>

Photo of Mr. Iván Duque with Mr. Anthony Intriago <sup>10</sup>:



Photo of Mr. Alfred Santamaría at the Presidential Palace of Colombia. <sup>11</sup>:



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

<sup>11</sup> <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 Intriago<sup>12</sup>:**



**Foto Álvaro Uribe y Alfred Santamaría en múltiples ocasiones<sup>13 y 14</sup>:**



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

<sup>13</sup> Idem.

<sup>14</sup> <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)<sup>15</sup>:**

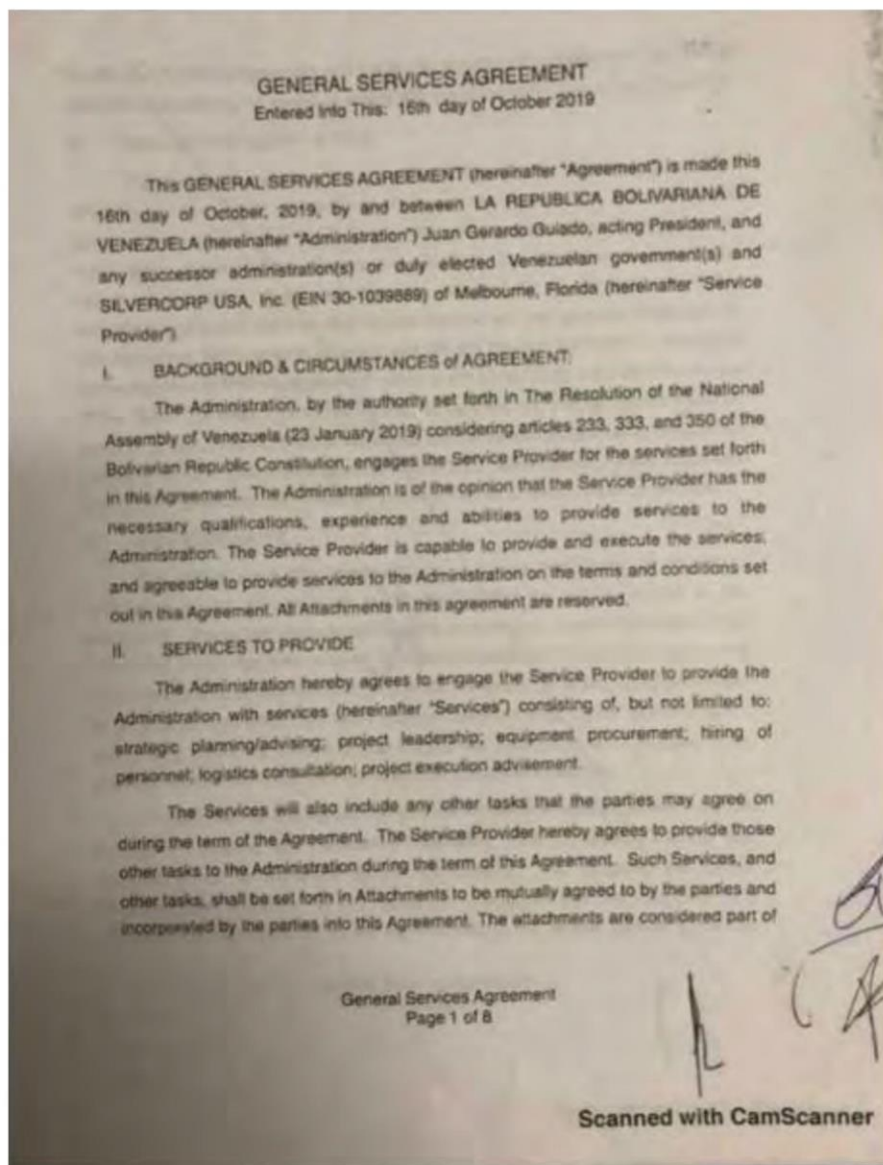


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<sup>15</sup> <https://alpunto.com.co/trashed-2/>



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.<sup>16</sup>



<sup>16</sup> <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 records 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

General Services Agreement  
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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,

General Services Agreement  
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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

General Services Agreement  
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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.

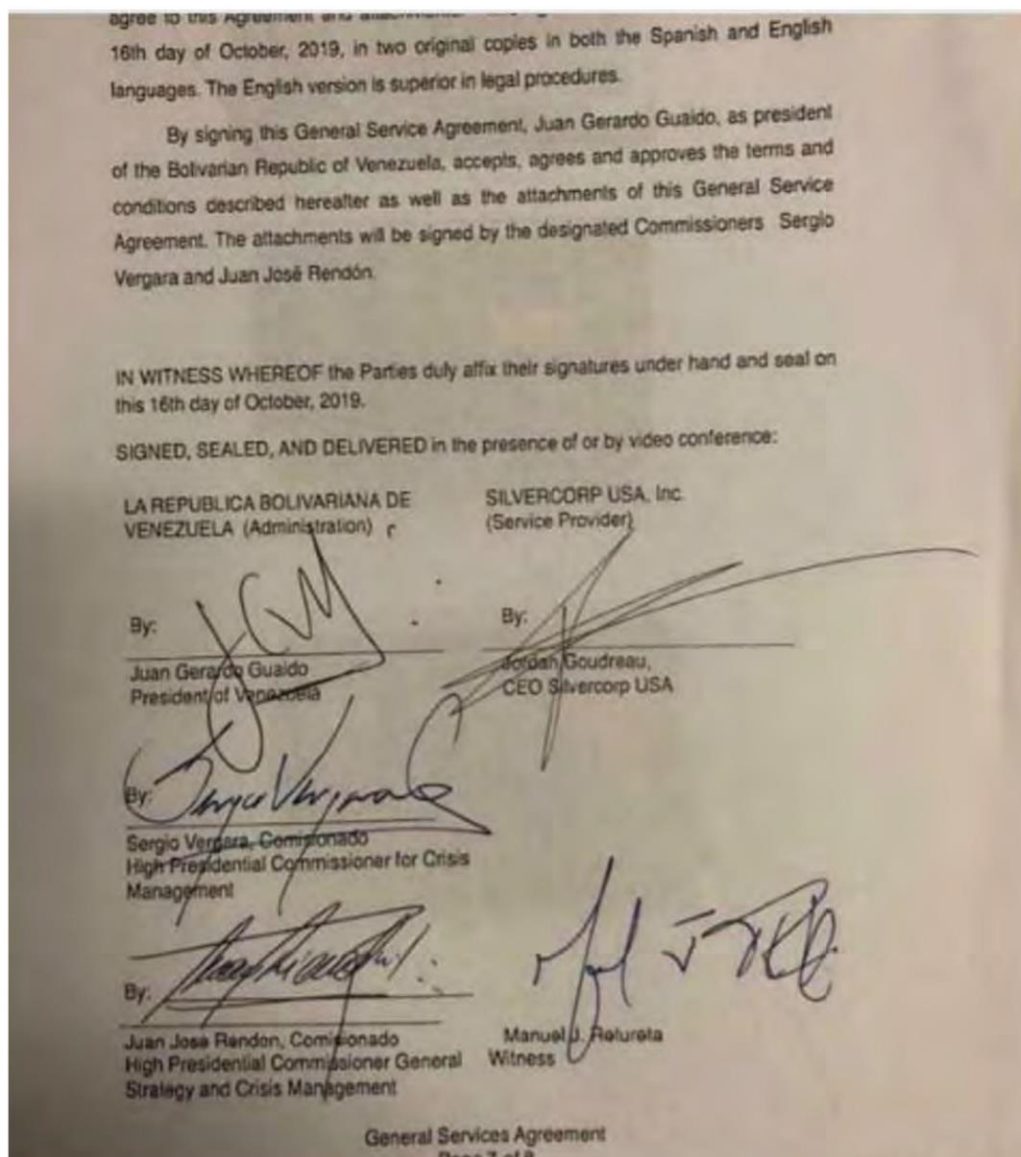


- b) Waiver by either Party of a breach, default, delay or omission of any of the provisions of this Agreement by the other Party will not be construed as a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same or other provisions.
- c) The Headings in the Agreement are inserted for the convenience of the Parties 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.<sup>17 y 18</sup>**



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



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

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





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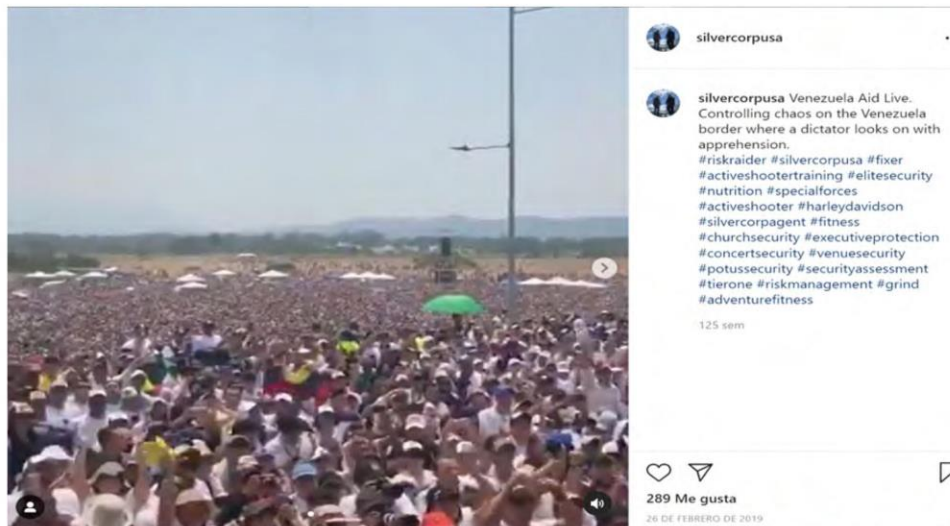
NOVEMBER 8, 2018

Add a comment... Post

**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) <sup>19</sup>:**



**Photo of the concert, from Silvercorp's social media account. <sup>20</sup>:**



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

<sup>20</sup> *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)<sup>21</sup>:**



**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)<sup>22</sup>:**



<sup>21</sup><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>

<sup>22</sup><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.<sup>23 y 24</sup>.



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

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