



Security Council

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Letter dated 27 July 2021 from the Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to address you, in your capacity as President of the Security Council for the month of July 2021, and take the opportunity to denounce the use of a network of transnational organized crime that includes Colombian and United States mercenaries for committing acts of aggression against the Republic of Haiti and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, for the purpose of perpetrating acts of terrorism and assassinations of 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 “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 to 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.

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 other things, the provisions of additional relevant international legal instruments, such as:

- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention), 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, which 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
- Security Council resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#), in which the Council, 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.

It is clear that, in the light of the elements referred to above, the assassination of the President of the Republic of Haiti, 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 an assassination and a terrorist act, through the use of mercenaries, and with the financing provided by organized criminal groups.

On 7 July 2021, a group of at least 26 Colombian mercenaries and 2 United States 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 12 shots, assassinating him and seriously wounding the Haitian First Lady, 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

¹ See www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/Mercenaries.aspx.

organized criminal group that engages in criminal activities in more than one State, as will be proven in the present letter.

This heinous international crime, with no precedents in the history of the Western Hemisphere, was planned and executed with the collaboration of two United States companies.

The first was CTU Security LLC, managed by United States citizens Antonio Emmanuel Intriago Valera, owner, and Alfred Santamaría, legal representative (see annex 2); the second was Worldwide Capital Lending Group, led by United States citizen Walter Veintemilla.²

Both companies pledged, through a contract, to organize a private force, under the pretext of protecting a United States citizen and Haitian national, Christian Sanon, who resides in the United States of America and has political ambitions in Haiti. In a separate contract, they also pledged \$860,000 to cover the costs of weapons, ammunition, transportation, accommodation and food for the mercenaries (see annex 3). As 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 combat.⁴

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 trained by United States armed forces.⁶ These facts, we must underline, have been acknowledged by both the authorities of the Colombian Ministry of Defence and United States military authorities.⁷

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 the possible complicity of the Colombian authorities.⁸

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

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

³ 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 and 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>.

⁸ <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.⁹

There are photographic records that testify to the closeness of President Iván Duque with Antonio Intriago and Alfred Santamaría during electoral campaigns in support 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, Marta Lucía Ramírez, and the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the Organization of American States, Alejandro Ordoñez (see annexes 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 Rafael Guarín, President Iván Duque's National Security Adviser.¹¹

For their part, Santamaría and Intriago are well-known supporters of former Colombian President and chief of the ruling Centro Democrático party, 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 merely a casual meeting with an individual (see annex 6).

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

The first is an informant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Arcángel Pretel Ortiz,¹² 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 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 is an informant of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Rodolphe Jaar, a United States 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 who was imprisoned in 2013 for criminal drug offences between Colombia, Haiti and the United States of America.

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 and https://alpunto.com.co/__trashed-2.

¹¹ www.elespectador.com/judicial/mercenarios-en-haiti-capturado-es-primero-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%20L19000247227-4fddfb98-b67e-48b3-8298-3e0ccaa7f769&searchTerm=intriago%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20antonio&listNameOrder=INTRIAGOANTONIO%20L080000293381>.

In both cases – those of Arcángel Pretel Ortiz and Rodolphe Jaar – the work of these informants resulted in the arrest of other criminals linked to illicit drug trafficking.¹⁴

In short, the following facts can be asserted:

The assassination of the President of Haiti, Jovenel Moïse, was the result of an operation by mercenary forces, executed by Colombian assassins, financed by United States companies, planned on United States 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.

In this regard, it is worth recalling that paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 75/171 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

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 3 May 2020, a group of at least 60 mercenaries, commanded by three former United States military members with experience in special operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, illegally entered Venezuelan territory and landed on a coast near the Venezuelan capital city, with the purpose of attacking the Government Palace and assassinating President Nicolás Maduro, a mercenary attack that was later known as Operation Gideon. At the time, the mercenary forces of the

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

¹⁵ General Assembly resolution 75/171.

failed operation were detected and repelled by the armed forces of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and 47 mercenaries were arrested.¹⁶

The head of the operation, Jordan Goudreau, of United States nationality, publicly declared that the mercenary force had the objective of capturing President Nicolás Maduro, in fulfilment of the provisions of a contract signed in the State of Florida, United States of America, between the company Silvercorp, owned by the United States 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 Juan José Rendón himself has publicly acknowledged that he was one of those who signed the contract and that he made an advance payment of \$50,000 to the mercenary Jordan Goudreau for initiating the preparations for the assassination.¹⁸

Silvercorp describes itself as a security company that sells its services to the highest bidder, with competitive prices and efficiency in the fulfilment 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 Jordan Goudreau, owner of Silvercorp, is so clear that, even to date, and after the attack of 2020 in Operation Gideon, he remains at large in United States territory and has not been charged with any crime.

The contract signed with Silvercorp stated that the estimated cost of the mercenary operation was \$212,900,000. The initial phase of the contract for assassinating President Nicolás Maduro would involve the payment of \$50,000,000, and, in the event of insolvency, the Government resulting from the aggression would make the payments in barrels of oil.²⁰

Operation Gideon was planned and financed in United States territory, while the base of operations, where the training of the mercenaries took place, was located in Colombian territory, from which the armed attack against the capital of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was launched. The weapons used in the attack were supplied

¹⁶ [A/74/861-S/2020/399](#).

¹⁷ www.washingtonpost.com/world/the_americas/venezuela-raid-jordan-goudreau-cliver-alcama-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.

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

by High End Defense Solutions, a company based in the State of Florida, United States of America, and owned by Bernd Von Reitzenstein.²¹

After the failure of said operation, Jordan Goudreau declared that the Governments of the United States of America and Colombia had constantly been informed of his every step and that the plan had the support of senior officials of the White House,²² among them 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 who put the United States chief mercenary, Jordan Goudreau, in contact with Venezuelan terrorists for executing Operation Gideon.²³

The Colombian involvement in the armed aggression against Venezuela is also publicly proven. During the meeting of the Security Council 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 the Governments of both 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 centres 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

All of the foregoing information was provided to the Security Council 15 months before the armed aggression to assassinate President Nicolás Maduro was perpetrated on 3 May 2020. In September 2019, the complaint with the exact location of the mercenary camps was reiterated before the General Assembly.²⁵ 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

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-79346b4e428676424c0e5669e80fc310>.

²⁴ S/PV.8476.

²⁵ A/74/PV.10.

the plausible deniability thesis, when it had already lost all credibility. This was denounced at the Security Council on 13 May 2020²⁶ and 20 May 2020.²⁷

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 met on various occasions with the executors of Operation Gideon, 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.^{28,29}

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, Jovenel Moïse, and the frustrated mercenary operation (Gideon) against the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Nicolás Maduro, which we will list below:

(a) 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 2019.³⁰ Surprisingly, Jordan Goudreau, owner of the company Silvercorp, also participated in that very same operation, which had as its excuse the forcing of the delivery of alleged “humanitarian aid” in trucks accompanied by armed groups that set the cargo on fire and attempted to violently enter Venezuelan territory³¹ (see annex 10);

(b) 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 as that of the one used for publicizing the concert organized as a cover-up operation in the days leading up to the armed attack;^{32,33}

(c) Antonio Intriago, owner of the company CTU Security LLC (in the case of Haiti) and of Venezuela Somos Todos, Inc. (in 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 Gideon.³⁴ There was a market where various companies bid for the contract

²⁶ [A/74/861-S/2020/399](https://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2020/05/20200513_S/2020/399.html).

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>.

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%20%20%20%20%20Antoni%20o&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-tirania-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-tirania-de-nicolas-maduro.

for the assassination of President Maduro. Ultimately, the company Silvercorp was the one chosen, upon the recommendation of Keith Schiller from the White House;

(d) 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);

(e) 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 United States 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 Gideon;³⁶

(f) The aviation company Helidosa, based in the Dominican Republic, transported Antonio Intriago, Arcángel Pretel Ortiz, Walter Veintemilla and Christian Sanon on 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);

(g) Astonishingly, the very same aircraft (HI949) transported Juan Guaidó's group of conspirators to various islands in the Caribbean on 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, 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 a structured criminal network, composed of individuals from various origins and nationalities, but all of them residing in United States 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.

All of that evidence demonstrates the existence of a network of mercenary operations in the United States of America and in Colombia that functions through United States 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 structures of power within the Governments of Bogotá and Washington, which de facto provides the members of that network with continued support, safe haven and immunity.

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-contraj-j-rendon-por-la-operacion-gideon-article.

³⁷ 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>.

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 deny 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 “[c]ondemns 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 States Members 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 to it by the Charter, specifically by virtue of Article 34, resolve 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 the commission of 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, Jovenel Moïse, on 7 July 2021, and the frustrated attempt of assassination against the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Nicolás Maduro, on 3 May 2020.

Lastly, we would highly appreciate your good offices in circulating the present letter and its annexes* to the members of the Security Council and issuing it as a document of that body.

(Signed) **Samuel Moncada**
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations

* Circulated in the language of submission only.

Annexes to the letter dated 27 July 2021 from the Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

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-Lehtinen ³:



Photo of Mr. Alfred Santamaría and Mr. Anthony Intriago ⁴:



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/okmbnh/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 Santamaria (CTU Security LLC and Fundación Latino Americanos Unidos, Inc.)

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



Foto Álvaro Uribe y Alfred Santamaria 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/

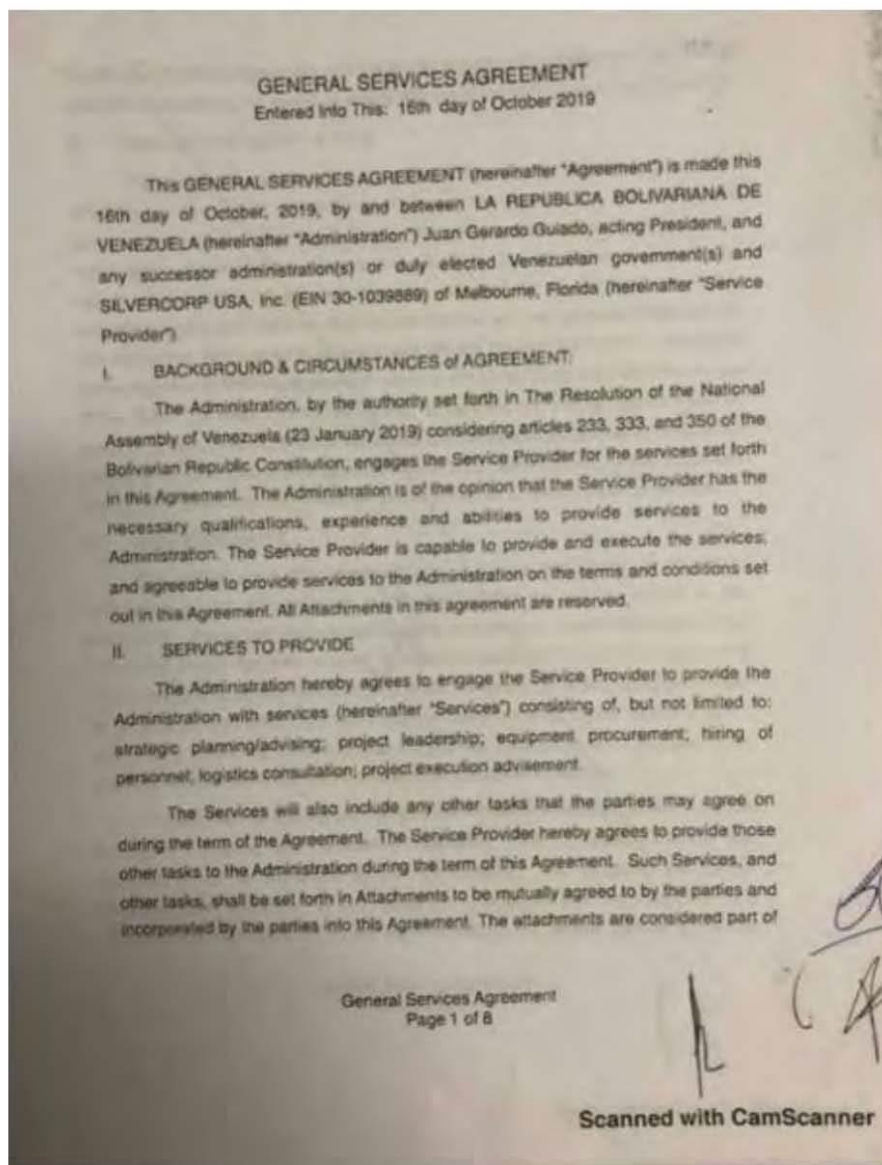
Annex 7: Photo of Mr. Alfred Santamaría (CTU Security LLC and Fundación Latino Americanos Unidos, Inc.) with senior officials and personalities of the government of Iván Duque:

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/c67f401f-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

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.

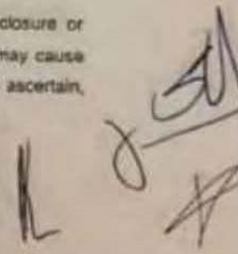
Nothing in this Agreement is intended to grant or imply any rights, by license or otherwise, to the Service Provider under any copyright, trade or intellectual property right. Nor shall this Agreement grant or imply to the Service Provider any rights in the Administration's Confidential Information.

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
Page 3 of 8

Handwritten initials and signatures in the bottom right corner of the page. There are several distinct marks, including what appears to be a large 'L' or 'H' and some scribbled-out lines.

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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

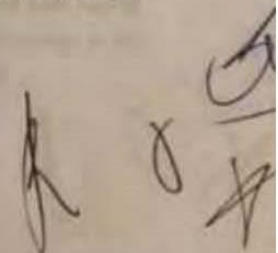
All notices, requests, demands or other communications required or permitted by the terms of this Agreement will be given in writing and delivered to the Parties of this Agreement.

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



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 CONVIENCE

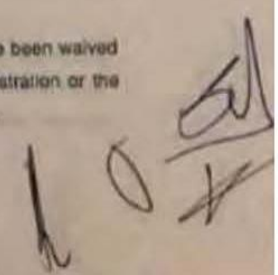
Administration may not at any time and for no reason terminate Service Provider's services and work at Administration's convenience. Service Provider may not at any time and for no reason terminate services and work at Service Provider's convenience. If Service Provider terminates agreement he forgoes 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

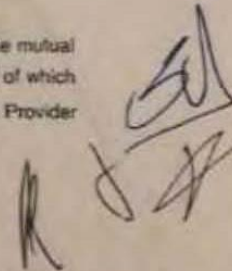
- a) None of the provisions of this Agreement shall be deemed to have been waived by any act, omission, or acquiescence on the part of the Administration or the Service Provider without a written instrument signed by the parties.

Handwritten initials and a signature in the bottom right corner of the page.

- 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

General Services Agreement
Page 6 of 8



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agree to this Agreement, and also on this 16th day of October, 2019, in two original copies in both the Spanish and English languages. The English version is superior in legal procedures.

By signing this General Service Agreement, Juan Gerardo Guaido, as president of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, accepts, agrees and approves the terms and conditions described hereafter as well as the attachments of this General Service Agreement. The attachments will be signed by the designated Commissioners Sergio Vergara and Juan José Rendón.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties duly affix their signatures under hand and seal on this 16th day of October, 2019.

SIGNED, SEALED, AND DELIVERED in the presence of or by video conference:

LA REPUBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE VENEZUELA (Administration)

SILVERCORP USA, Inc. (Service Provider)

By:

Juan Gerardo Guaido
President of Venezuela

By:

Jordan Goudreau,
CEO Silvercorp USA

By:

Sergio Vergara, Comisionado
High Presidential Commissioner for Crisis
Management

By:

Juan Jose Rendon, Comisionado
High Presidential Commissioner General
Strategy and Crisis Management

Manuel J. Reureta
Witness

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/>



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77w 5 likes Reply

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69w 1 like Reply

 raumschmide Toller Beitrag. 🙌
👍 Für tägliche Motivation und Inspiration kannst du uns gerne folgen 😊

67w Reply

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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) ¹⁹:



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



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

²⁰ *Ibidem.*

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