

Colombia: The Real Alliance

by www.360geopolitica.org

Colombia is facing a new political and security crisis after dissident FARC commander “Calarcá” claimed that FARC splinter groups helped finance President Gustavo Petro’s campaign—and that Vice President Francia Márquez served as an intermediary for drug-trafficking funds.

Similar allegations have surfaced before from President Petro’s own son and brother, who suggested that drug money may have reached the campaign. The case has also drawn in additional individuals—among them the contraband operator known as “Pitufo,” now in Portugal, a country that has been linked to claims of acting as an intermediary in a multimillion-dollar deal for French-made Colombian passports.

Noticias Caracol reports that Attorney General Luz Adriana Camargo received Calarcá’s allegations in July 2024. That month, Petro launched military operations against Calarcá dissident camps, resulting in civilian casualties, including children (Colombia’s Escalating Child Soldier Crisis, www.360geopolitica.org).

This scandal became public when Noticias Caracol released its year-long investigation on November 23, 2025.

The investigation points to possible non-aggression agreements between senior officials and criminal networks. These alleged arrangements allowed armed groups to consolidate territory, expand illicit economies, and strengthen their forces.

One criminal figure connected to the purported pact flaunted extravagant wealth online, intensifying public anger and reinforcing suspicions of official tolerance.

Attorney General Camargo faces further scrutiny for allegedly delaying investigations and withholding evidence. Her close ties to Petro and Ambassador Iván Velásquez have fueled

doubts about her independence, despite Petro’s insistence that she acts autonomously.

Two Shocks that link Petro’s Associates

- The assassination of senator and presidential candidate Miguel Uribe is widely attributed to an operation led by alias *El Viejo* (Simeón Pérez Marroquín), who was allegedly hired by the FARC dissidents, specifically the Segunda Marquetalia. According to *El Tiempo*, he was imprisoned in La Picota while a Petro’s friend and his brother were reportedly negotiating the Picota Pact and was released three years ago after serving a sentence for firearm trafficking and related crimes, raising serious questions about the timing and connections behind the attack.
- A dissident attack on a U.S. helicopter in Antioquia, carried out by forces under Calarca’s command, heightening tensions with Washington.

Together, these events suggest dangerous *intersections* between Petro’s inner circle and actors linked to Petro “Total Peace” agenda and episodes of lethal violence.

What the Seized Devices Revealed

During his arrest on July 23, 2024, while traveling in a National Protection Unit (UNP) caravan in Santo Domingo, Antioquia, devices seized from Alias Calarcá revealed letters, chats, and internal documents exposing a far-reaching network. Despite this compelling evidence, Attorney General Camargo approved his release, raising serious questions about the decision.

1. Dissidents Gained Strength During “Total Peace”

The material links Calarcá’s faction to high-ranking Army officers -General Huertas and to Wilmar Mejía, now director of Intelligence the DNI (Department National of Intelligence, see *Politics and Intelligence in Colombia*, www.360geopolitica.org).

According to the documents, the group:

- established front companies
- negotiated non-aggression zones
- received classified military intelligence
- held parallel talks with government actors

After the EMC [The Estado Mayor Central is the largest FARC dissident faction that rejected the 2016 peace agreement. Led by Iván Mordisco, it operates across multiple regions, engaging in drug trafficking, illegal mining, and extortion.

Fragmented and often divided internally, the EMC remains a major source of armed activity and instability in Colombia despite occasional attempts at dialogue with the government] *split* in 2024, this faction grew rapidly, triggering an ELN offensive in Catatumbo that left more than 100 dead and caused massive displacement.

Since 2022, Petro and the Pacto Histórico - his political coalition- have deliberately used 'The Split' as a strategy. Applied to unions, indigenous communities, and other groups, its goal is to increase the number of interlocutors and redistribute territorial influence-a tactic the coalition believes strengthens their political position and control.

2. No Investigation from the Attorney General
Despite possessing the devices, the Attorney General's Office opened no inquiries. Camargo even granted several dissident leaders "peace facilitator" status, enabling their release.

Unexamined issues include:

- leaked intelligence
- compromised military operations
- alleged weapons procurement with foreign actors
- the elevation of implicated individuals to senior posts

3. The DNI at the Center of the Storm

The documents repeatedly mention Wilmar Mejía as a liaison to dissident groups. He denies

the allegations, but his name appears throughout the seized correspondence.

Under Petro, the DNI has expanded its power and become more politically aligned with the presidency. Relations with foreign intelligence services—including the CIA and MI6—have deteriorated just as the U.S. intensifies investigations into the helicopter attack.

A Nation in Peril

The allegations are serious, the documentation extensive, and the potential consequences severe. Colombia now faces a decisive test of its democratic institutions, national security architecture, and strategic partnership with the United States. Only an independent, swift, and transparent investigation can determine the truth and restore public trust.

Petro's allies—some of them, operating today under the banner of Total Peace, including Mordisco, Calarcá, the Pacto Histórico, and even Maduro—have been working together since 2018 to secure the Colombian presidency. They succeeded. The available evidence leaves no doubt about the strength, cohesion, and continuity of this alliance.

Now, their focus is clear: they aim to maintain power as Colombia approaches the presidential and legislative elections of 2026.

Bogotá, Colombia 25 November 2025.