

Tax complaint

I would like to complain that my tax contribution to the State of Norway contributes to international terrorism committed by Norway abroad by selling or contributing weapons and terrorism against Norwegian citizens at home in Norway, through injections against "corona" which are not approved as vaccines but as "countermeasures", which is a military term.

I do not wish to contribute to this now that I have become aware of what is going on and therefore ask Skatt Vest to calculate new tax for me as a personal taxpayer - minus the financing of illegal activities that are against our laws. I consider the Norwegian authorities to be acting criminally. And that they have acted criminally and in breach of this law from the day it was introduced in 2001 - at least! And that through my contribution as a taxpayer, I am made an accomplice against my wishes.

It is perhaps naive to think that Skatt Vest will **respect my wish** not to contribute to pure evil. I actually want to pay taxes with pleasure. But I feel that my contribution to the State Treasury is being misused to cause suffering and loss to innocent people, and that is contrary to everything that I stand for. After all, I become an involuntary accomplice in human rights violations by helping to finance this through my work. It is also an assault on my own human rights and my human dignity.

Therefore, the least I can do is to complain about the part of the tax that is imposed on my work and that goes to finance terrorism.

I do not think that it is either right or reasonable that I, as an employee in Norway, spend several months of my life every year financing national and international terror.

But my concern is **no more naive than:**

- believing that anything our alternating governments adopt and implement takes into account what I or other citizens of the country really want. No one has asked me. And I notice that it doesn't help who I vote for in elections. That's why I'm going to stop voting too. I don't like being cheated and having my time wasted on nonsense. I have to use more than enough time to involuntarily finance terrorism during the working day.
- the narrative that Norway contributes to democracy in other countries. It is a pure lie!
- the claim that Norway's military contribution to Ukraine is about helping the Ukrainian people. No Ukrainian is allowed to express his opinions freely without being shot on the spot. Anyone who says otherwise is not only naive but infinitely stupid.
- to believe that experimental injections that are emergency approved as "countermeasures" have anything to do with **good health**.

- [7. Ban on the financing of terrorism](#)

- 7.1 Summary

- Apart from the temporary rules in the provisional arrangement, today we do not have general criminal provisions that directly target the financing of terrorism, but criminal liability may be relevant under Section 104 a of the Criminal Code. Section 104 a, second paragraph, is directed at the person who forms or participates in an association or association whose purpose is "by sabotage, use of force or other illegal means to disrupt social order or gain influence in public affairs". **Anyone who contributes financially will also easily incur criminal liability as a contributor.**

But that's me!

- Article 2 no. 1 of the UN Terrorist Financing Convention requires states to make it a criminal offense to collect funds or make funds available for terrorist purposes, for terrorist organizations or for individuals who want to commit terrorist acts. The financing ban applies even if the funds have not actually been used for terrorist acts. Attempts at or participation in such financing are also included. According to Article 4, states must ensure that the financing of terrorism is punishable by an appropriate penalty, which takes into account the serious nature of the crime. The states must according to species. 5 ensure that legal persons can also be held responsible for the financing of terrorism.
- Security Council Resolution 1373 point 1 contains a purpose clause which obliges states to prevent and prevent the financing of terrorist acts. The states are required, among other things, to to **make it a criminal offense to finance terrorist acts committed by the country's nationals** or on the state's territory.
- Council Regulation 2001/2580/EC of 27 December 2001 on special measures against certain persons and entities to combat terrorism shall, among other things, contribute to the implementation of special measures to combat terrorism in the EU. The Council's joint position 930, which is a political declaration that Norway has agreed to, deals with, among other things, the criminalization of the financing of terrorism.
- In the provisional arrangement, prohibitions against the financing of terrorism are regulated in Sections 2 and 3. Section 2 of the arrangement makes it a criminal offense to intentionally make available, collect or otherwise obtain financial funds or assets with the intention that these wholly or partly to be used to prepare or carry out a terrorist act, or with the knowledge that the funds or assets are intended to be used in this way. **Complicity is also punished. The act is punishable in Norway even when it is committed abroad.**

Fossil fuels, a form of currency backed by the dinosaurs and underwritten by future generations, have become the sugar of the post-industrial world. Like sugar, they give the body politic a burst of fast, cheap energy. Like sugar, they sabotage the body's process of deriving energy from slower sources. Like sugar, they release a slow poison while creating a visceral dependence. And also like sugar, fossil fuels have enslaved entire continents.

The communities where fossil fuels are extracted derive little to no benefit and bear the greatest burden of spills and destruction of their natural habitat and way of life. The countries where it's discovered become the targets of foreign intervention for corporate profits. But even more of a rush than the fast energy and fast profits of the petrofuel industry is riding the currency in which oil trades.³ This is the white-water of high finance and the heroin of the power junkie. This is the game of the ultimate archons, the money masters.

The monopoly money of this game is the petrodollar. In "Henry of Arabia," an article about Kissinger's destabilization of the Middle East, historian Greg Grandin writes:

The word "petrodollar," according to the Los Angeles Times, was coined in late 1973, and introduced into English by New York investment bankers who were courting the oil-producing countries of the Middle East. Soon enough, as that paper wrote, the petrodollar had become part of "the world's macroeconomic interface" and crucial to Kissinger's developing Middle Eastern policy.

By June 1974, Treasury Secretary George Shultz was already suggesting that rising oil prices could result in a "highly advantageous mutual bargain" between the U.S. and petroleum-producing countries in the Middle East. Such a "bargain," as others then began to argue, might solve a number of problems, creating demand for the U.S. dollar, injecting needed money into a flagging defense industry hard hit by the Vietnam wind-down, and using petrodollars to cover mounting trade deficits.

As it happened, petrodollars would prove anything but a quick fix.⁴

the geopolitical puzzle

At the beginning of the 2003 US invasion of Iraq, a blogger posted an answer to two puzzling questions: "Why Iraq?" and "Why now?" It was a Canadian article by Paul Richard Harris in the now-defunct Yellow Times.⁵ Unlike the US mainstream press, it didn't talk about 9-11 or weapons of mass destruction. Nor, like the US alternative press, did it focus on the villainous personalities of Bush and Cheney or the collusion of greedy oil execs. Instead it went upstream, to see what the circumstances were that had predicated this particular dictator being targeted by the same presidential family that had put him in power and called him friend.

The focus of Harris' story was that on November 6th, 2000, Saddam Hussein had switched the currency in which Iraq trades oil from the petrodollar to the euro. More important to US interests than the oil, he claimed, was keeping the dollar as the sole currency in which oil could trade. Confirming this view was a 2003 Counterpunch article called "Is There a Eurologist in the House?" It looked at the rise of the euro and demise of the dollar if OPEC followed Saddam's suit. But the seminal article on the topic was written by William R. Clark and expanded into a book called *Petrodollar Warfare: Oil, Iraq and the Future of the Dollar*.⁶ Disconnected pieces of the geopolitical puzzle started falling into place.

Trading oil in euros was a shrewd economic move by Hussein. Iraq's €10 billion held in the UN's "oil for food" reserve gained 17% against the dollar by the time the Iraq war started and continued to climb thereafter. The Euro, when it was newborn, was unsullied by speculative betting and a strong contender for a global currency. Its future was looking bright while the dollar was waning.

Since 1971, when Nixon took the dollar off of the gold standard, the strength of the dollar has rested on being the only international currency accepted for oil. The term for this is "dollar hegemony." Because for oil-consuming countries need to stockpile dollars, giving those nations a vested interest in keeping the dollar's value high. Whenever

Is this the real reason Norway joined the war in Libya?

the market for dollars goes soft, with less demand than supply, they buy up more dollars to protect their investment.

This has ensured the dollar's trade value and enabled the US, the leading debtor nation, to operate at a continual trade deficit without consequences. As Harris writes, "Trade between nations has become a cycle in which the US produces dollars and the rest of the world produces things that dollars can buy."

dollar hegemony

In *Treasure Islands*, Nicolas Shaxton writes:

The U.S. dollar is the world's main reserve currency. Less privileged nations are periodically constrained from spending by shortages of foreign exchange, but the nation with the dominant currency can borrow in its own currency—and it can print money to acquire real resources and live beyond its means for a long time. ... Dollars make the world go round, and if you print the stuff, you've got it made.⁷

The lens of dollar hegemony brings into sharper focus other puzzles of foreign policy. Retired General Wesley Clark, for instance, revealed that plans had already been in place to invade Iraq just ten days after the 2001 collapse of the World Trade Center. A few days later he was told that Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, and Iran had been added to the hit list. A decade after 9-11, Glenn Greenwald reported on the Pentagon's progress:

...the governments of Iraq and Libya and Lebanon, three of those countries, have been changed, including Libya this year by military force. You then look at Somalia and Sudan, where the Obama administration in Somalia has, according to the Washington Post, just this weekend massively escalated its proxy fighting and drone attacks. We're involved in trying to subvert and control Somalia in all sorts of ways. We have a modest deployment to the south part of Sudan. But that's

another country where we're now militarily active and trying to control. And then the most important countries on that list, Iran and Syria, are clearly the target of all sorts of covert regime change efforts on the part of the United States and Israel.⁸

What do all these countries have in common? In a 2011 *Asia Times* article, Ellen Brown pointed out that the central banks of these countries are among the small handful in the world that are not part of the Bank of International Settlements or BIS.⁹ The BIS in Switzerland is the banker-owned central bank that controls all other banker-owned central banks. It's closely linked to the International Monetary Fund, or IMF, which controls the international currencies generated by banker-owned central banks.

over a barrel

The Central Bank of Libya was one of those national, 100% state-owned banks that was out of reach of the BIS. It generated the Libyan dinar, which was backed by 144 tons of gold and therefore unassailable by the IMF.

Libya had come a long way to build up these reserves. During the 1960's the Seven Sisters oil companies exported up to three million barrels per day of sweet Libyan oil and paid the lowest rent per barrel on the planet. The departing wealth and the abiding poverty explains why the Libyan population was almost unanimously behind Muammar Qaddafi when he launched a coup against the corrupt regime in 1969. According to the US State Department, "It was overthrown with surprising ease and there was almost no resistance."¹⁰

In *Arab Spring, Libyan Winter*, Vijay Prashad writes:

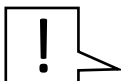
That money was then diverted toward social welfare, mainly an increase in housing and health care. ... first nationalizing the oil companies, fixing a minimum wage, extending the welfare and health systems and slashing the obscene rents being charged by property owners. A limit was imposed on the rents

that landlords could charge, fixing maximum rents at about one third of the pre-revolutionary level. ... When Qaddafi took power, the literacy rate in Libya was a miserable twenty percent. The consequence of the transfer payments lifted the rate to ninety percent by 1980.¹¹

the man-made money river

Qaddafi and his officers were men of the people from small desert villages and towns, and they were sympathetic to workers:

Aware of the hardships in the countryside, Qaddafi's regime allowed farmers to settle on confiscated Italian and Sanusi land, and the government provided them with low interest loans to buy farm equipment and inputs. Land could be purchased interest free ... [and] until the farm became self-sufficient the farmer was eligible for a government salary. ... The regime constrained private enterprise and encouraged workers to take control of about two hundred firms. ... the Central Bank redistributed wealth by putting a ceiling on bank account holdings. It was a straightforward redistribution of wealth conducted as a currency exchange.¹²



Having a currency backed by Libya's gold enabled Qaddafi to undertake massive public works projects. Using \$33 billion of the sovereign currency, he built the Great Man-Made River that brought water to 70% of the population. Even beyond Libya's borders, Qaddafi donated \$300 million to the Regional African Satellite Communications Organization or RASCOM, made up of 45 African countries. Prior to RASCOM, phone calls to and from Africa had carried the highest cost on the globe, while the whole African continent paid Europe \$500 million annually to use their satellites. With a one-time investment of \$400 million to build an independent satellite system, Africa was able to end its dependency.¹³

estate of the masses

Qaddafi called his philosophy of government the Third International Theory. Libya, whose full name translates to State of the Masses, operated with tribal autonomy at the local level. But the national economy was centralized and subsidized by oil revenues according to Qaddafi's Islamic socialism. Even among Qaddafi's detractors it was undisputed that Libya had the highest standard of living in all of Africa.¹⁴

Yet his administrative bureaucracy held onto the distribution of wealth tightly rather than backing a network of local economies—establishing a crony socialism¹⁵ rather than crony capitalism. Prashad writes,

Qaddafi was never keen on the full agenda of socialism. He liked the abstract idea of redistribution, but like most authoritarian populists he had not considered the mechanisms to transfer authority and decision-making to localities who might then harness their newly provided wealth for the betterment of their towns and villages. ... Qaddafi relied upon the oil revenue to pacify the population. That he and his circle did not steal from the oil profits is commendable. ... It was the oil that prolonged his revolution and allowed his central state to appear benevolent even as it monopolized decision-making in the country.¹⁶

This centralization would prove to be his downfall. As currency poured in, it created disparities, resentment, and vulgar displays of petulance by Qaddafi's grown children, one of whom immolated their Ethiopian nanny when she failed to keep the children quiet.¹⁷ Libya was a tinderbox and foreign bankers were just itching to provide a match.

the dutch disease

Oil revenues, to be fair, are a tricky problem. When an expensive abundance of foreign currency enters a country, it

creates a syndrome that economists call the Dutch disease, the resource curse, or the “paradox of plenty.” The added money in circulation raises the cost of living, fosters a dependence on foreign-made goods at the expense of domestic production, and makes labor too expensive to export man-made products to the international market.

The Dutch disease was named when the Netherlands discovered a large gas field in Groningen. While exports focused on gas, investment in other manufacturing ceased. The currency grew rapidly, making imports cheap and decreasing the number of jobs needed within the country. In spite of an influx of wealth, the Netherlands went into recession.

The cure for the Dutch disease is to raise tariffs on imports, subsidize manufacturing, and follow a strict petrodollar-free diet at home. Neoliberal medicine, however, dictates regular injections of debt to induce privatization and risky investments called derivatives. While acknowledging that derivatives are “a complex form of gambling” tempting dictators into corruption, a researcher for the World Bank offers an alternative:

It may, however, be possible for the World Bank to take on the management of hedging contracts—not itself entering the market, but acting on behalf of client governments, and bearing the risk of staff supervision. The Bank already manages the foreign exchange positions for some developing countries and so the management of commodity hedges appears to pose no issues of principle.¹⁸

Or perhaps “issues of principle” just look different from the top of the pyramid.

come hell, high water or humanitarian intervention

The Benghazi rebellion started with a whimper and not a bang: a peaceful protest on February 15, 2011 to which Qaddafi reacted with force. Within a week the international press was reporting that 50,000

had been wounded and 10,000 massacred. Not one outlet—neither al-Jazeera, the BBC, nor the US media—questioned the fact that these numbers had a single source: a Libyan member of the International Criminal Court (ICC) who had defected from Libya.¹⁹

The same media ignored the Human Rights Watch figure that verified only 233 dead. The number of 10,000 dead was only reached much later when those killed by Qaddafi’s troops, the rebel forces, and a seven-month NATO air assault were added together, with the latter accounting for the greatest civilian casualties.

When a Libyan ambassador to the UN also defected, he claimed that Qaddafi was conducting a genocide. He immediately called for a no-fly zone and for the ICC to investigate Qaddafi for war crimes. On March 3, 2011, the ICC lead investigator declared that Qaddafi was giving Viagra to his troops to encourage mass rape, which was repeated by Susan Rice, then US Ambassador to the United Nations. Amnesty International would later find no evidence for this.

France led the call at the UN for “humanitarian intervention,” which was echoed by US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. Even as the vote was being cast, French mirage fighters and US ships loaded with cruise missiles began their mission to bomb Libya’s air defenses. “No fly zone” seemed to be code for NATO boots in the air and bombs on the ground.

the deep freeze

The UN resolution had ordered an immediate ceasefire from both sides. This was rendered meaningless as the emboldened rebels cheered their personal bombing squad. At the same time, the UN prevented the travel of a peace coalition that included heads of state in the African Union—even though both sides of the Libyan conflict had said that they would accept the mediation. Diplomacy was further stymied by a joint opinion essay by Sarkozy, Cameron, and Obama insisting that Qaddafi had to leave office before talks could begin. This left him with one option only: to go down fighting.

This sounds a lot like what we were told about Russian soldiers in Ukraine?

The Transitional National Council, or TNC, was the rebel group that led the uprising. According to their spokesperson, the TNC would communicate to NATO “what areas need to be bombarded.”²⁰ NATO’s satellite surveillance would return the favor by informing the rebels of the exact location of the Libyan army. This collusion was not what the Arab League had intended when it agreed to UN intervention.

In April of 2011, Qaddafi’s three grandchildren were killed in a targeted drone attack on their suburban home, however, Qaddafi himself was missed. Finally in October, Qaddafi’s convoy was bombed by NATO, leaving him wounded and defenseless in the hands of a rebel mob. He was beaten, possibly sodomized with a stick or bayonet, and killed by a short-range bullet to the head by a gunman who was rumored to be French. His body was stripped and left unburied for days in an industrial freezer. Even for a dictator it was a wretched and ignoble end.

So it wasn’t really about «democracy» when Norway participated in bombing Libya either?

insurgents in suits

But a funny thing happened on the way to the insurrection. The guerrilla fighters paused mid-revolt to create a new privately-owned bank. On March 19th, with surprising sophistication, they set up the Central Bank of Benghazi and designated it as Libya’s monetary authority, even appointing a governor in temporary Benghazi headquarters. Before the ink was dry on the paperwork, and long before the body was in the fridge, the new bank had signed an oil deal with Qatar. Buried in their nationalist revolutionary manifesto was the curious statement, “The interests and rights of foreign nationals and companies will be protected.”²¹

While the US-led NATO supplied the muscle, France had the most skin in the game. But why? To understand the relationship, we have to go back to 1945 when a cash-strapped post-WWII France could no longer afford to control its African “assets” through military force. It needed a method that gave the illusion of self-governance and divided the classes against each other. To accomplish this goal,

in exchange for liberation, Charles de Gaulle imposed a colonial pact in which fourteen countries were forced to adopt the CFA Franc. The countries included Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Gabon. Nearly seventy years later the pact still holds.

Through this arrangement all countries are required to deposit up to 85% of their foreign exchange earnings in the French national treasury. The Paris Bourse invests the money at its own discretion with no obligation to reveal how much it earns. The African countries can, however, borrow back their own money at interest as long as it doesn’t exceed 20% of their public revenues. Even the exchange rate for the CFA Franc is determined by France, which keeps the value of African labor low in order to promote exports—avoiding the paradox of plenty for the betterment of the French aristocracy.

cfa francenstein

Last but not least under the agreement, France can dispatch troops into Africa at will and occupy military bases from which it keeps a close eye on rogue politics. From the 1960’s on, French covert operations instigated and controlled so-called “popular coups” in Angola, Benin, Central Africa Republic, the Congo, Gabon, Mali, and Mozambique. These led to the 1961 execution of Patrice Lumumba, the Congo’s first Prime Minister, and the 1963 assassination of Togo’s President, dissident economist Sylvanus Olympio. In 1987, Burkino Faso’s Thomas Sankara, known as Africa’s Che Guevara, was deposed and murdered. A week earlier he foretold, “You can kill a revolutionary and an individual, but you can’t kill an idea.” It was a fitting epitaph.

But none of these revolutions held an incendiary device, or even a candle, to the plans of Muammar Qaddafi and Laurent Gbagbo, President of Cote d’Ivoire, to create a Pan-African dinar backed by the gold held by Libya. The Pan-African dinar could have been used for intra-continental trade and would have enabled Africa to control its own development. To this end, Qaddafi had created the African Invest-

ment Bank in Sirte and the African Monetary Fund in Camaroon. The AMF would have circumvented the IMF, and the AIB would have displaced the BIS.²²

But deprived of the profits from African oil, the franc would have sunk like a capsized Titanic. And without a monopoly as the world's oil currency, US dollars would be flushed out into the market so fast they'd leave a vapor trail. This may explain why a NATO air strike and a French bullet conspired to end Qaddafi's life. Both the US and France had plenty to lose, as far as the bankers were concerned.

regime change services

Even the 46 billion barrels of Libya's oil plus 5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas weren't enough for the victors, however. In order to unfreeze Libyan sovereign funds the new government had to pledge that Libya's oil would only be sold in dollars—not Euros and certainly not the gold dinar, which was completely off the table. Even more shocking, there seemed to be no money at all coming in from NATO countries to pay for their own oil. When questioned about the lack of recompense, it was reported to be a payback arrangement for regime change services.²³

And what happened to the gold? Saman Mohammadi puts together the clues in his blog, *The Excavator*, starting in South America.²⁴ On August 17, 2011, the *Wall Street Journal* published that Hugo Chavez had announced plans to nationalize Venezuela's gold mines and repatriate the gold held in European banks—some 160 tons worth \$11 billion. This would remove more gold than the banks held. While 99 tons were in the Bank of England, JP Morgan held only 10.6 tons, even as one of the five vault banks.²⁵

On August 25th, however, Reuters quoted Qaddafi's former central bank governor, Bengdara, who said that Tripoli held \$10 billion in gold reserves. As an unverified tip, he stated that Qaddafi had offered 25 tons to an undisclosed friend and he believed that Qaddafi may be absconding even now with more towards the Algerian border.

Bengdara, now aligned with the rebels and the director of an Italian bank, wanted a European loan of \$5-7 billion to start a new central bank, since the \$168 billion of Libya's assets were frozen in foreign accounts. Then the timeline goes like this: on March 19th Bengdara got his wish and the rebels set up their bank. In April, Qaddafi's grandchildren were killed in a drone strike targeting him. Finally on October 20th, NATO struck his convoy and left him to the mob and a French assassin's bullet. Then, on November 26th, the first shipment of gold bars arrived in Venezuela, according to the BBC.

Coincidence? Mohammadi doesn't think so.

the archeology professor vs the archons

Similar tragedies have played out across Africa, so that one story—such as Laurent Gbagbo's, Qaddafi's partner in developing the Pan-African dinar—can show the overall script. Tellingly, the Cote d'Ivoire or Ivory Coast was named for its primary export at the time with the elephant as irrelephant. Economists have replaced soldiers to be the instruments of extraction, while another luxury item, cocoa, replaced ivory as the primary market commodity. But from the beginning, Gbagbo was intent on making the elephant relevant again and the people visible once more.

Gbagbo was imprisoned in his twenties for opposing the President, Houphouët-Boigny, who had been installed by France when they granted the Cote d'Ivoire its "independence". In his thirties, as the Director of History, Art, and African Archeology at the University of Abidjan, he was exiled for participating in a teacher's strike. When multiparty elections were finally allowed in his forties, he was the only candidate willing to run against Houphouët-Boigny, who had funded counter-revolutionary coups in neighboring countries and built extravagant churches with the profits from cocoa plantations run by child labor. Although Gbagbo lost, he won a seat in the General Assembly.

Imprisoned during his first term on the charge of inciting violence, Gbagbo was still elected to a second term. When Houphouët-Boigny

finally died after 33 years in office and his Vice-President was deposed in a coup, Gbagbo ran again and won the Presidency against the military general who had orchestrated the takeover. However, rebels backed the former Prime Minister, Allasane Ouattara, who hadn't been allowed to run because he was a Burkina Faso national. His family had ruled the Ouattara Empire until the time when it was colonized by France.

Allasane Ouattara had studied in the US, obtaining a doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania and then going to work for the IMF. His wedding to a prominent French-Jewish businesswoman and socialite was held in the town hall of Paris's prestigious 16th arrondissement presided over by the former mayor of Neuilly—Nicolas Sarkozy, who later became President.

Ouattara became the Governor of the Central Bank of West African States, the BCEAO, which had the exclusive right to issue the CFA franc for eight countries. He then became Director of the African Department at the IMF. When he was appointed Prime Minister of the Cote d'Ivoire, the IMF empowered him to impose their Structural Adjustment Program and slash social spending.²⁶ So the opposition of Ouattara against Gbagbo's presidency was the former African ruling elite aligned with the central bankers against African sovereignty.

undermining democracy

Surviving his first term despite Ouattara's interference, Gbagbo ran for re-election against Ouattara in 2010 and was declared the winner by the Constitutional Council. But France—with the backing of the US and UN—overturned the ruling and announced Ouattara as the victor. Gbagbo refused to leave office. In the French-backed coup that followed the election, the United Nations estimates that more than 3,000 people lost their lives while thousands more were displaced. After heavy fighting, UN and French helicopters fired rockets on Gbagbo's residence, which was then surrounded by 30 French armored vehicles.

There had been a former tunnel between the presidential palace and the French embassy, which Gbagbo had walled shut. It was once

again blasted open to enable his capture: an end to his resistance and a symbolic tribute to French undermining. Gbagbo was kidnapped and taken to the Hague.

The International Criminal Court has only ever charged two other heads of state—Libya's Qaddafi and Sudan's Al-Bashir. In Al-Bashir's case, after he was incapacitated, South Sudan peeled off to become the sparsely-populated, oil-rich, newest member of the World Bank. Finally, in 2014, Gbagbo was released for lack of evidence.

Meanwhile in "village after village investigated by Human Rights Watch, Republican Forces combatants [under Ouattara's prime minister] killed, raped, and pillaged the predominantly Guéré population. The Guéré are originally from western Côte d'Ivoire and largely supported Gbagbo in last year's election."²⁷

Ten villages were burned, women were held and gang-raped for days, and thousands fled to Liberia. The elderly, who could not run, were captured to be taken out at random and killed at point-blank range. Men, old and young, were killed with machetes or guns, while boys were abducted to become child soldiers.

Of the 150 combatants charged with war crimes, none have been pro-Ouattara forces. But perhaps they should look for the real perpetrators in the Élysée Palace of France.

currency colonialism

The paradox of plenty is used to explain why resource-rich countries have such low standards of living. But Africa offers a simpler explanation for the lack of development: the money and trade goods never reach the people. Only the price tag of the inevitable war and conflict gets sent to them. It's a different form of colonialism through control of the currency—the exploitation curse rather than the resource curse.

The World Bank shows that the risk of civil war increases exponentially with exports. When exports are 5% of GDP, the likelihood of civil war is 6%, but when exports rise to 25%, the rate of conflict goes to 33% or one in three.²⁸ While World Bank analysts offer many

No sovereignty for african nations? What about this is «democratic»?

This is imperialism. Has nothing to do with defending democracy.

theories for why this is, they don't mention the funding and arming of rebels by their wealthy clientele of nations.

How could things be different? Libya's oil wealth could back a credit held by a decentralized network of banks throughout the Magreb and West Africa. Each bank could be as small as one tribe or community, and would have the authority to issue a local currency or credit to stimulate goods and services. The banks could agree to put a common cap on individual bank accounts or income, as Qaddafi did, to prevent concentration of wealth. A 50% tax would be charged to exchange the local credit for an international currency backed by the oil, giving powerful protection to local industry.

Resources like oil and gas lie beneath the land shared by a continent. When oil profits go to a foreign corporation the overextraction and environmental destruction are devastating. But Libya shows that even a relatively equal distribution of unearned wealth within a single country reduces their self-reliance. It creates an entitlement to a quality of life that can only be sustained by massive imports.

If the sale of resources could result in no private profit but instead backed the currency of millions of people, it would spread a thin veneer of international trade over a wide surface. And within the continent or region, in countries like Liberia, Mali, Gabon, and the Cote d'Ivoire, it would generate a deep and fertile soil of local productivity and exchange. Without the incentive of fast money, communities may even be tempted to just leave the oil in the soil, the coal in the hole, and the gas in the past.

If «environment» and «Global Warming» was a real concern, then surely that would be a good solution?



CHAPTER 9 EXERCISES

Using examples from the book, or from your own research, logic, and experience, comment on the following and what it means today:

Paradigm Shift #9

The primary cause of US intervention is neither oil nor corporate profits, but the currency in which oil trades, which sets the standard for all trade.

LEXICON

Explain how the following definitions change the dialogue around social problems. Is this concept used in discussion of the examples to which it applies? If not, how does this affect the potential solutions?

petrodollar: the only reserve currency that can be used to buy oil and gas internationally. It is denominated in dollars and stored in the central banks of foreign countries or the US Treasury, as per agreement between Kissinger and the House of Saud.

petroeuro: a contender for domination as the world's reserve currency in the 1990's.

dollar hegemony: the exclusive agreement of oil-producing nations to sell their oil only in US currency, with violations enforced by military invasion, assassinations, coups, and trade embargoes. A monopoly by the US dollar as the global reserve currency, forcing oil-buying nations to stockpile dollars and keep their value high.

bank credit: an entry on a ledger, usually electronic, representing virtual units of exchange issued against the borrower's promise to repay.

On the warfare in Ukraine: By Patrick Pasin, publisher and author of Guerre en Ukraine – La Responsabilité criminelle de l'Occident (in French) [Link to the article on Globalresearch](#) [Link to the article on Globalresearch](#)

- The slogan "Support for Ukraine" is doing well at the moment. Do those who convey it know that BEFORE the war, Ukrainians were the most tortured people in Europe? And all because of the man the West loves so much: President Zelensky.
- Therefore, what the media withholds from **us should make us question critically** the sincere and friendly support of the Ukrainian people.
- The land without babies
- In 2021, the number of deaths exceeded the number of births by 442,279[1], a staggering figure for about 41 million inhabitants: that means more than 1% of the population has literally disappeared that year. This does not even include the effects of emigration.
- In January 2022, the last month before the special operation, the situation worsened further: there were around 57,000 deaths, but only 18,000 births, a ratio greater than three.
- Although the difference was smaller in previous years, there has always been a six-figure negative surplus since the Maidan revolution of 2014 and before that. At this rate, the Ukrainian people will be extinct in a generation or two, especially since the majority of refugees and emigrants will not return, no matter what post-war Ukraine looks like.
- Add to this the ongoing disaster in which **over 200,000 men in their prime are being slaughtered and thus unable to have children.**
- And the slaughter continues: teenagers are now being sent to the front. Who can imagine the resulting medium and long-term consequences for the **existence of the Ukrainian people?**

- The land of the American war laboratories
- According to the WHO and local authorities, including the Ukrainian Medical Chamber, infection rates for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and hepatitis B and C in Ukraine remain among the highest in Europe and the world. Tuberculosis has even spread there in a special form that is highly resistant to drugs.[2]
- The country is also plagued by severe measles epidemics, despite high vaccination rates, but also by swine flu, botulism, leptospirosis, diphtheria, etc.[3] which cannot be found elsewhere on this scale.
- Medical tests conducted by the Russians on thousands of Ukrainian POWs revealed that a third of them were infected with hepatitis A, over 4% had renal syndrome and 20% had West Nile fever.[4] The conclusion was therefore that they had been exposed to biological experiments by the Americans for years. Russian propaganda?
- No, because on June 9, 2022, the US Department of Defense admitted to "cooperation" with 46 Ukrainian laboratories, which - of course - served exclusively peaceful purposes.[5] However, the Pentagon has not "cooperated" and instead operated biological warfare laboratories in Ukraine since 2014, in violation of the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention.
- This has been widely documented since Euromaidan 2014. For example, a report by a former agent of the Ukrainian secret service SBU states that "the deaths of the subjects during the conduct of the experiment were approved." [6]
- However, these "test subjects" were Ukrainians and not laboratory rats.
- It has also been revealed that this extremely dangerous research was aimed at improving the pathogenic properties of plague, anthrax, tularemia, cholera and other deadly diseases.[7] The main goals also included research on bacterial and viral pathogens that can be transmitted from bats to humans, such as those that cause plague, leptospirosis, brucellosis, as well as coronaviruses... Bat coronaviruses? Doesn't that sound familiar? In addition, a military program called "Covid-19" was funded in November 2019, three months before the WHO named it a global pandemic that is still not over. [8] Simple coincidence?
- Regardless, there is no doubt that Ukrainian civilians and soldiers have served as guinea pigs for the US military for years, with Kiev's complicity. Moreover, these biological weapons also threaten us, because why should the deadly viruses stop at our borders? What is the European Commission and our governments doing to protect us from this threat?

- The land of the neo-Nazis
- The Reuters news agency estimates that more than 100,000 people will be classified as "nationalists," whether they belong to the Azov, Aidar, C14 or other groups. Not only have they made life difficult for the Russian-speaking, Magyar, Jewish, Roma and LGBT minorities since 2014, but also for many other Ukrainians.[9] In particular, they were involved in the Donbass conflict, which killed over 14,000 people and can therefore be described as genocide under the "Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" of December 9, 1948. According to witnesses, the death squads received up to \$10,000 to kill or capture separatists.[10] A good deal in a country whose democratic and progressive values are sold to us again and again.
- They don't even hesitate to arm themselves in the courts to threaten judges and public agencies to blackmail mayors and governors. They even force some communities to pay them as militias to ensure the "safety" of their citizens. Since Ukraine is also the country without a judicial system, as we will see later, they have every freedom in their actions, including even murder, rape, torture, robbery, extortion and so on. With the involvement of the police, of course.
- And when the Aidar battalion was disbanded by the authorities in 2016, its members blocked a thoroughfare in Kiev and attempted to storm the Interior Ministry.[11] After such an act, one would perhaps think that the prison sentences were correspondingly harsh. But no! The disbandment order was lifted and they, like the other neo-Nazi battalions, were integrated into the Ukrainian armed forces after the Minsk agreement and then sent to Donbass to commit their crimes there.
- This makes them our "allies" now that the West has become a brotherhood of life and death (primarily Ukrainians...) with Ukraine.
- The land of corruption
- This point would fill a whole chapter as the corruption in Ukraine is endless. Already in 2015, CNN reported that this would cost the state budget around 10 billion US dollars.[12] No international institution is fooled by this reality. For example, the European Court of Auditors stated in a 2016 report that it has no knowledge of the use of the last 11 billion euros transferred to Ukraine.[13] Instead, it says that "the risk from former and new oligarchs remains high". What better way to admit corruption without using the word?

- Nevertheless, billions continue to flow, be it from the EU, the US, the IMF and so on. Weird, right?
- Not to let the flow of these hugely generous funds dry up, the issue of corruption was finally clarified by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine with its spectacular decision of October 27, 2020: It exempted the government, high officials and judges from any responsibility for false declarations of wealth.[14]
- A judge who would have only claimed ownership of a modest apartment in Kiev is consequently now protected by the law if it turns out that he also owns a magnificent villa on the French Riviera. At least court judgments now fall more quickly: From now on, the outcome depends only on the size of the checks paid. The same applies to politicians and civil servants. The land of corruption has also become the land without justice.
- Since then, of course, billions have continued to flow into Ukraine. So the Ukrainian leaders are supposed to be the only ones to get a piece of this big "pie"? Don't some of these huge sums of money secretly go to the West in exchange for supporting this bottomless pit called Zelenskyland?
- In any case, it is clear that these several billions, which we contribute to, among other things, have so far benefited neither the Ukrainian people nor peace.
- The country without a labor law
- When war breaks out, opposition parties and non-government media are quickly banned. A demonstration of democratic values, no doubt, to satisfy the European Commission... Equally worrying is that with Law 5371, ratified by President Zelensky on August 17, 2022, the authorities decide to change the labor code in companies with fewer than 250 employees, i.e. . H. for more than two-thirds of the population to abolish.[15] From now on, there are only "freely" negotiated contracts with the employer, e.g. B. 50- or 60-hour weeks and beyond. Workers are no longer protected by law and unions have no power to act. Ukraine has become a haven for rogue bosses in a completely legal way.
- Of course, a worker can refuse such a contract, but are they sure they will find another job that does not impose the same restrictions on them, since all companies, except multinationals, benefit from this exemption?
- It was added at the last minute that the law will remain in force as long as martial law is in place. Who can really guarantee that it will no longer apply after that, if only to make the labor market "more liquid"? With the crisis looming in the EU, who can guarantee that the same kind of laws will not be enforced, all to the benefit of workers of course?

Just like the bombings of Libya didn't protect the libyans, then?

- The country of human trafficking
- The foregoing was relatively benign compared to what follows: Numerous reports support Ukraine as a country for child trafficking, but not only that: For example, the 2021 US State Department Trafficking in Persons report, and therefore is not suspected of being biased against Ukraine, the following:
- PROFILE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING[16]
- As has been reported for the past five years, traffickers exploit local and foreign victims in Ukraine, and traffickers exploit Ukrainian victims abroad. Ukrainian victims are exploited through sex trafficking and forced labor in Ukraine, but also in Russia, Poland, Germany and other parts of Europe, China, Kazakhstan and the Middle East. Ukrainian victims are increasingly exploited in EU member states.[17]
- One wonders what the European Commission, which loves to boast about its human rights values, is doing with this accident... The report continues as follows:
- The approximately 104,000 children housed in state orphanages are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking. Officials at several government homes and orphanages have allegedly been complicit or willfully negligent when girls and boys in their care were trafficked for sex and work.
- Although the word itself is not spelled, this is pedophile crime. "One in ten children who are victims of human trafficking worldwide are from Ukraine." In a film[18] broadcast on ARTE, we also learn that "about 40 young people were sold to local politicians for sexual purposes. The press and the general public will be kept away from the process". Nothing came of it, of course, but why think that Ukraine's elites have since come to their senses?
- But has anyone heard Ursula von der Leyen, Charles Michel, Josep Borrell, Emmanuel Macron, Olaf Scholz, Boris Johnson etc. publicly criticize these outrageous human rights violations?
- So who still wants to support the dream country of President Zelensky and NATO that the Western media has been shouting at us day and night? Does this Ukraine deserve our support, even our sacrifices?
- To help the Ukrainian people and avert the catastrophe that is already befalling our society, there is only one option: peace. Therefore, we must urgently stop sending arms and money to the war: it must end because of a lack of arms, and not because of a lack of fighters. We also risk being dragged into the war ourselves if we do not stop the madness of the leaders.





Arkivert innsending:

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Dato sendt: 11.04.2023 19:23

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Mottaker: Skatteetaten

Signeringssteg 1

JACOBSEN TEO BENJAMIN

11.04.2023 19:23

Referansenummer: AR546434174

Det er gjennomført en maskinell kontroll under utfylling, men vi tar forbehold om at det kan bli oppdaget feil under saksbehandlingen og at annen dokumentasjon kan være nødvendig.

Vennligst oppgi referansenummer ved eventuelle henvendelser til etaten

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