

The "Theory of Generating/Instigating Crises and Wars" (developed in 2003 by Prof. Momchil Dobrev) and the work "Theory and Practice of Controlling the Entire World and Imposing a New World Order" (authored in 2006 by Prof. Momchil Dobrev-Halachev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev) predicted the events that unfolded, including the launch of Russia's "special military operation" against Ukraine in 2022. These works also identified the true objectives and interests driving the prolongation of the war in Ukraine—interests held by a deep-seated neoliberal, neo-fascist mafia, along with leaders from the U.S., Europe, and NATO. Their agenda includes the deindustrialization of Europe; the complete acquisition and takeover of Europe's production, industrial, agricultural, consumer, military, economic, and digital sectors by entities linked to this "deep mafia"; the deliberate instigation of crises across Europe; and the accelerated production of weaponry within Europe. The ultimate goal is a war with Russia—a conflict envisioned as the sole solution to all of Europe's crises, as well as the U.S. debt crisis (which exceeds 30 trillion USD). This is all part of the implementation of plans to impose a "New World Order." Digital neo-fascism; analogies between present-day Germany—as well as the European Commission—and Germany during the 1933–1942 period (the Hitler era, prior to the outbreak of the Second World War). This analysis is based on the economic theories of Prince Lord Prof. Momtchil Dobrev-Halachev—a great mind of the 21st century (2010) and 2019 World Champion in Economics, often referred to as "the father of modern finance." His work includes the Theory of Mafia-ism; the Theory of Financial-Banking-Resource-Technological Mafia-ized Materialism; the Theory of the Mafia; the Theory of Corruption; the Theory of Crisis Generation; the Theory of the Degree of Trust; the Theory of the Degree of Truth; the Theory of Crisis Management; the Theory and Practice of Money Laundering; various economic indicators and laws in practice; and more. Developed in collaboration with Princess Lady Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev, these theories also encompass: the Theory of Seizing Control of the World (or a state/union); the Theory of Types of Sovereignty; the Theory of Creating and Managing Inequality; the Theory of Creating and Managing Poverty; the Theory and Practice of Money Laundering via Foreign Investment; the Theory and Practice of Imposing Sanctions for Profit; the Theory of "Value-osity" (Valuositet) and the Degrees of Values; the Theory of Social Genocide; the "Tuner" (Centrifuge) Model; and the Theory of Socio-humanism. These contributions have long been worthy of a NOBEL PRIZE—a recognition merited as early as 2003—despite the fact that the authors have faced 21 assassination attempts since 2011. by Prince Lord Prof. Momchil Dobrev-Halachev

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ABSTRACT: In 2003, Lord Prof. Dr. Dr. Momtchil Dobrev-Halachev developed the "Theory and Practice of Generating/Inducing Crises." In 2006, Prof. Momtchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev created the "Theory and Practice of Controlling the World with the Aim of Imposing a New World Order." The theory outlines the possibilities and plans for establishing a New World Order—dating back as far as the 19th century—and details the specific steps taken by representatives of a "mafioso-style" materialism (rooted in banking, finance, resources, and technology) to impose this New World Order. It covers the subversion of national sovereignties, the schemes used to enforce this order, the instigation of wars—most notably a war

against Russia, the nation possessing the greatest resources—and the overall agenda of the "mafioso" establishment. In the year 2006, Lord Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev developed the "Theory of Social Human Genocide." In 2003, Prof. Momchil Dobrev-Halachev created the "Theory of Generating Crises"—a method used by representatives of a "mafia-ized" materialism (rooted in finance, banking, resources, and technology) and the "Deep Mafia" to profit from crises and wars. This theory demonstrates the plans and actions of the "Deep Mafia" aimed at reducing the Earth's population, inducing illness, and depriving people of healthcare and educational systems—all with the ultimate goal of controlling human consciousness. In 2006, Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev developed the "Theory and Practice of Creating and Managing Fear." In 2006, they also devised the "Tunnel-Centrifuge-Spiral" model. Their work addresses "financially-banking, resource-based, technological, mafia-driven materialism"—a form of materialism that has existed for over 17 centuries. Key works include the 2003 "Theory of Generating Crises," the 2010 "Theory and Practice of 'Mafiotism'," and the 2001 "Theory of the Mafia." Drawing upon these theories, this paper analyzes the origins and triggers of Russia's war against Ukraine, as well as the true, underlying objectives behind the continuation of this conflict from 2022 to the present. ...and the escalation involving all EUROPEAN STATES under the command of the European elite—which serves "mafio-fascism" and the "Deep Mafia"—aimed at provoking a WAR WITH RUSSIA.

KEYWORDS: war, Economy, Politics

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2003, Lord Prof. Momchil Dobrev-Halachev, PhD, developed the *Theory and Practice of Generating/Provoking Crises*. In 2006, Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev created the *Theory and Practice of Controlling the World with the Aim of Imposing a New World Order*. This theory outlines the possibilities and plans for establishing a New World Order—dating back as far as the 19th century—and details the specific steps taken by representatives of a "mafio-ized" system (rooted in banking, finance, resources, and technology) to impose this New World Order. It covers the subversion of the sovereignty of all nations, the schemes used to enforce this order, the instigation of wars, and, most notably, a war against Russia—the nation possessing the world's largest resources.

In the year 2006, Lord Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev developed the "Theory of Social Human Genocide." In 2003, Prof. Momchil Dobrev-Halachev created the "Theory of Generating Crises"—a method used by representatives of a "mafia-ized" materialism (rooted in finance, banking, resources, and technology) and the "Deep Mafia" to profit from crises and wars. This theory demonstrates the plans and actions of the "Deep Mafia" aimed at reducing the Earth's population, inducing illness, and depriving people of healthcare and educational systems—all with the ultimate goal of controlling human consciousness. In 2006, Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev developed the "Theory and Practice of Creating and Managing Fear." In 2006, they also devised the "Tunnel-Centrifuge-Spiral" model. Their work addresses "financially-banking, resource-based, technological, mafia-driven materialism"—a form of materialism that has existed for over 17 centuries. Key works include the 2003 "Theory of Generating Crises," the 2010 "Theory and Practice of 'Mafiotism'," and the 2001 "Theory of the Mafia." Drawing upon these theories, this paper analyzes the origins and triggers of Russia's war against Ukraine, as well as the true, underlying objectives behind the continuation of this conflict from 2022 to the present. and the escalation of all EUROPEAN STATES under the command of the European elite, who serve MAFIO-FASCISM and the DEEP MAFIA to cause WAR WITH RUSSIA. In the year 2010 Lord Prof. Momchil Dobrev developed the ' Theory of Mafiotismus" as a new state level based on private and personal interests of the prime-minister, ministers, government.. Based on this " Theory of Mafiotismus" Lord Prof. Momchil Dobrev developed 2010 the "Financially banking resource-based technological mafia-driven materialism" as a based principle materialismus since more than 17 century.

In the year 2001 Lord Prof. Momchil DObrev developed the Theory of the mafia and Theory of corruption. All the two theories have been developed by analyzing the mafia and the corruption all over the world. . In the year 2003 Lord Prof. Momchil Dobrev developed the "Theory of generating crises". The theory of generating crises has been developed by analyzing all the relationships between countries, and analyzing the causes and consequences of crises. The theory examines all possible options for generating crises. Lord prof PhD PhD Momchil Dobrev-Halachev and Prof. In 2006, Mariola Garibova-Dobrev developed the "Theory of the Degree of Democracy" and the "Theory of the Degree of Justice/Injustice." These were based on practical experience within the courts, the prosecutor's office, and the state—specifically drawing from Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev's decades of service as a judge in both civil and criminal cases, as well as Prof. Momchil Dobrev's experience as an observer of various types of elections. In 2001, Prof. Momchil Dobrev formulated the "Theory

of Corruption," the "Theory of the Mafia," and the "Theory and Practice of Mafiotism," all of which contribute to refining the "Theory of the Degree of Democracy." In 2001, Lord Prof. Momchil Dobrev developed the "Theory of the Mafia" and the "Theory of Corruption." Both theories were developed through an analysis of the mafia and corruption worldwide—including in Bulgaria, Germany, the European Union, and other countries. In 2003, Lord Prof. Momchil Dobrev developed the "Theory of Mafiotism," defining it as a form of state governance oriented exclusively toward the private interests of specific individuals and private institutions. The problem of the mafia and corruption in Bulgaria, the European Union, and the European Commission is immense. We have repeatedly presented evidence regarding the scale of this mafia presence. Based on the existence of this mafia and corruption in Bulgaria, the European Union, and the European Commission, Lord Prof. Momchil Dobrev developed the "Theory of the Mafia" and the "Theory of Corruption" in 2001, encompassing all their various manifestations. Based on these theories, Lord Prof. Momchil Dobrev has defined a formula for the mafia—a formula for corruption. Drawing on these processes, Lord Prof. Momchil Dobrev also developed the "Theory and Practice of Mafiotism," defining a formula for *mafiotism*—how it functions, how it is organized, and whose interests it serves at the expense of others. Who is Lord Prince Prof. Momchil Dobrev? Born in 1963, he made the "imprudent" move in 1982—during an interview with the newspaper *Narodna Mladezh*—to declare that the Bulgarian Communist Party and the DKMS (Dimitrov Young Communist League) were a "mafia."

Following repressions against his entire family—compounded by the fact that his father, Dobri Duchevev Dobrev, a financier who managed entities across various sectors (transport engineering, general machinery manufacturing, and the chemical industry), had generated hundreds of millions of leva in profit for the Republic of Bulgaria—Momchil Dobrev was forced to flee in 1984 to the German Democratic Republic, specifically to the Technical University in the city of Ilmenau. In just one year and three months, Momchil Dobrev completed a five-year curriculum; within a single year, he sat for and passed written examinations in physics, mathematics, and all other subjects with distinction. Consequently, as early as February 1985, Prof. Karl-Heinz Gothe invited him to participate in physics experiments that led to the discovery of room-temperature superconductivity. Subsequently, Stoil Stoilov, a secretary at the Bulgarian Embassy, threatened Momchil Dobrev—stating that his life would be ruined if he did not steal the research material (in exchange for which he was offered 11 million US dollars and a house in the USA). This revealed that the embassy secretary was, in fact, working for the United States and the CIA. Despite such threats, Momchil Dobrev has remained loyal to his mentors, Professor Karl Heinz Hothe and Professor Manfred von Ardenne—one of the creators of the Soviet Union's nuclear bomb. As early as 1985, following discussions with Momchil Dobrev, von Ardenne declared him the "next Nobel laureate" and the "genius of the 20th and 21st centuries." It is no coincidence that at an international conference, Professor Michael Roth introduced Momchil Dobrev to over 500 professors from around the world as "the genius of the 20th and 21st centuries." At that time, Momchil Dobrev was studying a wide range of disciplines, including theoretical physics, biology, neurophysiology, medicine, logic, cognitive psychology, chemistry, various medical branches, brain sciences, and other fields.

These achievements were not mere coincidences; even as a first-grade student, Momchil Dobrev was solving mathematics problems intended for the third and fourth grades. By the third grade, he was solving problems designed for the sixth and seventh grades—all this without any external tutoring or even specific educational support from his family. As a scion of the Dobrev-Halachev dynasty—a lineage possessing assets valued in the billions—Momchil Dobrev upholds the principles of honor and dignity inherent to his family. It is no coincidence that Lord Academician Prof. Momchil Dobrev possesses a diverse educational background: he is a physicist (with a Master's degree in astronomy), a legal expert, an economist, and an engineer; he has studied archaeology and archaeometry, and even holds a license as a construction technician authorized to design buildings. As a descendant of the Dobrev-Halachev dynasty, Momchil Dobrev upholds the honor, name, dignity, and assets of the dynasty—assets in which the Mafia takes a keen interest. It is no coincidence that, as early as 1991, Momchil Dobrev created two free-energy generators based on his own theories regarding vortex fields, the field structure of the ether, the composition of the universe, a 16-dimensional universe, 12 levels of consciousness, and the structure of spiritual realms. Furthermore, back in 1991, he provided explanations for dark matter and dark energy, demonstrated that consciousness can travel at speeds far exceeding the speed of light, discovered a new fundamental physical force that governs the universe, and revealed that Einstein was mistaken on several points within his theories. Corruption and the Mafia within a state undermine democracy, freedoms, human rights, and the rule of law. Consequently, Lord... Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Lady Prof. Marioal Garibova-Dobrev developed the "Theory of the Degree of Democracy" and the "Theory of the Degree of Justice/Injustice," as well as the "Theory of Socio-Humanism"—a societal model that eliminates the flaws of neoliberalism, globalism, and unbridled market economics. This theory lays the foundations for a NEW HUMAN SOCIETY based on entirely different principles—encompassing economic, social, and governance

structures, among others. As a consequence of Lord Prof. Momchil Dobrev's struggle against corruption and the mafia in Bulgaria—as well as within the European Union and the European Commission—he has faced 21 (twenty-one) attempts on his life and the lives of his loved ones since 2011. During President Donald Trump's previous term (2016–2020) and again in 2025, he was personally informed—both directly and through the U.S. Embassy in Bulgaria—about the state-level mafia presence in Bulgaria, involving the judiciary, the Prosecutor's Office, and the government led by Prime Minister Boyko Borissov. Yet, there was no response from President Donald Trump—even though he claimed to be a fighter against the mafia and corruption!!! President Trump was also informed that the MAFIA in BULGARIA and within the EUROPEAN COMMISSION has caused losses of BILLIONS OF US DOLLARS to an American company by stealing its property—the company "Bulgarian Posts"—with no action taken and no results achieved for over 23 years.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Using the research methods developed by Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobрева—specifically those found in their works: *Theory and Practice of Controlling the World with the Aim of Imposing a New World Order*; *Theory and Practice of Social Genocide*; *Theory and Practice of the Types and Degrees of Sovereignty*; *The Tunnel-Centrifuge-Spiral Model*; and *Theory of Crisis Generation*—a rationale is provided for the emergence of Russia's special military operation against Ukraine in 2022. Furthermore, the analysis covers the actual objectives behind the continuation of this war by the USA, European elites, and NATO, as well as the goals, plans, tactics, and practices employed to impose a New World Order.

These include:

- ✚ An analysis of the conditions engineered to provoke the war between Russia and Ukraine.
- ✚ An analysis of the conduct of various governments.
- ✚ An analysis of the entire process leading to the instigation of this war—and the subsequent war against Russia—as well as the imposition of a New World Order.
- ✚ An analysis of the specific steps and measures taken within this process: provoking a war with Russia, imposing a New World Order, and seizing control of the entire world and its sovereign states. This process is driven by representatives of what can be termed "Financial-Banking-Resource-Technological Mafiotized Materialism"—or "Mafia-Fascism."

III. THE TRUE GOALS AND INTERESTS OF THE DEEP-STATE NEOLIBERAL-NEOFASCIST MAFIA—ALONG WITH THE US AND EUROPEAN LEADERS—REGARDING THE CONTINUATION OF THE WAR IN UKRAINE, INCLUDE: THE COMPLETE ACQUISITION AND TAKEOVER OF EUROPE AND OTHER NATIONS—ACROSS THE INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, CONSUMER, MILITARY, ECONOMIC, AND DIGITAL SECTORS—BY CORPORATIONS CONTROLLED BY THIS DEEP-STATE MAFIA; THE INSTIGATION OF CRISES IN EUROPE AND AFRICA; AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANS TO IMPOSE A "NEW WORLD ORDER" (DIGITAL NEOFASCISM). FURTHERMORE, THEY AIM TO DRIVE A MASSIVE EXPANSION IN THE PRODUCTION OF WEAPONRY, WITH THE ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE OF INCREASING THE MILITARY BUDGETS OF GERMANY, FRANCE, AND THE EUROPEAN UNION—ALL IN PREPARATION FOR A WAR AGAINST RUSSIA.

The true interests and goals of the US/NATO deep-state mafia—and the European leaders subservient to it—regarding the continuation of the war in Ukraine:

❖ DEINDUSTRIALIZATION OF EUROPE; BUYING UP EUROPE'S INDUSTRIAL SECTOR FOR A PITTANCE

- To trigger an outflow of capital from the EU to the USA
- To trigger an outflow of production facilities from the EU to the USA
- To trigger an outflow of technologies from the EU to the USA
- To shut down European industrial capacities that duplicate those in the USA
- To transfer all of the EU's export-oriented production to the USA
- To trigger a transfer of capital from the EU to the USA
- To trigger a transfer of capital from the EU and the London Stock Exchange to the USA
- To induce companies to purchase American securities
- To buy up European industrial enterprises for a pittance
- To cause a reduction in Chinese imports into Europe

To create problems for Chinese exports globally
To deindustrialize the EU
To force Europe to become energy-dependent on the USA
To force Europe to become dependent on all manner of US products
To prevent economic and technological cooperation between Europe and Russia
To prevent Europe from utilizing Russia's cheap energy resources LIQUIDATING THE MIDDLE CLASS
The goal and interest of the USA is the total ruin of Europe.
This entails the ruin of all European firms that compete with their counterparts in the USA—for example, Airbus, as a competitor to the American company Boeing.
This entire process of deindustrialization is accompanied by a wave of demonstrations.
Gas consumption by German industry from July to September 2022 fell by 28% compared to the average for the same period (July–September) between 2019 and 2021.
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In France, industrial gas consumption fell by over 13% over the last three months, and by 8% during the first nine months.

In Italy, industrial demand for gas recorded a 17% decrease, while the figure for January–September showed a decline of 8.5%.

This entire process also affects the military-industrial complex. The production of components—along with the associated German technologies—is being relocated from Germany to the United States. Technology is the key issue here.

Many German firms manufacture dual-use products.

The objective of this relocation is to save up to 45% of the energy resources required for their production processes.

The U.S. aims to relocate these operations in their entirety—encompassing everything related to production itself, as well as the full organizational structure, including sales, service networks, and supply chains.

Furthermore, the U.S. seeks to acquire German industrial patents—at the lowest possible cost, or potentially even for free.

At the same time, the enterprises transferred to the U.S. will generate new jobs there.

Additionally, the U.S. aims to halt the transfer of technologies from Europe to China.

The result is direct deindustrialization and "de-chemicalization." Gas and oil are used not only for electricity generation but also in the chemical industry and microelectronics. Germany also possesses a semiconductor industry. The US is also interested in fertilizer production in Germany, aiming to gain control over food markets, food supply chains, agriculture, agricultural output, and the food processing industry. Germany has turned to its master, the US. The US is now establishing a new leader in Europe: Poland.

Following the automotive companies, chemical plants, pharmaceutical conglomerates, and others will follow suit, effectively laying off tens of thousands of workers.

It has become clear that whatever is good for the US is bad for Europe—starting with the sanctions imposed on Russia. Europe has lost its autonomy in decision-making, as well as its competitiveness.

Meanwhile, China has entered competitive markets, including the production of various types of aircraft. In other words, a new and formidable player has emerged on the market. Consequently, the US seeks to destroy the European aircraft manufacturer, Airbus.

Deindustrialization will unfold rapidly, intensely, and irreversibly. The US objective is to relocate German firms to the United States permanently—not temporarily, but for good. Right at the onset of the crisis surrounding the "special military operation" and the sanctions imposed on Russia, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen warned of a potential trade war between the US and Europe. The catalyst is the **Inflation Reduction Act**—which came into effect on January 1, 2023—that provides subsidies and support to companies implementing clean energy and clean technology projects, provided those operations are based in the United States.

In effect, \$370 billion serves as an additional incentive for European industrial firms to relocate to the US.

The US is also set to capture the supply chains for rare metals essential for the production of solar and wind panels, as well as batteries and motors for electric vehicles.

European companies now face a stark dilemma: perish or relocate to the US.

Automotive giant Volkswagen has already closed production facilities in Germany, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia due to gas shortages.

The trend of German firms relocating to the US is poised to accelerate exponentially.

Europe is losing its competitiveness, as well as its energy and broader independence.

In the European context, the US *Inflation Reduction Act* is effectively being interpreted as an "Act for the Seizure of Europe."

New production facilities and new jobs will help the United States address its domestic crisis.

Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) predicts that Germany—the only G7 member to face such a forecast—will see its economic situation deteriorate. GDP is now expected to contract by 0.3%, whereas a growth of 0.1% had been projected in the autumn.

In reality, Germany must shift its business model. It is expected that the decline in GDP will exceed 0.3%.

It is no coincidence that Germany is referred to as the "sick man of Europe."

High energy costs are causing German industrial enterprises to lose competitiveness, leading to an economic downturn and a decline in the prosperity of the German population.

Essentially, a change in the business model of the Federal Republic of Germany has become necessary.

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Capital exists in both physical and intellectual forms. Intellectual capital is effectively emigrating to the United States. While financial capital remains in Europe, the dividends flow to third countries.

This entire process also affects the military-industrial complex. The relocation of manufacturing—along with German technologies—from Germany to the United States is underway. Technology is the key issue here.

Many German firms engage in "dual-use" production (goods with both civilian and military applications).

The stated goal of this relocation is to save up to 45% on the energy resources required for these manufacturing processes.

The U.S. aims to relocate these operations in their entirety—encompassing the production itself, as well as the full organizational structure, including sales networks, service infrastructure, supply chains, and distribution channels. Furthermore, the U.S. seeks to acquire patents from German industry—at the lowest possible cost, or potentially even for free.

Additionally, the enterprises transferred to the U.S. will generate a need for a local workforce.

Moreover, the U.S. intends to halt the transfer of technology from Europe to China.

The result is direct deindustrialization and the dismantling of the chemical sector. Gas and oil are used not only for electricity generation but also as essential inputs for the chemical industry and microelectronics. Germany also possesses a semiconductor industry. The U.S. is also interested in Germany's fertilizer production, aiming to gain control over food markets, supply chains, agriculture, the production of agricultural goods, and the food processing industry. Germany has effectively submitted to its master, the United States. Right at the onset of the crisis surrounding the "special military operation" and the sanctions imposed on Russia, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen warned of a potential trade war between the US and Europe. The catalyst for this is the Inflation Reduction Act—which came into effect on January 1, 2023—as it provides support and subsidies to companies implementing projects involving clean energy and clean technologies, provided these operations are based in the United States.

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Loss of competitiveness, along with the loss of energy independence and independence in other areas.

The creation of new manufacturing facilities and jobs will help the US address its domestic crisis.

The process of deindustrialization began long before 2022–2023, but it is now accelerating rapidly and has become irreversible.

In 2007, the share of industrial value-added within the GDP of all European Union countries—with the exception of Germany—was well below 20%.

In Italy, it stood at 16%; in France, at 12%; and in the United Kingdom, below 10%.

The pandemic effectively pushed this figure below 15% in 2020.

By 2021, the level remained below that of 2012.

It is no coincidence that in 2019, Berlin adopted a "National Industrial Strategy 2030."

The goal is for this share to reach 25–30% by 2030.

The pandemic initiated this process in Europe, and subsequently, Russia's "special military operation" in Ukraine further deepened this deindustrialization.

For many years, Germany solidified its competitive advantages in high value-added sectors—such as research and development, specialization, quality, and specialized manufacturing. A key factor in securing these advantages was the use of affordable, low-cost energy resources and stable supplies from Moscow/Russia—specifically, natural gas. Following the onset of the conflict in Ukraine, the pace at which dependence on cheap Russian energy resources was being reduced accelerated. However, the subsequent rise in resource prices negatively impacted processing, production, storage, and transportation across many industrial sectors. Production and operational losses for enterprises surged, while profit margins shrank.

The losses were so severe that, in many cases, it was more practical to halt production entirely—with no indication of when, or if, operations might ever resume.

By September 2022, capacity utilization rates in the European Union's aluminum, zinc, steel, chemical, and other energy-intensive industries had fallen by half. Many enterprises declared bankruptcy or are currently struggling just to survive. In August, the German firm Dr. Schneider Unternehmensgruppe—a manufacturer of automotive interior components for 95 years—filed for insolvency protection. Around the same time, Hakle, one of the largest toilet paper manufacturers, also filed for insolvency; meanwhile, a major producer of automotive spare parts announced plans to relocate and leave Germany.

A wave of bankruptcies is expected across Europe in 2023.

In Italy, at least 120,000 small businesses were facing bankruptcy during the first half of 2023. At the same time, over 4,100 enterprises faced bankruptcy—a 77% increase compared to 2022.

Conditions are already in place for energy-intensive industries within the European Union to relocate to other countries—most notably to the United States, where energy costs are lower.

For decades, major German corporations relied on cheap energy resources from Russia to maintain their global competitiveness.

Meanwhile, the United States has introduced various subsidy and incentive schemes for companies operating there—whether they manufacture components, materials, sub-assemblies, or finished products.

An outflow of foreign investment has begun, amounting to 125 billion euros in 2022.

In early July, the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) published a report stating that Germany's losses in foreign investment reached a record 125 billion euros in 2022.

This serves as clear evidence that Germany has boarded the train toward deindustrialization.

Conversely, the United States has become the primary destination for German foreign investment.

The European Commission has proposed the "European Green Deal" and introduced new regulations aimed at tightening oversight of batteries and the recycling of used battery components. The European Parliament recently adopted its own "Chips Act," aimed at establishing independent semiconductor manufacturing, with the goal of increasing microchip production from 10% to 20% by 2030. It should be noted, however, that chip manufacturing is highly energy- and water-intensive.

European industry is in distress.

Gas consumption by German industry from July to September 2022 fell by 28% compared to the average for the same period between 2019 and 2021.

For the period from January to September, there was a 9% decline compared to the average for the corresponding months in 2019–2021.

In France, industrial gas consumption dropped by over 13% over the last three months, and by 8% over the first nine months of the year.

In Italy, industrial demand for gas saw a 17% decrease, while for the January–September period, the decline was 8.5%.

Owners of companies in Germany's chemical industry are also speaking of deindustrialization. This includes the industry giant BASF—which, through its subsidiary Wintershall, was a partner of Gazprom for decades and participated in financing both Nord Stream 1 and Nord Stream 2. There is already talk that German agriculture—which relies on the country's chemical sector—could regress to the crisis conditions seen in the aftermath of World War II.

This is also taking a toll on German agriculture.

High risks—driven by soaring energy and fuel costs, heavy taxation, poor infrastructure, and a shortage of skilled labor—are compounding the situation.

The mechanical engineering sector is also seeing a deterioration in conditions.

Orders have declined; by May 2023, the drop reached 15%. Most clients of these engineering firms are holding back on investments.

The standard of living for Europeans has fallen by 35–40%.

At present, the middle class is effectively being destroyed.

Although Europe is ostensibly a strategic ally of the United States—serving as a major source of capital, a key partner in scientific and technical cooperation, and a hub for business integration—

and remains an important military and geopolitical ally,

ultimately, the United States prioritizes its own interests above all else. Control over global financial flows and reserves, and geopolitical dominance.

Deindustrialization is a process of social and economic change triggered by a reduction or complete cessation of industrial activity within a specific region or country.

Instances of deindustrialization are associated with the mass closure of automotive manufacturing facilities during the 1980–1990 period, as well as the period between 1979 and 1984, when the U.S. Federal Reserve raised interest rates—a move that led to a decline in import prices.

Another example of deindustrialization occurred between 2001 and 2009, marked by the decline of automakers GM and Chrysler.[1]

Causes of deindustrialization:

A decline in employment within the manufacturing sector.

A shift in the economy from the production of goods to the service sector.

A reduction in production activities that are labor-intensive.

The investment climate in the Eurozone has deteriorated over the last three years, with the most significant decline occurring between April 2022 and September 2023.

The imposition of environmental requirements on manufacturers has also led to the relocation of production facilities to other countries.

75% of European firms have managed to reduce their gas consumption in production processes, despite the energy crisis. However, this has led to a 41.4% reduction in production volume. Initially, 12.3% of companies decided to shut down or halt production. Consequently, inflation in Germany reached 10.4% by the end of 2022—a record high for the country. Due to high product prices, consumers have reduced their spending by an average of 31% to 44%.

In 2019, real incomes fell by 3% in Germany, by 6% in Italy and Spain, and by 6% in Greece. For comparison, the decline in the US was 6%. Meat consumption in Germany dropped by 8%, reaching its lowest level since 1989.

In France, consumption of goods fell by 16%.

While the Eurozone's GDP has grown by an average of 6% annually over the last 15 years (since 2008), the US GDP has grown by 82%.

It is expected that by 2035, the gap between Europe and the US will resemble the gap seen with Japan.

❖ STIMULATING GROWTH IN EUROPEAN ARMS PRODUCTION

Since the beginning of 2023, there has been an increase in orders for military equipment—for instance, by 13–25% in Germany.

Driving an increase in defense and armament spending across European Union member states, thereby reducing the budget funds available for other sectors, such as healthcare and social services.

STIMULATING an increase in arms production by AMERICAN companies.

PROMPTING European NATO member states to supply weapons to Ukraine—supplies that are, in effect, accounted for as a "lend-lease" arrangement from the U.S. to Ukraine.

Classifying all aid provided to Ukraine as a "lend-lease" obligation to the United States.

A further objective is the depletion of ammunition stockpiles held by European Union NATO members, as these supplies are transferred to Ukraine. At the same time, the US and NATO are supplying weapons worth billions of US dollars to Ukraine—with the latest shipments totaling \$1.9 billion and \$300 million—including laser-guided missile systems, tactical drones (including kamikaze drones and Puma reconnaissance drones), armored high-mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicles, non-standard small and large-caliber ammunition, night-vision devices, thermal imaging systems and optics, secure tactical communication systems, non-standard machine guns, equipment for the operational receipt of satellite imagery, as well as medical supplies, field gear, and spare parts. To date, US President Joe Biden has authorized \$2.3 billion in military aid, \$1.6 billion of which has been provided since the start of Russia's "special military operation." At the same time, Western countries—including the USA and Great Britain—are supplying weapons to Ukraine:

Belgium is supplying Ukraine with anti-armor weapons and firearms.

Canada is supplying anti-armor weapons, firearms, ammunition, and combat gear.

Croatia is supplying Ukraine with firearms and combat gear.

The Czech Republic is supplying Ukraine with artillery shells, firearms, and ammunition.

Estonia is supplying Ukraine with anti-armor weapons, air defense systems, artillery, firearms, and ammunition.

Finland is supplying Ukraine with anti-armor weapons, artillery, artillery shells, firearms, ammunition, and combat gear.

Germany is supplying Ukraine with anti-armor weapons, air defense systems, armored vehicles, and combat gear.

Greece is supplying Ukraine with anti-armor weapons, firearms, and ammunition.

Ireland is supplying Ukraine with combat gear.

Italy is supplying Ukraine with anti-armor weapons, air defense systems, artillery, and firearms.

Latvia is supplying Ukraine with anti-armor weapons, air defense systems, and combat gear.

Lithuania is supplying Ukraine with anti-armor weapons, air defense systems, firearms, ammunition, and combat gear.

Luxembourg is supplying Ukraine with anti-armor weapons. The Netherlands is supplying Ukraine with anti-armor weapons, air defense systems, firearms, ammunition, and combat gear.

Norway is supplying Ukraine with anti-armor weapons and combat gear.

Poland is supplying Ukraine with air defense systems, artillery shells, firearms, ammunition, and drones.

Portugal is supplying Ukraine with firearms, ammunition, and combat gear.

Romania is supplying Ukraine with ammunition and combat gear.

Slovakia is supplying Ukraine with anti-armor weapons, air defense systems, and artillery shells.

Slovenia is supplying Ukraine with firearms, ammunition, and combat gear.

Spain is supplying Ukraine with firearms, ammunition, and combat gear.

Sweden is supplying Ukraine with anti-armor weapons and combat gear.

Turkey is supplying anti-armor weapons and drones.

The United Kingdom is supplying Ukraine with anti-armor weapons and combat gear.

The USA is supplying Ukraine with anti-armor weapons, air defense systems, firearms, ammunition, helicopters, and combat gear.

This information is based on sources including the British Parliament library, *Popular Mechanics*, and Euronews.

❖ Furthermore, the European defense industry is experiencing a boom.

Military budgets in 2022 grew by 3.7%, reaching \$2.2 trillion. In Europe, military budgets increased by 13%. The growth primarily concerns countries that are closer to Russia.

Finland's military budget has grown by 36%, Lithuania's by 27%, Sweden's by 12%, and Poland's by 11%. Sales of military hardware and equipment in Germany increased by 12% in the first half of 2023 alone, with growth of 25–30% projected. The German government has established a €100 billion fund for the armed forces and increased defense spending from 1.4% to 2% of GDP. Shares in companies such as Safran, BAE Systems, Rheinmetall, and Saab have risen by 30%. Production of ammunition—most urgently needed by Ukraine—is ramping up, with deals totaling €4 billion. The workforce at arms manufacturing plants is also expanding, by as much as 55%.

❖ **ESCALATION OF TENSIONS AND THE OPENING OF NEW FRONTS AGAINST RUSSIA**

It is no coincidence that the autumn of 2023 has begun with an escalation in the regions of the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Iran, Syria, and Turkey.

The objective is to escalate the war in Ukraine by opening new fronts that pose a threat to Russia. This escalation follows a north-south axis, stretching from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea; one of the goals is to draw Poland into the conflict in Ukraine. To ensure the war continues for a long time—with the aim of exhausting Russia and generating BILLIONS in profit for the USA and the "deep" neoliberal, neo-fascist mafia—the objective is to draw other nations into the conflict, such as Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. There is a strategy in place to expand Poland's reach and advance its interests regarding Belarus and territories within Ukraine. In 2023, the "Northern Coast" exercise was organized, featuring amphibious landing operations by military forces from the USA, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, with the participation of troops from Sweden and other NATO member states. The exercise involved 30 ships and over 3,500 NATO personnel. Similar exercises are being prepared for early 2024. Specifically, the "Steadfast Defender" exercise is being organized, scheduled to take place between February and March 2024. It will be conducted across Germany, Poland, and the Baltic states. The exercise is planned to include between 550 and 700 combat aircraft, over 50 ships, and more than 40,000 military personnel. Due to the suspension of grain exports and the "grain deal"—from which Europe, rather than Africa or African nations, actually profited—and following revelations that Ukrainian grain was of poor quality, radioactive, or even consisted of "technical-grade" wheat (unfit for human consumption) being sold as food-grade wheat and milled into flour, a conflict arose involving Poland, Slovakia, and Romania. These countries imposed a ban on the import of Ukrainian grain—grain which, in reality, is not owned by Ukrainian companies, but by American ones.

This has led not only to conflict, but has also prompted Poland to focus on its own interests regarding specific Ukrainian regions, namely Volyn, Rivne, Lviv, Ternopil, and Ivano-Frankivsk. Furthermore, Poland has deployed mechanized and tank brigades along its border with Belarus, specifically along the Brest–Grodno line. Additionally, Polish aviation and airborne units have been redeployed toward the Belarusian border. The objective is to manufacture a *pretext* involving Russia and/or Belarus. Such a pretext could take the form of a border incident, the incursion of a combat drone, or a stray missile landing on Polish territory. Moreover, this could involve both a manufactured pretext and a deliberate political decision by the Polish leadership. Furthermore, Poland is purchasing a large amount of military equipment—tanks from South Korea, 600 howitzers, 400 combat aircraft, and 250 long-range missile systems. The amassing of forces by NATO countries—in Poland, the Baltic states, and especially facing Kaliningrad—points to preparations.

At the same time, NATO is preparing to establish new American bases on the territories of Romania and Bulgaria. Both countries border the Black Sea, a region where numerous pretexts could be manufactured to trigger a clash between a NATO member state and Russia. The US is transferring military equipment to both Romania and Bulgaria.

Conflicts are also being prepared along Russia's southern flank.

On June 12, 2023, NATO's largest-ever air force exercise, "Air Defender 2023," began in Europe. Meanwhile, on July 14, 2023, Russian President Vladimir Putin made a highly significant televised statement, declaring: "There will be no more Ukraine; direct NATO intervention will not change the outcome." Russia intends to end this war through military force, liberating the entire territory of the former Ukraine from the US and Ukrainian Nazis. There are no other options. The Ukrainian army—acting as a proxy for the US and NATO—will be defeated, regardless of what new types of weaponry it may receive from the West. The more weapons are supplied, the fewer Ukrainians—from what was once Ukraine—will remain. Direct intervention by European NATO armies will not alter the result; however, in such a scenario, the flames of war would engulf all of Europe. It appears that the US is prepared for this as well. Simultaneously, military exercises are being organized in the Asia-Pacific region. This demonstrates that China, too, is in the crosshairs of NATO and the United States. On the other hand, the focus is shifting, with Africa becoming the next target—as seen in the coup in Niger. Russia has so far deployed only 30 percent of its potential; the remaining 70 percent is being held in reserve in case of an attack by NATO and the USA.

❖ OBJECTIVE: THE ACQUISITION OF LAND AND ENTERPRISES IN UKRAINE

To acquire all of Ukraine's land.

To acquire all of Ukraine's enterprises—primarily in the energy sector, as well as resource-based industries and producers of essential goods and food.

THE ACQUISITION OF UKRAINIAN LAND.

On December 28, 2022, Ukrainian President Zelenskyy sold his country to the major American investment fund "BlackRock." The agreement aims to coordinate the efforts of all potential investors and participants in the country's reconstruction, ensuring a unified approach and attracting investment into key economic sectors.

This process began on November 10, 2022, with the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine and BlackRock. BlackRock will advise the Ukrainian government—specifically the Ministry of Economy—on an investment roadmap for the reconstruction of the Ukrainian economy. This amounts to a direct sale of Ukraine. BlackRock is buying up entire residential districts. More than half of Ukraine's land has been sold to Cargill, DuPont, and Monsanto—17 million hectares, amounting to 52.31% of all land in Ukraine.

On May 8, 2023, a "Fund for the Development of Ukraine" was established, to be managed by BlackRock with the aim of attracting investments and investors for projects in Ukraine—in industry, energy, infrastructure, and agriculture. This amounts to privatization at rock-bottom, bargain-basement prices. 17 million hectares have already been sold to Monsanto, DuPont, and Cargill, while the remaining 23 million hectares are currently in the process of being sold. All of these companies are controlled by BlackRock, Vanguard, Blackstone, and State Street. Americans, French, and Saudis have become the owners of the largest Ukrainian agricultural holdings. Between July 1, 2021, and January 2, 2023, 322,200 hectares of agricultural land were sold, at an average price of slightly over 2,000 dollars—52,462 hryvnias.

In Poland, similar land costs 10,000 dollars.

Ukraine's black soil (*chernozem*) covers 3.4 million hectares and is among the most productive land in the world. Since 2001, there has been a moratorium on land sales. Four of the five largest landowners in Ukraine are holding companies registered in Western Europe or Cyprus. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is also involved in this acquisition scheme, providing 15–20 billion dollars for reforms aimed at lifting the moratorium and establishing an open market.

❖ **OBJECTIVE: TAKING CONTROL OF UKRAINE—ITS ECONOMY, AGRICULTURE, AND FINANCES.**

Zelenskyy sold Ukraine to BlackRock for \$8.5 trillion.

BlackRock, founded in 1988, has \$10 trillion in capital.

- ✚ Energy, infrastructure, agriculture, industry.
- ✚ Everything else in Ukraine will be absorbed by BlackRock, Metinvest, DTEK (energy), Naftogaz, Ukrainian Railways, Ukravtodor, and Ukrenergo.
- ✚ 17 million hectares of land [are being transferred] to American companies—Monsanto, Cargill, and
- ✚ Political objectives: the subjugation of Russia and its separation from cooperation with China.
- ✚ Economic objectives: slowing down Russia's scientific, technical, and industrial development, as well as its cooperation with China.
- ✚ Military objectives: the exhaustion of Russia.
- ✚ Propaganda objectives: portraying Russia as an aggressor.
- ✚ Testing the actual capabilities of their weaponry and military equipment in combat and warfare.
- ✚ Economic objectives: utilizing Ukraine's natural resources.
- ✚ Seizing Ukraine's resources.
- ✚ Preventing other countries, such as Russia, from having any share in the distribution of Ukraine's resources.

Ukraine is the "breadbasket of Europe"; its arable land accounts for 25% of the EU's total arable land. Ukraine has 10.4 million hectares of forests, and water resources amounting to 209 cubic kilometers.

This is the strategy of colonialism: the colonizer takes over all economic sectors, while the colonized country is left to manage the social system.

It all begins with the acquisition of assets—specifically, the purchase of agricultural land.

The buying up of Ukrainian land has been underway since July 1, 2021—a process for which the IMF provided support through an agrarian (land) reform.

The actual outcome is the destruction of small and medium-sized landowners.

The goal is to use Ukraine—and its human resources—as a sacrifice to achieve the objectives of NATO and various corporate interests.

NATO is operating out of the Ramstein base, where 17 brigade combat groups—comprising approximately 63,000 troops—have already been identified.

Zelenskyy sold Ukraine to BlackRock for 8.5 trillion dollars. BlackRock, founded in 1988, with \$10 trillion in capital

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- ✚ 17 million hectares of land [controlled by] American companies—Monsanto, Cargill, and DuPont—out of a total of 40 million hectares.
- ✚ Achieving political, economic, financial, military, and propaganda objectives
- ✚ Political objectives: the subjugation of Russia and its separation from cooperation with China
- ✚ Economic objectives: slowing down Russia's scientific, technical, and industrial development, as well as its cooperation with China
- ✚ Military objectives: the exhaustion of Russia
- ✚ Propaganda objectives: portraying Russia as an aggressor
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- ✚ Seizing Ukraine's resources
- ✚ Preventing other countries, such as Russia, from having a share in the distribution of Ukraine's resources

The company BlueCross

- ✓ Ukraine possesses 117 out of the 120 types of mineral resources found globally—including titanium, lithium, cobalt, bauxite, uranium, graphite, iron ore, manganese, thermal and coking coal, shale gas (located in the Luhansk and Donetsk regions), rock salt, and potash.

Regarding uranium deposits, Ukraine holds uranium ore across 21 sites.

Ukraine ranks first in Europe and 11th in the world.

Ukraine holds approximately 113,100 tons, representing 2% of global reserves.

Ukraine is the "breadbasket of Europe," with an arable land area equivalent to 25% of that of the EU.

Ukrainian forests cover 10.4 million hectares.

Water resources amount to 209 cubic kilometers.

Ukraine's natural resources are valued at 14.9 trillion dollars.

73% of these are located in the Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, and Luhansk regions.

Russia now controls 63.5% of coal reserves, 42% of metals, 11% of oil, 20% of gas, and 33% of rare earth minerals, such as lithium.

On July 21 and 22, a conference on the reconstruction of Ukraine was held in London, attended by 60 countries. According to the World Bank, \$411 billion will actually be required to rebuild the Ukrainian economy.

In reality, the billions in financial aid provided to Ukraine are loans that must be repaid.

Furthermore, Ukraine owes \$132 billion for the supply of weapons—an amount equivalent to 90% of its GDP.

On May 8, 2023, an agreement was signed in Kyiv between the country's president and the American firm BlackRock (specifically, BlackRock Financial Market Advisory) to establish a Ukraine Development Fund.

J.P. Morgan later joined the initiative. Officially, the goal is to attract investment for the reconstruction of the energy sector, infrastructure, agriculture, and industry.

BlackRock has become the financial operator for these Ukrainian funds; it will also manage the country's external debt and all its financial obligations.

Should Ukraine fail to repay these investments and loans, it will be required to settle the debt by surrendering assets.

In this context, BlackRock is set to acquire Ukrainian assets—across the energy, infrastructure, agricultural, industrial, and broader economic sectors—at significantly reduced, preferential prices, with the intention of subsequently reselling them. ...at inflated prices, respectively.

In reality, Ukraine will lose its economic sovereignty.

In effect, the West will acquire Ukraine in exchange for the debts it has extended to the country.

This is the strategy of colonialism: the colonizer takes over all economic sectors, while the colonized nation is left to manage the social welfare system.

It all begins with the acquisition of assets—specifically, agricultural land.

Ukrainian land has been subject to acquisition since July 1, 2021—an agrarian (land) reform supported by the IMF.

The actual outcome is the destruction of small and medium-sized landowners.

Meanwhile, at the Ramstein Air Base, NATO has already trained 17 brigade combat teams, comprising approximately 63,000 troops.

Consider the termination of the grain deal as an example.

Pretexts are being sought and manufactured; Ukraine aims to strike Russian vessels, as well as ships bound for Russian ports.

The objective also includes attacking vessels belonging to nations friendly to Russia, with the intent of inciting conflict between Russia and those friendly states.

Following the collapse of the grain deal, the plan is to continue exports from the three Ukrainian ports: grain-laden ships would sail toward the Bosphorus—passing through the maritime economic zones of Romania, Bulgaria, and Turkey—under the protection of the naval forces of Ukraine, these specific nations, or Turkey.

These countries are NATO members, and should a situation arise... ..an incident, it would give NATO a pretext to enter the war.

The goal is the involvement of NATO in the war in Ukraine.

A sub-goal is to draw Poland and Lithuania into the conflict—using provocations to goad Russia—thereby creating the conditions for the invocation of Article 5 of the NATO treaty.

The objective is the direct intervention of NATO in the war.

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- ✚ 17 million hectares of land [are controlled by] American companies—Monsanto, Cargill, and DuPont—out of a total of 40 million hectares.
- ✚ The aim is to achieve political, economic, financial, military, and propaganda objectives.

- ✚ Political goals: the subjugation of Russia and its separation from cooperation with China.
- ✚ Economic goals: slowing down Russia's scientific, technical, and industrial development, as well as its cooperation with China.
- ✚ Military goals: the exhaustion of Russia.
- ✚ Propaganda goals: portraying Russia as an aggressor.
- ✚ Testing the actual capabilities of their weaponry and military equipment in combat and warfare.
- ✚ Economic objectives: the exploitation of Ukraine's natural resources. Seizing Ukraine's Resources
- ✚ Preventing other countries, such as Russia, from sharing in the distribution of Ukraine's resources.

Ukraine is the "breadbasket of Europe," with an arable land area equivalent to 25% of that of the EU.

Ukraine's forests cover 10.4 million hectares.

Water resources amount to 209 cubic kilometers.

This is the strategy of colonialism: the colonizer takes control of all economic sectors, while the colonized country is left to manage the social system.

It all begins with the acquisition of assets—specifically, the purchase of agricultural land.

The buying up of Ukrainian land has been underway since July 1, 2021—an agrarian (land) reform supported by the IMF.

The actual outcome is the destruction of small and medium-sized landowners.

The objective is to sacrifice Ukraine—and its human resources—to achieve the goals of NATO and various corporate interests.

Through the Ramstein framework, NATO has already mobilized 17 brigade combat teams, comprising approximately 63,000 troops.

- ❖ Preparation for the liquidation of US debt by devaluing it relative to third parties.

Various types of changes are anticipated—recession, economic slowdown, or even negative "growth"—all aimed at triggering a crisis that would exceed the scale of the Great Depression. Such a crisis occurs objectively every eight to ten years, and it repeats itself. Typically, a crisis originating in the USA drives down the prices of assets and resources globally. As a result, investors shift toward cash—specifically the US dollar—viewing it as a safe haven. Consequently, the US dollar strengthens, while the value of American stocks recovers and may even rise. Conversely, the currencies of other nations depreciate, leading to inflation, financial ruin, and business bankruptcies. This, in turn, necessitates tax increases in countries outside the United States. The recession that will unfold in the USA will, in effect, be partially mitigated by the collapse and relocation of European firms to the US—essentially the "poaching" of companies, businesses, and technologies from former European competitors, whose strength and competitiveness are steadily declining. In other words, Europe and its constituent nations will effectively foot the bill for the devaluation of US debt and the latest rescue of the US dollar.

GLOBAL WORLD DEBT Reaches \$307 Trillion

In just the first half of 2023, it increased by \$10 trillion, reaching a total of \$307 trillion.

This has occurred despite rising key interest rates, which tend to restrict bank lending.

The primary drivers of this increase are the United States and Japan.

Over the last decade, global debt has surged by \$100 trillion.

More than 80% of this accumulated debt is held by the United States, Japan, Great Britain, and France; among developing nations, China, India, and Brazil are the major contributors.

PREVENTING THE STRENGTHENING OF THE EURO

This prevention will be driven by the "poaching" of European companies and businesses—specifically, the relocation of business operations to the United States—as well as the creation of labor market issues in Europe and operational challenges across European manufacturing sectors. This effectively strips these firms of the competitive edge they previously held against the United States.

❖ PROVOKING TRADE AND ECONOMIC WARS between Europe and China.

Europe and China previously engaged in mutually beneficial cooperation rooted purely in economic interests. The level of interconnectedness between Europe and China is immense. On one hand, China supplies German firms and industries with raw materials and technologies that are critical to the transition toward a carbon-neutral economy. It is no coincidence that Germany's net exports amount to 172.7 billion US dollars, with a large portion going to China.

On the other hand, China is breaking into the German automotive market by importing electric vehicles at lower, competitive prices compared to those produced by German manufacturers—who face high energy costs and high prices for raw materials.

❖ Triggering a Global Water Crisis

Water is a key factor in global geopolitics.

A water crisis—and the resulting "water wars"—could help the United States wipe out its debts.

Across the globe—most notably in the US, Argentina, and Brazil—crop yields are declining, and conditions are worsening due to dry weather. Forest fires are becoming increasingly frequent, affecting many regions in the United States.

Food warehouses, fertilizer plants, and food processing facilities are frequently catching fire. Fertilizer supplies are being halted, leading to lower yields and a drastic reduction in harvests.

As fresh water supplies dwindle, authorities are compelling manufacturing firms to halt production and are paying farmers to cease their agricultural activities.

The food crisis—which is entirely artificial—is also being used to artificially trigger a water crisis. The primary consumers of fresh water are agriculture (72%), industry (21%), and humans (only 7%).

On average, a person requires 132 liters for bathing, 19 liters for showering, 9.5 liters per day for toilet use, and even 0.5 liters for brushing their teeth.

Global water scarcity is caused by:

- ✚ Climate change
- ✚ Water pollution
- ✚ Agriculture and food production
- ✚ Industrial production
- ✚ Energy production

- ✚ **Environmental pollution caused by humans**

- ✚ **Indiscriminate logging**

- ✚ **Deforestation**

- ✚ **Water required for the production of:**

- ✚ **One broiler chicken: 2,450 liters**

- ✚ **One kilogram of cheese: 1,945 liters**

- ✚ **One kilogram of rice: 2,300 liters**

- ✚ **Bread: 389 liters**

- ✚ **One kilogram of steel: 310 liters**

- ✚ **One kilogram of apples: 180 liters**

- ✚ **For 1 liter of orange juice – 35 liters**

- ✚ **For one sheet of paper – 89 liters**

- ✚ **For 1 kg of beef – 5,400 liters**

- ❖ **INDUCING FAMINE in Africa**

- ✓ **TO INDUCE FAMINE in countries in AFRICA**

- ✓ **To induce FAMINE in Africa and African states**

- ✓ **Instigating unrest, civil wars, or wars between neighboring states over food, wheat, grain, and food products.**

- ❖ **PROVOKING REFUGEE AND MIGRATION CRISES**

- ✚ **To trigger refugee crises in Europe involving refugees from African countries, the Middle East, Afghanistan, and Iraq.**

- ✚ **To incite waves of immigration and refugees toward Europe.**

- ✚ **To consequently trigger economic crises in Europe linked to these refugee and immigration waves.**

- ❖ **PROVOKING COLOR REVOLUTIONS, WARS, RIOTS, AND COUPS IN AFRICA**

- ❖ **To trigger—based on food and supply crises in Africa—color revolutions, riots, uprisings, and civil wars, with the aim of replacing governments deemed inconvenient by the USA.**

- ❖ **To incite civil wars wherever food and supply crises emerge.**

- ❖ **To trigger wars stemming from resource scarcity.**

- ❖ **IN FINANCIAL MARKETS**

- ❖ **To trigger currency crises.**

- ❖ **To trigger economic, social, and other crises in Europe and Africa.**

- ❖ **OBJECTIVES IN CREATING A FOOD CRISIS**

War causes:

Disruption of supply routes for grain and food.

- ✓ Disruption of the volumes of grain and food supplied.

- ✓ Disruption of delivery schedules.

- ✓ Delays in deliveries, reductions in volumes, and the extension of delivery timelines. - Reduced harvests.

- ✓ Decreased production of grain and food products.

- ✓ Grain-importing countries, facing low stock levels, are seeking to secure additional supplies to replenish their reserves.

- ✓ Furthermore, transport routes have been disrupted; ports are closed, and some have been subjected to bombardment.

- ✓ Alternative supply routes for grain and food products are circuitous, leading to increased costs due to longer transit distances.

- ✓ Grain shipments cannot be insured, as insurers are refusing to provide coverage.

- ✓ The risk associated with shipments is increasing.

- ✓ Uncertainty regarding deliveries—including timelines and volumes—is rising.

- ✓ Sanctions imposed on Russia and its exports.

- ✓ Reduced planted acreage.

- ✓ Lower yields.

- ✓ Reduced output resulting from lower application rates of fertilizers and pesticides.

- ✓ Inability to plant crops on available land.

- ✓ Rising fuel costs for machinery and equipment.

- ✓ Labor shortages and a reduction in the number of available workers.

- ✓ Lack of access to bank loans for producers—both from Russian and international banks.
- ✓ Lack of financing (loans) for the production and export activities of trading companies
- ✓ Fear of sanctions – freezing of funds belonging to traders and producers
- ✓ Fear of a lack of buyers (importers)
- ✓ Lack of credit/loans for importers (buyers)
- ✓ Increased transport costs
- ✓ Longer distances
- ✓ Longer routes
- ✓ Sanctions affecting Belarus—a major supplier and producer of fertilizers, accounting for 18% of the global market
- ✓ Rising prices for fertilizers and pesticides
- ✓ Price increases for end consumers worldwide—in Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia
- ✓ Reduced profit margins for farmers
- ✓ Challenges for meat producers (e.g., Brazil), which import up to 40% of their fertilizers and pesticides from Russia and Ukraine—leading to higher meat prices, which will be passed on to end consumers
- ✓ Risk of famine
- ✓ Potential for crises, unrest, and instability due to food shortages
- ✓ Panic buying of food
- ✓ Food rationing
- ✓ Panic stockpiling of food
- ✓ Export bans—specifically on wheat from Russia
- ✓ Export bans on food products by countries such as Argentina, Indonesia, and Turkey
- ✓ Diversion of animal feed for human consumption; redirection of corn/maize away from bioethanol production - Selling Ukrainian grain in European countries drives down prices for European producers of grain, grain products, raw materials, and finished food products.
- ✓ The objective is for American agricultural producers and processors to acquire their European counterparts.
- ✓ Since President Zelensky has sold over 23 million hectares of Ukrainian land to American firms—such as Monsanto, BlackRock, DuPont, and a company owned by Bill Gates—the goal is to seize the grain production market in Europe.

❖ **OBJECTIVE: TO CAUSE GLOBAL FAMINE**

OBJECTIVE: TO CONTROL THE FOOD AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRY in Europe and the world.

Major food giants have privatized and taken control and management of various agro-industrial sectors, including: seed production, agrochemicals, genetics (including livestock genetics), synthetic fertilizers, agricultural machinery, veterinary pharmaceuticals, commodity trading, wholesale and retail food trade, food distribution, and the meat-processing industry. Bill Gates also controls 3D-printed synthetic meat—specifically, the production of synthetic meat intended to replace natural meat. The dismantling of local industry across European nations, coupled with the imposition of synthetic meat—a tool that allows for the maximum genetic manipulation of Europe's population. Already, the first meat-processing facilities and farms in the Netherlands have been shut down at the state level. This is all taking place at the state level; where that is not possible, it is achieved through the imposition of European directives, which are made mandatory for all member states. Examples include the destruction of poultry, goat, sheep, and pig farms across Europe, justified under the pretext of avian, swine, or other types of influenza. Private laboratories—controlled by the "deep state" mafia—are being used to produce fraudulent expert reports and studies, serving as a pretext to mandate the culling of livestock and the closure of entire industrial sectors across European countries. In Bulgaria, for instance, goat and pig farms have been wiped out—including entire industrial pig complexes housing tens of thousands of animals. For a long time, 4 to 6 multinational corporations have monopolized various sectors, exercising control and management over markets and scientific research—imposing specific, targeted trends within that research. Through the use of digital technologies—and with the involvement of giants like Google, Amazon, Facebook, Apple, and Microsoft, alongside financial behemoths such as Vanguard, BlackRock, and State Street—global governance of the food industry has been seized.

They manage and control the digitalization of agribusiness and agro-industrial firms.

The food and beverage industry has been monopolized through the acquisition of shares and stakes, penetration into equity capital via debt schemes, and other machinations.

They have gained control over wholesale and retail trade.

Key players include: Bayer, Deere & Company, Corteva, Syngenta, and Nutrien.

"Big Ag," "Big Tech," "Big Finance," and "Big Pharma."

The global agricultural industry has been captured—a process that began as early as the pandemic.

❖ **Control over retail supply—established as early as the pandemic.**

BlackRock, Vanguard, and State Street control more than one-third of the global agricultural industry.

Destruction of competition, price hikes, price control, price manipulation, food insecurity;

CREATION OF FOOD CRISES, MANAGEMENT OF FOOD CRISES—WITH PROFIT AS THE ULTIMATE GOAL.

Food companies: Nestlé, PepsiCo, Anheuser-Busch InBev, Coca-Cola, Mondelez International, Diageo, Tyson Foods, Danone SA.

FOOD CRISES generate BILLIONS IN PROFITS for these giants.

THE GOAL: TO ENGINEER FOOD SHORTAGES.

- THE GOAL: TO REDUCE THE PLANET'S POPULATION.
- PART OF THE AGENDA OF A WORLD GOVERNMENT.

❖ **REDUCING THE PURCHASING POWER OF EUROPEANS**

Reducing the purchasing power of Europeans.

Reducing the incomes of Europeans, especially in leading EU nations—Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and others.

Instigating social problems.

Increasing poverty.

Lowering the standard of living for Europeans, particularly in wealthy nations such as France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, and others. As a result, the standard of living in Germany alone has fallen by 30–40 percent.

The cost of living has risen by an average of 25–40% over the last two years alone.

❖ **To prompt European countries to purchase American weaponry and establish new military bases.**

Escalation of tension in the Black Sea and other regions.

- ✓ To compel Eastern European countries to donate their old Soviet-era military equipment—machinery, hardware, gear, and aircraft—to Ukraine.
- ✓ To induce those Eastern European countries that provide military equipment to Ukraine to purchase military and combat hardware from American firms.
- ✓ To facilitate the establishment and opening of new military bases in Eastern European countries—primarily Bulgaria, Romania, and Poland—with the aim of involving these nations in the war in Ukraine.
- ✓ Escalation of tension in the Black Sea, with the objective of triggering a direct clash between Russia and NATO member states.
- ✓ This escalation includes the establishment of new military bases on the territories of Bulgaria, Romania, and other nations neighboring Russia and Belarus—such as Poland, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. To prompt European countries to purchase American weapons and facilitate the establishment of new military bases.
- ✓ To compel Eastern European nations to donate their old, Soviet-era military equipment—hardware, machinery, gear, and aircraft—to Ukraine.
- ✓ To induce those Eastern European countries that provide military equipment to Ukraine to purchase military and combat hardware from American firms.
- ✓ To drive the creation and opening of new military bases in Eastern European countries—most notably Bulgaria, Romania, and Poland—with the aim of involving these nations in the war in Ukraine.

❖ **OBJECTIVE: To undermine all forms of sovereignty of states in Europe and across the world.**

Through the European Commission and leaders—presidents and prime ministers—who are close to the USA and the "deep mafia," there is an undermining of all forms of state sovereignty. According to the "Theory of Types of Sovereignty and Their Degrees" developed by Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrova, the following types of sovereignty are distinguished: national sovereignty, sovereignty in education, sovereignty in healthcare, sovereignty in the political system, sovereignty in the military sphere, sovereignty in defense, monetary sovereignty, financial sovereignty, tax sovereignty, sovereignty in the economy, territorial (land) sovereignty, air sovereignty, maritime sovereignty, cultural sovereignty, religious sovereignty, food sovereignty, energy sovereignty, digital sovereignty, media sovereignty, sovereignty in intellectual property, sovereignty in investments, sovereignty in technology, sovereignty in state governance, sovereignty in economic

policy, sovereignty regarding ethnic groups, sovereignty in science, sovereignty in law, sovereignty in the justice system, sovereignty regarding human rights and freedoms, sovereignty in foreign policy, sovereignty in domestic policy, sovereignty in national security, climate sovereignty, and ecological sovereignty. Sovereignty, technological sovereignty, production sovereignty, consumer sovereignty, innovation sovereignty, migration sovereignty, financial sovereignty, currency sovereignty, technological sovereignty, banking sovereignty. Legal sovereignty, sovereignty regarding corruption within the state, sovereignty regarding the mafia within the state, international legal sovereignty.

❖ **OBJECTIVE and CONTROL of the FOOD and BEVERAGE INDUSTRY in EUROPE and the WORLD**

For a long time, 4 to 6 multinational corporations have monopolized these sectors, exercising control and management over markets and scientific research, while dictating specific trends within that research. Through and with the assistance of Big Tech—Google, Amazon, Facebook, Apple, and Microsoft—as well as financial giants like Vanguard, BlackRock, and State Street, the global management of the food industry has been seized. They manage and control the digitalization of agribusiness and agro-industrial firms. The food and beverage industry is being monopolized through the acquisition of shares and stakes, penetration into equity capital via debt schemes, and other machinations.

They have gained control over wholesale and retail trade.

Bayer, Deere & Company, Corteva, Syngenta, Nutrien.

BigAg, BigTech, BigFinance, BigPharma.

The global agricultural industry has been captured—a process that intensified during the pandemic.

❖ **OBJECTIVE: To gain control over and acquire the sovereign debt of European nations—including Ukraine—and to manage that debt. BlackRock, a holder of Ukrainian sovereign debt, AIMS TO GAIN CONTROL OVER KEY SECTORS IN THE ECONOMIES OF ALL EUROPEAN NATIONS.**

❖ **OBJECTIVE: TO TRIGGER A LABOR MARKET CRISIS in EUROPE.**

As a result, for instance, the average age of the workforce in Germany is 46–47 years, whereas in the USA, the average age is 34–35 years. This means that Germany's population is aging; at some point, problems will arise, leading to a demand for labor—specifically, skilled labor. The objective is to trigger a labor market crisis in Europe by relocating European (including German) production facilities, companies, and enterprises to the USA. This simultaneously creates unemployment and generates inflation, which will precipitate a recession in the economies of European Union member states for many years to come.

❖ **OBJECTIVE: TO DRIVE DOWN THE SHARE PRICES of EUROPEAN COMPANIES while, conversely, INCREASING THE SHARE PRICES OF AMERICAN COMPANIES on global stock exchanges.**

❖ **By enacting legislation offering incentives, the U.S. aims to accelerate the long-term deindustrialization of Europe and shift key production processes from Europe to the United States.**

Through President Biden's legislation subsidizing domestic production, the U.S. seeks to drive the deindustrialization of Europe and entice European companies to relocate their manufacturing operations to the U.S. The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)—passed in August 2022 with an initial subsidy allocation of \$430 billion and effective as of January 1, 2023—threatens the European Union and other developed economies worldwide (ranging from Japan and South Korea to the UK and South America) with restricted access to the American market. This new law is a core component of U.S. President Joe Biden's ambitious program to combat climate change. In effect, this amounts to the declaration of an industrial war; for instance, Mercedes is set to build a network of charging stations across the United States. This industrial war will likely be followed by a trade war.

Taiwan will manufacture semiconductors in the U.S. in exchange for protection against China.

The U.S. plans to impose carbon tariffs on steel and aluminum in order to...

The visit of French President Emmanuel Macron to the US in early November 2022—aimed at exempting European businesses from the restrictions of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)—did not help. President Macron failed to safeguard jobs and industry in Europe. The US Congress rejected requests from Macron to amend the legislation. Upon his return from the US, Macron remarked: "It is almost certain that the American Inflation Reduction Act is incompatible with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its rules."

Macron described the legislation as a "job killer" for Europe.

Subsequently, European Commissioners and Members of the European Parliament took steps to initiate arbitration proceedings regarding violations of WTO rules; however, the process is highly cumbersome and will be quite time-consuming. France had expected the US transition toward a "greener" economy to be based on the principles of fair competition, rather than on measures that breach World Trade Organization rules. The EU is now considering "other equivalent countermeasures." In this way, the US is crushing and destroying all competition—including within the automotive sector. Consequently, electric vehicles imported into the US by major European and global manufacturers will face a market disadvantage compared to the three industry giants: General Motors, Ford, and Tesla. The European Union is considering new ways to support companies during the energy transition, aiming to find an adequate response to the impact of state support provided to manufacturers in the United States. The EU has decided to first identify which sectors and projects—such as those involving hydrogen—are of "common European interest," and subsequently determine what measures are needed to incentivize them. European policy regarding the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) is not following a single, unified direction; while France advocates for strong countermeasures, Germany favors negotiations with the U.S. to resolve this complex economic rivalry.

The Framework of the IRA The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) enables the U.S. government to provide substantial subsidies to companies in order to attract green technologies—such as the manufacturing of electric vehicles—but only on the condition that production takes place within U.S. territory. One of the most notable incentives under the Act is a tax credit of up to \$7,500 for the purchase of an electric vehicle assembled in North America (including vehicles containing parts from Mexico and Canada, which, as the U.S.'s closest geographic partners, benefit from free trade agreements). This provision does not apply to electric vehicles manufactured outside the U.S.—such as in Europe or Asia—a development that is particularly unwelcome for major automotive nations like France and Germany. A total of nearly \$170 billion annually will be allocated in the form of tax credits—not only for the purchase of electric vehicles, but also for residential solar panels and other climate-friendly household products. Another significant incentive involves \$260 billion earmarked for business subsidies covering the full spectrum of green energy—a sector that stands as the EU's top economic priority. Given that this subsidy amount could potentially double, many European companies may be compelled to relocate their production to the United States.

Unless a breakthrough is reached—granting the European Union and its member states the same status as Mexico and Canada—European businesses are likely to shift the production of electric vehicles and other "green" industries to the U.S. This would inevitably lead to the closure of manufacturing facilities and the loss of jobs on the Old Continent.

Such a scenario would prompt retaliatory measures from Brussels, including the introduction of similar corporate incentive schemes designed to prevent unfair competition and the loss of investment. European Commissioners warned following a U.S.-EU meeting in early December that such a move could plunge transatlantic relations into a new trade war. The Subsidy Scheme Under the IRA Policies aimed at combating climate change—including tax credits for solar panels and wind turbines, investments in electric vehicle charging infrastructure, and grants to reduce pollution in disadvantaged communities—are projected to create 537,000 jobs annually over the next decade.

Here is where jobs will be created:

- 152,500 – Production and transmission of renewable and carbon-free energy;
- 95,394 – Energy-efficient buildings;
- 93,198 – Agriculture and forestry;
- 71,398 – Electric vehicles and alternative fuels;
- 63,233 – Pollution control and energy development in low-income areas;
- 61,447 – Manufacturing of clean energy components.

And since the unemployment rate in the U.S. is at a historic low of 3.5%, companies in the "green sector" openly express their concern that they will struggle to fill these positions—and that plans for the transition from fossil fuels to clean energy could fail. Furthermore, a labor shortage is expected. This shortage is likely to hit the manufacturing of electric vehicles and batteries—as well as solar panels and home energy-efficiency installations—particularly hard.

This will force some American companies to look for labor from abroad.

They are setting their sights on skilled workers outside the U.S., primarily from Europe, Japan, China, and South Korea.

Another piece of legislation with massive subsidies The passage of the Infrastructure Investment Act—shortly before the IRA—secures investments of up to \$1.2 trillion. The legislation is designed to promote the rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure—such as bridges, roads, and ports—as well as the construction of electric vehicle charging stations throughout the United States. At the same time, the U.S. has adopted legal provisions that effectively prevent the transfer of high-end technologies abroad, specifically to China and other global competitors. In doing so, American authorities are further incentivizing the "relocation" of "green" industries to the U.S., thereby fostering the creation of new jobs. Energy prices, which are significantly lower in the U.S. than in Europe, serve as an additional incentive for businesses to relocate from Europe to the United States. Currently, major energy-intensive enterprises in Europe have already partially or completely ceased operations. For instance, the steel manufacturer ArcelorMittal has significantly scaled back production at its European plants and is considering a move to the U.S. The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) is set to create a "new industrial ecosystem," posing a threat to Europe's competitiveness. Meanwhile, subsidies from Washington and policies implemented by China are diverting billions of dollars in clean-technology investments away from the European Union.

The European Commission (EC) has warned that this American legislation will establish a "new industrial ecosystem" that poses a risk to Europe's competitiveness. The EU is still considering how to respond to the IRA—signed by U.S. President Joe Biden in August—which will provide up to \$369 billion in subsidies and tax breaks over the next decade for clean energy programs in North America. This assessment concerns companies such as Tesla Inc. and Volkswagen AG, which have made massive investments in the U.S. A significant outflow of investment from the EU to North America and China is expected.

Although Tesla began assembling batteries at its complex near Berlin in February 2023, it is shifting its focus toward expanding this production in the U.S. to take advantage of tax breaks and financial incentives offered by Washington.

Meanwhile, Europe's largest automaker, Volkswagen, warned in December 2022 that rising energy costs were making the production of battery cells "practically unviable," and indicated that investments would be directed outside the region.

The U.S. is allocating \$2 billion to boost electric vehicle (EV) production. These funds are earmarked for the conversion of existing assembly plants that are either at risk of closure or are no longer operational. According to Reuters, the administration of U.S. President Joe Biden intends to set aside \$2 billion—drawn from the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) passed in August—to accelerate domestic EV production and revitalize struggling manufacturing facilities.

A document accompanying the package states that the goal is to preserve existing jobs—including unionized positions—as well as "employment opportunities in the communities that have sustained our automotive economy for decades."

As part of its objective to decarbonize the economy by 2050, the Biden administration is pushing the U.S. automotive industry to accelerate the transition to electric vehicles. In April, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed rules that could shift two-thirds of the new vehicle market toward electrification by 2032.

In June 2023, the European Union officially approved a regulation aimed at boosting chip production, known as the European Chips Act. This new legislation will enhance semiconductor manufacturing capacity across EU member states.

With an investment of €43 billion, the aim is to increase microchip production from 10% to 20% by 2030. EU leaders intend to use these funds to catalyze massive investments in the construction of new semiconductor manufacturing facilities. In doing so, Europe seeks to reduce its reliance on Asia for computer chips.

Asia accounts for the majority of global semiconductor production—a critical role that became starkly apparent during the COVID-19 pandemic, when supply chain disruptions led to widespread shortages of cars, smartphones, and medical devices.

Meanwhile, the United States has enacted its own \$52 billion "Chips Act," while the United Kingdom has launched a smaller, \$1.2 billion chip strategy. Companies such as Intel have announced ambitious investment plans for Europe. The European Chips Act is expected to enter into force following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

The CHIPS and Science Act aims to safeguard the global technological dominance of the United States.

It represents a condensed version of the U.S. Competition Act and the Endless Frontier Act, providing \$52.7 billion in financial aid to the chip manufacturing industry—including a 25% investment tax credit for companies—as well as \$200 billion for sectors such as artificial intelligence, robotics, quantum computing, and other frontier technologies.

Through this initiative, the U.S. has launched a major project totaling approximately \$280 billion, aiming to foster the creation of companies, encourage the concentration of advanced chip manufacturing within the country, and safeguard its technological dominance in this field. Data indicates that in 1990, the U.S. share of global semiconductor production stood at 37%, whereas by 2020, it had fallen to 12%.

In this way, the U.S. is attempting to rectify the situation. The legislation also stipulates that companies receiving U.S. financial support are prohibited from entering into "major deals" or investing in the production of advanced chips in China—or other specific countries—for a period of ten years. These safeguard clauses, along with the explicit mention of China, clearly highlight the strategic concerns of the United States.

China and several other nations have made progress in chip development.

This has caused concern for the United States. The goal is to create obstacles to the development of this industry in China and several other countries, and to re-establish the dominant position of the United States in the sector.

❖ **The sanctions war—led by the U.S. in coordination with the UK, Canada, and the European Commission—is, in reality, directed against Europe; the negative consequences of this war fall primarily upon the European states that make up the European Union.**

In short, the elements of this economic sanctions war include the following:

- ✚ **The continuous, phased imposition of sanctions—akin to a "spiraling centrifuge"—across all spheres of life in Russia, including the economy, industrial production, and the export of oil, gas, coal, mineral fertilizers, metals (such as palladium, nickel, and aluminum), as well as the restriction of imports, embargoes on raw materials, and the blocking of the trade of goods and services.**
- ✚ **Seeking pretexts for NATO intervention.**
- ✚ **Waging an all-out information and cyberwar, including the dissemination of lies.**
- ✚ **Orchestrating a series of provocations and pretexts.**
- ✚ **Supplying weapons to Ukraine from all the countries imposing sanctions—most notably the U.S., Canada, the UK, Germany, France, Italy, and all other EU member states.**
- ✚ **Facilitating anti-Russian propaganda, delivered by President Zelensky to various nations and their parliaments.**
- ✚ **Establishing a system of pressure against Russia, applied by all these countries on any and every pretext.**
- ✚ **Pressuring third-party nations to abandon neutrality and refrain from supporting Russia.**
- ✚ **Threats of sanctions against third parties should they fail to remain non-neutral.**
- ✚ **The banning of Russian culture, books, music, concerts, films, and screenings; the dismissal of Russian cultural figures; and the expulsion of Russian cultural figures active in the West, the USA, and Great Britain.**
- ✚ **The orchestration of hysteria in every sphere—including the information space.**
- ✚ **The organization of total anti-Russian propaganda, featuring fake news, across more than 160 media outlets worldwide and in various languages.**
- ✚ **The staging of provocations involving torture and killings—with "victims" appearing four days after the withdrawal of Russian troops—as well as the fabrication of evidence.**
- ✚ **The organization and filming of provocations using extras, actors, and other individuals.**
- ✚ **The staging of incidents involving alleged killings (such as the claims regarding Snake Island—where troops had actually surrendered), as well as the fabrication of reports concerning repressions, rapes, and other provocations.**
- ✚ **The withdrawal of Western companies—including manufacturing and other types of businesses—from Russia.**

- ✚ **Pressure exerted on Western companies to leave Russia.**
- ✚ **Pressure exerted on Western investors.**
- ✚ **Pressure exerted on oligarchs—through the seizure of their companies, properties, and yachts—to compel them to push for the ousting of Putin.**
- ✚ **The waging of an information war aimed at fostering negative sentiment toward Putin among the Russian population.**
- ✚ **Threats against Putin—including threats of assassination, prosecution, and criminal trial—along with the use of derogatory epithets.**
- ✚ **Sanctions against Putin's inner circle, and threats directed at them.**

The economic war of sanctions—led by the USA, the European Commission, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia—targets the following sectors:

Trade, Finance, Investments, Consumption, Raw Materials, Manufacturing, Politics, Transport, Logistics, Tourism, Culture, Sport, Lifestyle, Propaganda, Media.
Aiming for collapse, problems, and shortages.

Separately, the USA, the EC, the UK, and Canada are seeking:

- ✚ **Pretexts**
- ✚ **Provocations**
- ✚ **Simulations**
- ✚ **Falsifications**
- ✚ **Deception**
- ✚ **Staged events**

Simultaneously, a total information and cyber war is underway:

- ✚ **Absence of objective information**
- ✚ **Suppression of objective information**
- ✚ **Total propaganda utilizing false information**
- ✚ **Complete falsification of data and facts**
- ✚ **Scenarios based on total lies**
- ✚ **Staged scenarios and productions—filmed depictions of fabricated events**
- ✚ **Total propaganda disseminated via over 160 media outlets worldwide**
- ✚ **Elaborate staging and filming involving extras and actors**
- ✚ **Total propaganda regarding fabricated repressions**
- ✚ **Total propaganda concerning provocations—primarily by Ukrainian forces**
- ✚ **Total control of media: television, the internet, newspapers, and magazines**
- ✚ **Faked photographs—mostly originating from Syria, rather than Ukraine or other regions**

A system of provocations:

- ✚ **Carried out through third parties**
- ✚ **Exploiting pretexts – Deployment of drones**
- ✚ **Strikes against residential blocks, buildings, schools, and kindergartens—followed by attributing these actions to the Russian military**
- ✚ **Strikes against administrative buildings, hospitals, and maternity wards—followed by attributing these actions to the Russian military**
- ✚ **Anticipated use of chemical and biological weapons—followed by attributing these actions to the Russian military**
- ✚ **Deployment of combat drones—for instance, to Croatia—followed by attributing these actions to the Russian military**
- ✚ **Killing of civilians—followed by attributing these actions to Russian troops**
- ✚ **Accusing Russian troops of using vacuum bombs**
- ✚ **Staged events, fake reports, films, statements, and fabricated photographs**

A SYSTEM OF TOTAL HYSTERIA AND THE FALSIFICATION OF FACTS

The sanctions imposed by the USA, the European Union, and Great Britain operate on a "spiraling centrifuge" model: with every pretext that arises, they impose even harsher sanctions across all sectors, without regard for the impact on themselves or their own nations.

Under this "spiraling centrifuge," sanctions are continuously escalated across all fields and industries—extending even to culture, sports, and education.

PRESSURE ON THIRD COUNTRIES TO ABANDON NEUTRALITY AND WITHDRAW SUPPORT FOR RUSSIA. Threats of sanctions against third countries to prevent them from remaining neutral or supporting Russia.

Simultaneously, the application of:

- ✚ Pressure from third parties
- ✚ Direct pressure
- ✚ Indirect pressure
- ✚ Sanctions imposed by third parties

- ✚ Objectives of sanctions against Russia:
 - ✚ Disrupting existing energy supplies from Russia to other nations
 - ✚ Curbing economic growth
 - ✚ Causing the bankruptcy of Russian Federation enterprises
 - ✚ Causing the bankruptcy of banks owned by Russia or Russian oligarchs
 - ✚ Blocking Russia's \$680 billion in reserves
 - ✚ Blocking Russia's gold reserves and cutting off all payment channels
 - ✚ Blocking the reserves of the Central Bank of Russia to force it into bankruptcy through the non-payment of debts and bond obligations
 - ✚ Freezing the assets of Russian billionaires worldwide
 - ✚ Seeking ways to confiscate the assets of Russian companies—both state-owned and private
 - ✚ Seizing properties, yachts, aircraft, and various other assets, including ownership stakes in football clubs
 - ✚ Turning oligarchs against Putin
 - ✚ Imposing export restrictions and bans on Russian and Belarusian companies
 - ✚ Driving down living standards

- ✚ Rising inflation
- ✚ Interest rate hikes
- ✚ Reduced purchasing power
- ✚ Decline in investments
- ✚ Reduction in production capacity
- ✚ Slowing of economic growth
- ✚ Low standard of living
- ✚ Sanctions reaching absurd levels: bans on Russian authors such as Dostoevsky and Tolstoy; bans on Russian composers like Shostakovich and Tchaikovsky; the banning and dismissal of Russian opera singers and conductors who do not support Ukraine; and bans on Russian ballet dancers.
- ✚ Import bans on fuels—oil, gas, mineral raw materials, and others.

IV. THE REAL PICTURE – A BRIEF OVERVIEW

The top 10 countries by the value of their natural resource holdings (in trillions of dollars):

- 1/. Russia – \$73 trillion
- 2/. USA – \$45 trillion
- 3/. Saudi Arabia – \$35 trillion
- 4/. Canada – \$33 trillion
- 5/. Iran – \$27 trillion
- 6/. China – \$23 trillion
- 7/. Brazil – \$22 trillion
- 8/. Australia – \$20 trillion
- 9/. Iraq – \$16 trillion
- 10/. Venezuela – 14 trillion

THE LANDSCAPE of national economies To understand the true situation of certain economies, one must analyze not only GDP, but also Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and the structure of the Gross National Product (GNP). PPP provides insight into the actual scale of an economy, independent of the US dollar—though we have previously critiqued PPP and identified its shortcomings. As early as 2003, we proposed an alternative

indicator that offers a more accurate reflection of an economy; this metric was developed by Lord Academician Prof. Momchil Dobrev back in 2001. GNP has numerous flaws, which we demonstrated in another publication about a decade ago.

Data from 2019

USA

Industrial production: 13%

Agriculture and fishing: 1.1%

Construction: 3%

Trade and services (finance, banking, etc.): 81%

In reality, 81% produce nothing.

The real sector accounts for only 19 percent.

China

Industrial production: 41 percent

Agriculture: 8 percent

Construction: 6.7 percent

Trade and services: 44 percent

In other words... Real sector, which accounts for 56%

China produces 650 million tons of pig iron, 720 million tons of steel, 2.4 billion tons of cement annually, and 200 million computers.

Russia

Industrial production – 30.5 percent

Agriculture and fishing – 4.2 percent

Construction – 7.4 percent; finance and services – 57.9 percent

i.e., the real sector accounts for 42.1 percent.

However, the population of the USA is 2.2 times larger than that of Russia, while China's population is 9.58 times larger.

In fact, Russia produces 1.26 times more per capita than China.

Germany

Industry – 24.2%

Agriculture – 1.4%

Trade and services – 74.3% (as of 2016)

68.3 percent employment – 42.3 million citizens

Major industries – iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics, automobiles, shipbuilding, textiles, food.

Export goods – motor vehicles, machinery, chemicals, computers and electronics, electrical equipment, pharmaceuticals, metals, transport equipment, food products, textiles, plastic products.

Exports to the USA – 8.5%

France – 8.2%

China – 6.8%

Netherlands – 6.7%

United Kingdom – 6.6%

Italy – 5.1%

Austria – 4.8%

Poland – 4.7%

Switzerland – 4.2%

Imported goods

The American model, since the late 1970s, has shifted toward a contraction of the real sector and an expansion of the financial sector. Previously, 80 percent of profits were generated by the [real] American economy; now, over 50 percent come from finance. China, on the other hand, has replaced the USA [in this regard] since 2001.

❖ **GERMANY: From global leader to laggard. The USA's war against Europe—and, in this instance, against Germany.**

The first twenty years of this century saw an upswing for Germany, particularly regarding its workforce. The labor reforms implemented by Chancellor Gerhard Schröder between 1998 and 2005 yielded results: 7 million jobs were created, driven by demand for goods from China and a boom in emerging markets. Between 2010 and 2020 alone, the German economy grew by 24%, compared to 22% for the UK and 18% for France.

Angela Merkel's policies during her chancellorship (2005–2021)—specifically her encouragement of immigration to address Germany's need for a labor force—combined with a social welfare system that offered significant attention and incentives to immigrants (which, in reality, served more to drain the social system than to strengthen the labor market), led to a loss of public trust in the government's ability to resolve social issues. Furthermore, Germany was adversely affected by the consequences of the war in Ukraine and shifts in China's growth. A recession is expected in Germany; the country's long-term outlook has deteriorated, and the social system has weakened. The ongoing food and energy crises have driven up the prices of short-term consumer goods by 6.9% (and energy by 87.2%), while prices for durable consumer goods have risen by 8.9%—specifically, furniture by 5.5% and household appliances by 5.7%. The cost of means of production has increased by 5.51%, with equipment costs rising by 6.7%. Meanwhile, income levels remain the same as they were three years ago, prior to the pandemic, yet the cost of living has surged by 15–35%. The labor market is facing significant challenges: to qualify for a monthly pension of €1,500, an individual must complete at least 56 years of employment—working 40 hours per week—and have earned a wage of €20 per hour. Consequently, Germans who currently earn €3,600 per month will receive a pension of only €1,500 per month upon retirement. Although the hourly wage is expected to reach €12.41 starting in 2024, this remains insufficient. Ultimately, this trajectory points toward greater poverty among Germans in their retirement years. Moreover, in the eastern states, pensioners are expected to receive a pension of 1,300 euros, compared to the 1,500 euros anticipated in the western states for the same type of work.

On the other hand, there is a financial shortfall in hospitals. Patients may have to wait 3 to 5 months for an appointment with a specialist. Rising costs are pushing many hospitals toward bankruptcy. Very few healthcare facilities in Germany are able to cover their expenses; in 2023 alone, over 50 hospitals went bankrupt. Hospitals are unable to adjust the prices of their services to keep pace with rising costs. Rural healthcare facilities are particularly affected. Hospital reform is long overdue. The proposed reforms envision different pricing structures for various treatments. Soaring electricity prices alone are driving this crisis, and even a 6-billion-euro government aid package will not be enough to help hospitals cover their high costs. Furthermore, hospitals are seeking compensation for the impact of inflation, as well as full funding to cover wage increases. Germany is facing a "triple threat": its industrial sector is burdened by high energy costs—leading to high production costs and reduced competitiveness—leaving it vulnerable to foreign rivals. It is also heavily dependent on the geopolitical situation, such as the war in Ukraine. Additionally, Germany's goal of achieving net-zero emissions appears increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to reach, while the labor force is aging rapidly. Moreover, the German government cannot solve these problems.

The European Central Bank has sharply raised interest rates to curb inflation, which was triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. High interest rates hinder construction, capital expenditures, and investments. Germany, meanwhile, is heavily dependent on China; China's uneven recovery following the COVID-19 crisis is creating difficulties for Germany. Furthermore, the surge in energy costs—stemming from the situation with Russia—has driven up production costs. Energy prices are expected to remain two to three times higher than pre-pandemic levels for years to come. The government faces significant challenges. It has decided to allocate 30 billion to subsidize electricity for the industrial and manufacturing sectors. At the same time, it aims to cut taxes to provide incentives for the private sector. This leads to a larger deficit, and the outlook for the future is deteriorating. The IMF projects that the country's economic growth will increase by 8% between 2021 and 2028. For the same period, growth is projected at 10% for France, 15% for the Netherlands, and 17% for the United States. Germany has successfully attracted companies involved in the production of semiconductors and electric vehicles—such as the automotive giant Tesla, which built a factory near Berlin. Intel has secured an agreement for a €30 billion chip manufacturing center in Magdeburg, while TSMC and other chipmakers have announced plans to invest in a €10 billion facility near Dresden. Under pressure from the U.S., Germany is set to provide subsidies of up to €10 billion to Intel, with an additional €5 billion earmarked for other chip manufacturers. Germany is dependent on China, and any slowdown in the Chinese economy will inevitably impact Germany. Chinese electric vehicle (EV) manufacturers pose a threat not only to Germany but

to the European Union as a whole; consequently, the European Commission is taking punitive measures—effectively waging a "war"—against these Chinese EV makers, whose prices are significantly lower. The competition from China is intense, putting pressure on electric vehicle manufacturers such as BMW, Mercedes, Porsche, and Volkswagen. On the other hand, Germany's annual carbon footprint is 9 tons per capita—about 50% higher than that of France, Italy, or Spain. Although Germany is more energy-efficient than many other nations, its overall energy consumption remains very high.

Industrial consumption of gas and electricity (TWh)

	Chemical industry	metals	minerals	paper, pulp/printing	others
Germany	120	65	50	50	175
Italy	45	35	20	20	110
France	40	40	20	20	90
Spain	40	35	25	15	85
Poland	40	5	5	10	45
Netherlands	35	5	2	5	23

Exports to China – as % of GDP – 2022

Goods	Services		
Germany		2.7%	0.5%
Netherlands		1.5%	0.6%
United Kingdom		1.2%	0.7%
France		0.8%	0.7%
Italy		0.7%	0.3%
Spain		0.6%	0.25%
Poland		0.45%	0.25%

Consumption-based carbon emissions – tonnes per capita

	2005	2012	2020	
Germany		11.25	13	9.0
Netherlands		11.25	14	8.6
Poland		8.5	7.5	7.5
United Kingdom		12.5	10	6.5
Italy		11	8.75	6.2
France		8.5	7.5	6
Spain		9	6.25	5.3

Ministers in Germany use the 2022 energy crisis:

- ✚ Controversial laws are being adopted that relax environmental protection regulations to facilitate the introduction of renewable energy sources.
- ✚ A hydrogen transmission network is being developed; however, this gas is expected to meet only 30–50% of domestic demand by 2030.
- ✚ The target for renewable energy sources is 80% by 2030—requiring the installation of four wind turbines every single day.
- ✚ Companies in the chemical sector, such as BASF and Lanxess, have shut down production facilities. Manufacturing operations in the ceramics, glass, and paper industries have also closed.
- ✚ The government has decided to provide a €2 billion subsidy to ThyssenKrupp for steel production. It is also subsidizing Intel.
- ✚ The German population will also be compelled to reduce its energy consumption. The working-age population accounts for 65% of the total, with an average age of 45—which is quite high (by comparison, the average age in the US is 39). There is a shortage of workers, employees, and specialists; the labor market faces a deficit that cannot be filled without immigration.

There is also a shortage of medical professionals and healthcare workers.
Germany faces demographic challenges, specifically an aging population.

The digitalization process is lagging. A 2022 law mandated the digitalization of 575 services; to date, only 120 of these have been digitized. Delays in the timelines for company registration and obtaining all necessary permits, licenses, and other authorizations—averaging over 120 days, compared to 40 days in Greece and Italy. The administration is bureaucratic, sluggish, and slow. The sector is saturated with lawyers who resist digitalization.

❖ **The Economic War: USA – Europe – Germany**

There is a drastic rift between the USA and Europe regarding economic policy.

The USA is imposing its own global economic order, aiming—together with its European and Asian partners—to contain the ambitions and plans of China and Russia.

At the same time, there is a fundamental split between the USA and Europe.

The USA has implemented subsidy measures for specific domestic industries. The initiatives introduced by the Biden administration—targeting electric vehicle production and "clean energy"—serve the interests of the USA, but not those of Europe.

The controversial subsidies, enacted under President Biden, are the "Inflation Reduction Act" and the "CHIPS and Science Act," both passed in 2022. The Inflation Reduction Act provides for \$370 billion in subsidies—out of a total of \$737 billion—to accelerate the deployment of "clean energy." This includes tax credits for American buyers of electric vehicles, provided those vehicles are manufactured exclusively in the United States. The CHIPS and Science Act allocates \$52.7 billion to support semiconductor manufacturers in building new production facilities within the U.S.

Both of these laws provide subsidies exclusively to American companies.

This represents a protectionist policy on the part of the United States.

All of this is a consequence of the war in Ukraine.

The U.S. is directing and managing the imposition of sanctions against Russia across all sectors; however, it is Europe that is paying the price. Europe bears this cost through high gas prices, as it seeks to limit its reliance on Russian gas—a situation exacerbated by the fact that the liquefied natural gas (LNG) supplied by the U.S. costs several times more than Russian gas.

The U.S. objective is to establish stable, uninterrupted supply chains, thereby reducing China's role in the supply of critical technologies and raw materials. The goal is to minimize redundancy while enhancing the reliability and stability of supply.

Furthermore, the U.S. aims to revitalize domestic manufacturing, as the previous offshoring of production to China has proven detrimental... ..the American economy.

The goal is not only to design technology within the U.S. but also to manufacture it exclusively in the U.S.

On the other hand, this poses a danger to Europe, as U.S. allies and partners risk losing their markets in China.

Ultimately, this will lead to a crisis in cooperation regarding issues such as climate change, pandemics, and the debt burdens faced by both the U.S. and Europe.

The U.S. pressured Europe to abandon cheap Russian resources and energy supplies; now, however, they are selling their own oil and gas at prices significantly higher than those of the Russian alternatives.

In effect, the U.S. sold liquefied natural gas—which cost \$60 million within the U.S.—to Europe for \$275 billion.

Consequently, European manufacturers have begun relocating to the U.S. High energy costs have compelled German, French, and other European producers to move their operations to the U.S. or expand their existing production facilities there. Volkswagen, for instance, has reduced its output by at least 20%.

Not only are the U.S. selling expensive energy to Europe, but they are simultaneously enacting laws that deal a blow to the European economy.

While Trump's policy was characterized by protectionism, Biden's policy is nationalist in nature.

The U.S. is shifting the concept from Trump's "Make America Great Again" to "Produce Everything in the U.S. Again." Biden's "America." Since the U.S. realized that it had lost the battle with the highest...

V. THE GOAL OF THE USA IS A CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND A NATO COUNTRY, SO THAT NATO WOULD DECLARE WAR ON RUSSIA.

On February 27, 2022, at 3:00 PM, during a meeting with Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu and Chief of the General Staff Valery Gerasimov, Putin ordered that the nuclear deterrence forces be placed on a special alert status. This action was taken in response to hostile economic measures, as well as aggressive statements made against Russia by high-ranking NATO officials.

The North Atlantic Treaty was ratified by law by all member states.

Article 4 states that the Parties to the Treaty shall consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, a threat has arisen to the territorial integrity, political independence, or security of any of them. Article 5: The Parties to the Treaty agree that an armed attack against one or more of them, in Europe or North America, shall be considered an attack against them all; consequently, they agree that in the event of such an armed attack, each of them—exercising its right of individual or collective self-defense, as recognized in Art. ...Article 51 of the UN Charter, shall assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area. Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the steps necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

Article 6 — For the purpose of Article 5, an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack:

— on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian Departments of France, on the territory of Turkey, or on the islands under the jurisdiction of any of the Parties in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer. - - against the armed forces, vessels, or aircraft of any of the Parties to the Treaty, when they are located on or above these territories, or any other area in Europe where, as of the date of the Treaty's entry into force, occupation forces of any of the Parties were stationed, or in the Mediterranean Sea, or within the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer.

VI. ANALOGIES BETWEEN PRESENT-DAY GERMANY AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION, REGARDING GERMANY IN THE 1933–1942 PERIOD—DURING THE TIME OF HITLER, PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

From 1929 onwards, and following 1933—when Adolf Hitler took office as Reich Chancellor—he announced that measures would be taken to overcome the economic crisis, extending beyond the employment program (for which 3.1 billion Reichsmarks had been allocated in the 1933 budget). This was a period characterized by hyperinflation, instability, and intensified military production; the economy was oriented toward military output—effectively functioning as a "war economy"—under centralized control, alongside political and economic dictatorship and the massive destruction of capital.

A central tenet of Nazi ideology was the acquisition of new territories.

This necessitated the restoration of the armed forces, the intensive production of military equipment and ammunition, and the development of armaments. The implementation of the *Lebensraum* ideology and the program for autarky required the purposeful and effective use of state resources for military purposes.

Peacetime economic requirements focused primarily on the sphere of military production, which included:

- ☐ Securing fuel for military equipment
- ☐ Determining industrial demand for raw materials for military production
- ☐ Adapting transport and the entire infrastructure to wartime conditions
- ☐ Controlling military expenditures

Within the framework of the program, specific sub-programs for job creation were established—geared primarily toward military production:

- ☐ *Landhilfer* — agricultural land management/labor
- ☐ *Arbeitsdienstwillige* — volunteers for labor service
- ☐ *Notstandsarbeiter* — emergency relief workers
- ☐ *Fürsorgearbeiter* — public welfare workers

As of July 31, 1933—one month into the initiative—individuals registered in these sub-programs (excluding those in agriculture) were no longer classified as unemployed. On that date, the figures were as follows:

- ☐ *Landhilfer*: 144,981
- ☐ *Arbeitsdienstwillige*: 262,992
- ☐ *Notstandsarbeiter*: 140,126
- ☐ *Fürsorgearbeiter*: 71,000

The primary focus was on expanding the road and bridge construction program—which had begun in 1929—and on developing the automotive industry, with a particular emphasis on the production of military equipment. The *Autobahn* network held immense strategic military significance. However, despite Germany's high level of motorization and the large number of people who knew how to drive, the *Autobahnen* did not significantly facilitate the transport of troops and heavy weaponry to potential combat zones. For such purposes, railways and horse-drawn transport remained the primary means. However, the road construction program proved quite

useful for creating jobs for unskilled workers, even though the majority of jobs were generated in the construction of naval vessels and combat aircraft. On March 16, 1935, universal military conscription was introduced. As a result, the size of the armed forces increased from 100,000 to one million troops by the time hostilities began. In June 1935, compulsory labor service was introduced under the Reich Labour Service (*Reichsarbeitsdienst*). Workers were primarily employed in agricultural and municipal housing projects, with over 350,000 men serving at the time. Everything under construction was of a military nature. Until 1935, direct military expenditures accounted for only 18% of the budget; thereafter, militarization intensified. The Nazis, led by Hitler, used this recovery as "proof" that the alleged "machinations of international Jewry" were the cause of the global economic crisis—and that this crisis had to be overcome through nationalist policies. Once they had consolidated their domestic political positions, the time came for the next step: intensifying immediate preparations for a war of conquest.

The state intervened aggressively through measures such as:

□ Food control—dating back as early as November 1914. A "Wheat Corporation" emerged, with the goal of centralizing the procurement and distribution of grain crops; by the end of the war, there were approximately 200 such sectoral corporations, each controlling a specific product or sector.

□ Control over prices and consumption – food rationing, the setting of maximum prices, and the centralized distribution of raw materials.

□ Labor mobilization – the army absorbed millions of men, while the military industry took on a large portion of the remainder.

This increase is explained by the chaotic reorientation of industry toward the production of weaponry. Later, as the military industry expanded and the conscription of soldiers intensified, unemployment declined.

The Weimar Republic: hyperinflation – the collapse of the currency and the destruction of savings.

Following the First World War, Germany descended into economic and political chaos. The defining episode was the hyperinflation of the early 1920s.

The German mark depreciated at a dizzying speed: from 8.9 marks to the dollar in 1918 to 4.2 trillion marks to the dollar in November 1923.

This currency collapse destroyed everything:

□ Prices ceased to serve as reliable information.

□ The middle class's lifetime savings were wiped out in a matter of months. □ Long-term contracts become impossible to fulfill (rents, wages, and loans become the subject of constant negotiation).

Money loses its value so rapidly that people would carry their wages in sacks or wheelbarrows in order to buy food before prices rose again within the next hour.

Pensioners who had become dependent on the public pension system found themselves in poverty, as indexing pensions to inflation proved impossible. Small and medium-sized merchants were driven out of the market, as any calculation of profit became meaningless. Product prices also lost all meaning. Restaurant menus were no longer printed. Customers paid before eating, because prices would rise by the time they finished their meal. Under such conditions, saving becomes irrational, long-term investment is paralyzed, and society drifts toward radical political solutions. Hyperinflation is not merely a monetary phenomenon; it is also a social and political one.

1923–1929 and the Great Depression: Credit Boom and Renewed Collapse Following the stabilization of the currency, Germany entered a period of visible prosperity. Between 1923 and 1929, the economy grew, exports doubled, and GDP per capita exceeded 1913 levels by approximately 12%. However, this recovery was largely driven by foreign loans, particularly from the United States. The mechanism was simple: American banks extended massive loans to Germany, which then used the funds to pay war reparations.

However, all of the Nazis' economic measures proved insufficient; in particular, production capacity was not fully utilized (see table). Unemployment Trends in Industry

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Registered unemployed, annual average (millions of people)	6.02	4.80	2.71	2.15	1.59	0.91
Employed in highway construction, annual average (thousands of people)	<4.0	<4.0	60.2	85.6		
	102.9	102.9				

Indicators of development in the German automotive industry (1932=100)	100	204	338
478 585 585			
Employed in aircraft manufacturing (thousands of people)	4.0	4.0	16.8
110.6 167.2			59.6
Expenditure on shipbuilding (in millions of Reichsmarks)	49.6	76.1	172.3
561.3 603.1			287.0
Germany in the European coal market in 1937			

The issue of fuel and fuel reserves for the Wehrmacht following Hitler's accession to power

Domestic oil production in Germany met less than 9 percent of its requirements.

As of August 1939, Germany's reserves of motor fuels amounted to 2.2 million tons. According to various sources, the consumption of motor fuels and their substitutes in 1943 ranged from 9.5 to 11.3 million tons. The largest source of fuel was the production of liquid fuels from coal via hydrogenation—so-called synthetic liquid fuels. Research into the synthesis of liquid motor fuels began in Germany even before the First World War.

In 1936, a program was approved to increase the production of synthetic fuels sixfold. By 1938, the first seven plants utilizing this method had begun operations. By the end of that year, 1.6 million tons of fuel had been produced. In 1939, another seven plants, using brown coal (lignite), commenced production.

All the plants rapidly reached their planned maximum production capacity.

By 1940, this production met over 36 percent of Germany's requirements.

Economic Blockade of Germany, 1939–1945

In line with the policy of "appeasement" pursued by France and Great Britain, the latter responded to Hitler's seizure of Poland by declaring what became known as the "Phoney War."

With no actual combat taking place on land, Great Britain focused on a naval blockade of German ports—a measure announced by the Chamberlain government on September 6, 1939.

Hitler, however, had prepared for this scenario.

Anticipating that a war with England would sever Germany's Atlantic supply lines, he had initiated the

following preparations:

- a) increased trade with Italy;
- b) increased imports from the southeastern region;
- c) economic support for specific supplies from Scandinavia, including the relocation of transshipment points (from land transport to shipping) and the use of ports in Southern Sweden;
- d) the coordination of internal German economic logistics and transport flows.

Hitler began waging economic warfare as early as May 1, 1939.

The parallel here—regarding the European Commission and the European Union—is absolute, particularly concerning the sanctions imposed on Russia.

In 1939, Romania was Hitler's largest supplier of oil in Europe. On September 12, 1939, the British War Cabinet decided to purchase all of Romania's oil. However, the Romanian government demanded payment in dollars from Great Britain. Consequently, negotiations were broken off, and the Romanian oil went to Hitler.

Following the signing of the non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and Hitler's Germany, and in the wake of Hitler's invasion of Poland, Soviet troops occupied the Drohobych-Boryslav oil region on September 17, 1939. Furthermore, the railway line from Lviv to the Romanian border was converted to the Soviet gauge. Lord Halifax interpreted the Soviet desire to block Hitler's path—not only to the east but also to the southeast—as a strategic move; he analyzed the negative consequences of continuing the economic blockade against Germany and hinted at the possibility that Hitler might put forward peace initiatives. Accordingly, on October 6, 1939, Hitler addressed the Reichstag with proposals for a peaceful settlement, but these were rejected by France and Great Britain. Meanwhile, the British government's attempts to put an end to violations of the economic blockade against Germany by American ships proved unsuccessful.

Due to the formation of ice on the Danube during the winter of 1939–1940, shipments of Romanian oil to Germany were sharply reduced. When the ice melted in March 1940, the French-Belgian company Columbia and the American company Romano-Americana were the first to resume shipments to Germany.

In other words, private companies were helping Hitler. Great Britain was also helping Hitler.

In 1931, trade from the USSR to Germany declined—amounting to 1.07 billion marks, comprising 762.7 million in exports and 303.5 million in imports from the USSR.

Trade between Germany and the USSR decreased following Hitler's rise to power.

In 1934, imports from the USSR fell to 223, in 1936 to 93.2, and in 1938 to 47.4 million marks. On August 19, 1939, a new trade agreement was signed, according to which the USSR undertook to supply Germany with goods worth 180 million marks over two years, in exchange for a credit of 200 million marks for counter-purchases of German goods.

Things were also difficult in the following year, 1940. The agreement of February 11, 1940 officially opened the possibility of increasing the annual volume of Soviet supplies to 420-430 million marks, including 1 million tons of grain and 900,000 tons of oil. In fact, in the first six months (until August 1940) the USSR supplied only 28% of the plan. The reason was that German supplies were seriously lagging behind Soviet ones: the USSR sent raw materials worth 119.1 million marks, but received equipment from Germany for only 84.2 million marks (including aircraft: 2 Dornier-215, 5 Messerschmitt-109E, 5 Messerschmitt-110, 2 Junkers-88, 3+2=5 Heinkel-100, 3 Bücker-131 and 3 Bücker-133, as well as the cruiser Lützow).

On September 12, 1940, Mikoyan warned the German side that, due to delays in German deliveries, Soviet exports might be reduced or even halted entirely. And that is precisely what happened: in the fourth quarter, exports fell to half the level of the third quarter, and by early 1941, they declined even further. Consequently, in 1940, Germany received 657,000 tons of oil from the USSR, rather than the 900,000 tons expected. Grain shipments also fell short of the promised amounts. The bulk of these consisted of barley (732,000 tons) and oats (143,000 tons); as for wheat, deliveries amounted to a mere 5,000 tons—a purely symbolic figure. Over the course of a year and a half—from late 1939 to the end of May 1941—Germany imported from the USSR 1 million tons of petroleum products (valued at 95 million marks), 1.6 million tons of grain (250 million marks), 111,000 tons of cotton (100 million marks), 36,000 tons of oilcake (6.4 million marks), 10,000 tons of flax (14.7 million marks), timber (41.3 million marks), 1,800 tons of nickel (8.1 million marks), 185,000 tons of manganese ore (7.6 million marks), 23,000 tons of chrome ore (2 million marks), and 214,000 tons of phosphates (6 million marks).

Resources from Occupied Territories By June 1941, the territory controlled by Nazi Germany encompassed all of Europe—with the exception of Switzerland (reserved for other purposes—namely, safeguarding the funds of Hitler's associates), as well as Sweden, Iceland, and Great Britain. A significant contribution to Germany's industrial potential was made by inhabitants of the occupied territories, most of whom were forcibly deported to Germany. More than 50% of these "Ostarbeiter" (Eastern workers) were former citizens of the USSR from the occupied territories of the RSFSR, Belarus, and Ukraine, while another 30% came from Poland. Their total number ranged between 3 and 5.5 million people. By the autumn of 1944, 8 million foreigners were working in German industry—one-quarter of the entire industrial workforce. Two million of them were prisoners of war. Another 2.5 million were taken from the Soviet Union, 1.7 million from Poland, 1.3 million from France, and 600,000 from Italy. In addition, there were 650,000 prisoners from concentration camps. Germany also confiscated the gold reserves of the occupied nations, amounting to a total of approximately 437.5 tons. Furthermore, valuables were seized from victims of the Holocaust—assets estimated at 40.5 million dollars, or the equivalent of 36.5 tons of gold.

Is the European Commission's confiscation of Russian assets merely a coincidence?

Resources of the Occupied Territories By June 1941, the territory controlled by Nazi Germany encompassed all of Europe—with the exception of Switzerland (reserved for other purposes, namely safeguarding the funds of Hitler's associates), as well as Sweden, Iceland, and Great Britain.

The inhabitants of the occupied territories—most of whom were forcibly deported to Germany—made a significant contribution to Germany's industrial potential. More than 50% of these "Ostarbeiter" (Eastern workers) were former citizens of the USSR from the occupied territories of the RSFSR, Belarus, and Ukraine, while another 30% came from Poland. In total, they numbered between 3 and 5.5 million people. By the autumn of 1944, 8 million foreigners were working in German industry, accounting for one-quarter of the entire industrial workforce. Two million of them were prisoners of war. Another 2.5 million were taken from the Soviet Union, 1.7 million from Poland, 1.3 million from France, and 600,000 from Italy. In addition, there were 650,000 prisoners from concentration camps.

These assets had been deposited in Switzerland.

Sturmgeschütz III manufacturing plant (1943)

The German war industry expanded manifold. This growth continued until the autumn of 1944.

The Nazi regime employed a combination of propaganda, repression, and economic pressure. Hitler utilized the state to redirect resources toward rearmament and economic autonomy—funding this through the cessation of war reparations, new investments, and the support of domestic expenditures.

□ Substantial subsidies for the military, chemical, and steel industries, as well as for infrastructure (for example, the construction of a highway network);

In 1935, employment came under the control of labor offices, and by 1938, “guaranteed employment” effectively turned the worker into a state-allocated resource, as they could not change jobs without the consent of the authorities.

Bar chart showing the average unit volume of sales (in million euros) for 2008, broken down by country and tax status. The chart compares sales 'Without taxes', 'Other taxes', and 'VAT' for 28 countries. The y-axis ranges from 0.00 to 0.50 million euros. The x-axis lists countries: EU, Euro area, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Austria, Cyprus, Czechia, Greece, France, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and others. The legend indicates: Without taxes (blue), Other taxes (yellow), and VAT (red).

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The policy pursued by European leaders—notably in Germany and France—to ramp up military production in Europe, even going so far as to utilize the personal savings of European citizens to fund defense contracts and arms manufacturing, has an ultimate objective: preparation for war with Russia. This goal has already been openly declared by various heads of state and other European leaders.

With the adoption of the euro, the German state effectively relinquished the instrument of independent monetary policy. It is no longer able to steer and maintain a conservative fiscal and monetary stance in the way it did with the Deutsche Mark prior to the euro's adoption on January 1, 1999.

Consequently, a divergence has emerged between the economies of Northern and Southern Europe. Germany, with its robust industrial base and stricter fiscal discipline, has benefited from a euro that is undervalued relative to its own economic fundamentals. Conversely, Southern economies—such as Italy, France, and Greece—have had to operate with a currency that proved too strong for their respective industrial structures, leading to the accumulation of trade imbalances and mounting public debt. Over time, these dysfunctions have led to political tensions and pressure for redistribution within the European Union—pressures that continue to weigh on German taxpayers and producers.

Recent Shocks: Exports, Energy, and Pressure on the Model

Today, Germany is one of the most open economies in the world. Combined, imports and exports account for approximately 83% of its GDP, and German trade represents roughly 6.6% of global trade.

This openness offers clear advantages—access to markets, raw materials, and global production chains—but it also entails vulnerabilities:

- Dependence on external demand;
- Exposure to supply shocks (such as logistical bottlenecks or rising energy prices);
- Vulnerability to international political shifts (sanctions, trade wars).

A concrete example is energy dependence. At the onset of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, Germany imported about 37% of its gas from Russia. When Russian gas supplies were cut off, Germany was forced to rapidly replace them with gas from Norway and the United States—at a significantly higher cost.

Concurrently, domestic policy drove the country toward the complete phase-out of nuclear power generation.

While nuclear power plants accounted for approximately 30% of the electricity produced in Germany at the turn of the century, by 2024, that share had fallen to 0%. The chart above shows the price of electricity in euros per kilowatt-hour across European countries during the first half of 2025. Germany has the highest electricity prices in all of Europe—both in net terms and when excise duties and value-added tax (VAT) are included.

If the policy response consists of a new round of interventions—such as artificial price caps, selective subsidies for specific companies, or additional regulations—the actual energy costs will not disappear.

They will simply be shifted from electricity bills to the public budget, either through higher taxes or an increase in public debt.

What is the German economy based on today?

Modern Germany is a blend of strong market economy elements and an extensive array of redistributive policies and regulations that tend to make the system more rigid. In modern economic theory, this is essentially what is termed a "mixed economy."

The central tenet of the German economy remains its orientation toward the global market, particularly in the sector of high-value-added industrial goods.

Its export structure includes:

- Automobiles, trucks, and auto parts;
- Complex industrial equipment, robots, and machinery;
- Chemical and pharmaceutical products;
- Electrical and electronic equipment.

This competitive output—aligned with actual demand, built upon accumulated capital, and disciplined by market competition—remains the solid foundation of the economy. Consequently, any policy that artificially increases costs (whether fiscal, energy-related, or bureaucratic) strikes directly at the very engine that generates real wealth. However, as a result of the deindustrialization of Germany—following the cutoff of Russian gas supplies to German industry (gas which had been very low-priced and had ensured the competitiveness of the German economy)—many massive enterprises have shut down their production operations in Germany.

This is creating problems within the German economy, which in turn leads to difficulties not only for the economy but also for Germany's social system.

Consequently, this draws a parallel to the Hitler era, when an intensified military production effort was the only way to provide even a temporary stabilization for the German economy. **MASSIVE INCREASE IN GERMANY'S MILITARY BUDGET (2022–2029)**

In 2023, Germany's regular defense budget stood at approximately 63.5 billion euros, supplemented by additional funds from a special 100-billion-euro fund for the Bundeswehr—established in 2022, the year Russia launched its "special military operation" in Ukraine.

By 2024–2025, Germany reached the NATO target of allocating 2% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to military spending.

According to updated figures and decisions by the Bundestag, Germany's military budget is set to rise to 119.7 billion euros in 2026, representing 2.6–2.8% of the country's GDP.

In 2025, Germany is dramatically increasing its expenditure on military modernization.

The state has announced multi-billion-euro arms procurement contracts, driven by a strategy—supported by Chancellor Friedrich Merz—to build the most powerful conventional army in Europe. Berlin plans to acquire 20 Eurofighter jets, up to 3,000 Boxer armored vehicles, and up to 3,500 Patria infantry fighting vehicles.

These orders have been placed with the KNDS and Rheinmetall consortia, as well as the Finnish company Patria. They also include systems for air defense (IRIS-T) and hundreds of SkyRanger platforms designed for countering drones. For 2025, the military budget stands at 95 billion euros, with an expectation that it will reach 162 billion euros by 2029.

For Germany, this includes 8.5 billion euros in military aid for Ukraine.

This will raise defense spending to 3.5% of GDP over the next four years, up from 2.4% in 2025.

Separately, NATO's new objective is for member states to reach a spending level of 5% of their respective GDPs.

Of this, 3.5% is earmarked for core military expenditures, with an additional 1.5% allocated for investments in infrastructure and cybersecurity by 2035.

Germany will increase infrastructure spending by 55% in 2026, reaching 115 billion euros. This includes 27 billion euros drawn from a special 12-year, 500-billion-euro fund—a mechanism created to circumvent constitutional limits on borrowing.

Approximately 11.7 billion euros will be invested in railway and other transport infrastructure.

In other words, Germany is increasing its military budget by two-thirds by 2029.

The European Commission and the 27 EU member states are the largest provider of financial aid to Ukraine.

To date, support for Ukraine from the European Union budget amounts to 117.30 billion euros.

This includes:

- ✚ 43.9 billion euros through the Ukraine Facility;
- ✚ 43.9 billion euros in EU macro-financial assistance to Ukraine;
- ✚ 19.8 billion euros through a loan to support Ukraine;
- ✚ 2.8 billion euros in loans and guarantees from the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
- ✚ 1.4 billion euros in EU humanitarian aid;
- ✚ 6.1 billion euros in other forms of EU support.

Total support for Ukraine—including military aid, proceeds from frozen Russian assets, and support for Ukrainian refugees in Europe—amounts to 231.5 billion euros.

On April 23, 2026, the Council of Europe reached an agreement to provide Ukraine with a loan of 90 billion euros to support budgetary and defense needs during 2026 and 2027. The loan is financed through EU borrowing on the capital markets, comprising:

- ✚ €30 billion for economic support;
- ✚ €60 billion for military assistance.

To date, the European Union has disbursed €19.8 billion under this loan facility to support Ukraine: €15.8 billion for defense procurement, €3.2 billion for macro-financial assistance, and €800 million for the Ukraine Facility.

RUSSIAN ASSETS FROZEN BY THE EUROPEAN UNION – €210 billion in assets belonging to the Central Bank of Russia, frozen as a result of sanctions. Meanwhile, in May 2024, the Council of the European Union adopted a legal framework allowing for the use of extraordinary revenues generated by these frozen Russian assets to support Ukraine. To date, the frozen Russian assets have generated €8 billion in extraordinary profits.

9. THE CYCLE – THE FORMULA OF THE "TUNNEL" SYSTEM – A SPIRAL – A CENTRIFUGE OF HUMAN GENOCIDE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE (as described by Prof. Momchil Dobrev-Halachev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobрева) DESIGNED TO TURN PUBLIC SENTIMENT AGAINST RUSSIA. This involves the deliberate cultivation of fear of Russia, with the ultimate objective of justifying a war against Russia, facilitating military expansion, ramping up military production, and financing these activities using the collective funds of the European Union.

VIII. WAR AND ATTACK BY RUSSIA – THREAT – ANXIETY/UNEASE – STRESS – FEAR – TENSION – INSECURITY – CHAOS – PANIC – MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS, COERCIVE MEASURES, AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS – A NEW WAVE OF FEAR AND WAR AGAINST RUSSIA – AND SO THE CYCLE SPINS IN A SPIRAL, WITH MANIPULATION PRESENT AT EVERY LEVEL.

The cycle gathers pace and accelerates. IT FUNCTIONS LIKE A CENTRIFUGE.

The cycle is a spiral.

With each cycle, the tension and pressure exerted on the population intensify and multiply; the coercion applied to the population increases.

With each cycle, there is also an increase in the pressure and coercion directed at dissenters—those who do not wish to BE AGAINST RUSSIA.

With each cycle, manipulation and anger grow, turning EUROPEANS AGAINST RUSSIA. This process is steered by the EUROPEAN UNION and the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, aiming for an actual war AGAINST RUSSIA by shifting the focus of the problem and channeling anger AGAINST RUSSIA.

With each cycle, more and more groups of people are drawn in.

With each cycle, the pressure on businesses, industries, and industrial enterprises also intensifies.

With each cycle, the pressure, social stratification, and confrontation between different segments of society intensify.

With each cycle, the financial pressure on the population also increases.

Fear—the secret weapon for the manipulation, governance, and control of the population.

The creation of fear is a method for managing human beings.

❖ STAGES IN THE PROCESS OF CREATING FEAR, based on the "Theory and Practice of Creating and Managing Fear" by Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobрева (2006).

The creation of a threat, which in turn generates fear. THE THREAT FROM RUSSIA.

Maintaining fear—in terms of the magnitude of the threat.

Intensifying the fear and the threat.

Expanding the fear and the threat.

Multiplying the fear and the threat.

Modifying the fear and the threat.

Creating fear and threats at various levels of human needs.

Creating fear and threats at various levels of perception.

Stress—sustaining stress, increasing fear, multiplying fear/stress.

Inducing a different kind of "normality."

The threat creates fear.

Intensifying, sustaining, expanding, and multiplying the threat.

The threat concerns life within one's environment—the surroundings, the city, the village, the region.

The threat concerns one's home, security, and rights—including human rights.

The threat concerns one's career, the position or rank one has attained, and the trust placed in one.

The threat concerns whether one can preserve the value of one's name and professional standing.

The threat concerns whether one can maintain one's status within social circles and at work.

A fabricated threat is created. The threat generates stress at all levels of consciousness.

The threat instills fear across all segments of the population—school pupils, university students, workers, bosses, civil servants, and employees in the private sector.

Fear is generated at every level of society. Fear among children—toddlers, kindergarteners, primary school pupils, older students, and university students.

Fear among the parents of all these groups.

Fear among employees.

Fear among various representatives of different social strata.

✓ Among pupils and fellow students.

✓ Among passengers in urban and intercity transport—in private cars, buses, public transit, the metro, on trains, and on airplanes.

Fear is being generated at every level.

Fear inflicts deep-seated damage upon the psyche.

In the event of a WAR WITH RUSSIA, fear does not transform into courage; rather, it turns into helplessness.

Fear is linked to *affect* (an intense emotional state).

An affect arises rapidly, disrupting the normal flow of consciousness and shattering its unity and harmony.

In this instance, the affect is prolonged and intensifying; it attacks and completely nullifies psychological resilience.

In this specific case, the affect narrows the field of consciousness, seeking to seize it entirely and displace everything else.

The problem here is that the affect leads to an actual flight from reality—yet there is nowhere to go; there is no escape.

In this specific instance, the affect obliterates human sensitivity. One's senses cease to function correctly; they become unreliable.

The state of fear completely paralyzes thought.

It suppresses the will. A person becomes impulsive in their actions and falls prey to manipulation by propaganda and the media.

Fear gives rise to illogical thinking.

It manifests across all levels of consciousness and the subconscious, and it permeates every level of human needs.

Thus, fear is a highly unpleasant sensation—a primal emotion that arises naturally and spontaneously in both animals and humans at the slightest perception of danger or harm. The physical process that triggers fear originates in the brain, immediately manifesting in the body through symptoms such as: elevated blood pressure, a spike in blood glucose, a racing heart, vertigo, dizziness, shortness of breath, a sense of helplessness, a fear of death, a fear of going insane, and an actual loss of control over one's reactions.

❖ **Manipulation is carried out throughout the entire process.**

Throughout this time, propaganda is at work, constantly shaping public opinion to suggest that a war with Russia is necessary.

These fears encompass every aspect of life—survival and security. The intervals are short; the amplitude is immense—constant and ever-increasing.

MANIPULATION AT ALL LEVELS—primarily through television, academics, "experts," military commanders, and generals.

MANIPULATION AT ALL LEVELS. The goal of this manipulation is control—the management of people and their consciousness. Here, the manipulation is direct, unconcealed, overt, and intense—yet, in reality, it functions as a hidden form of manipulation. The manipulators identify a vulnerability in people: the fear of death and the fear of RUSSIA.

There is no trust here, nor is trust the objective, as the situation poses an actual threat to people's LIVES.

The aim is to instill a sense of duty—both toward oneself and toward others: A DUTY TO SUPPORT A WAR

AGAINST RUSSIA.

The intention is for this to take root at an unconscious level.

Constant, repetitive, and relentless reinforcement aims to "zombify" the population.

All of this occurs at a subconscious level. The objective is control—the governance of human will.

In effect, there is mass manipulation of consciousness.
This manipulation is real and triggers a shift in people's perceptions and behavior.
The tactic is covert yet coercive.
Through this manipulation, the aim is to steer human behavior toward fear, threats, and stress. In reality, people are not given the opportunity to think, draw conclusions, or analyze data, facts, and evidence.
The constant repetition aims to instill trust and a belief that the actions and decisions of the institutions are correct—specifically, the ramping up of military production and preparations for war with Russia.
Essentially, this constitutes a form of psychological influence—a psychological assault on people's consciousness, actions, behavior, and reactions.
In effect, a lie repeated incessantly, day after day, forces a sense of trust.
The true target of this manipulation is the individual's value system, beliefs, and stereotypes—which are effectively disregarded and nullified in the process.
In reality, people are stripped of their freedom of choice—of any choice whatsoever; they are deprived of their free will. Essentially, people are left disoriented.
This manipulation employs not only the press and traditional media but all available information channels, including the Internet.
In effect, the coercive intent of the manipulation is achieved.
The manipulation leads to the conclusion that everything is natural and inevitable—that war with Russia is unavoidable.
Caught in this rapid and intensive process of manipulation, people have no time to question the messages, the data, or the facts presented to them. In reality, manipulation conceals aggressive intentions and behavior.
Manipulators are well aware of people's psychological vulnerabilities.
They show no concern whatsoever for the harm—moral, emotional, psychological, behavioral, or otherwise—inflicted upon others.
Essentially, deception is inherent in the process.
Manipulators provide no direct, evidence-based answers; instead, they rely on threats.
They amplify fear and insecurity.
The goal is unconditional submission.
The aim is total obedience and the execution of any requested actions or measures.
In effect, this eliminates the resistance of the human mind—preventing people from thinking, discussing, and evaluating data, facts, or evidence.
It seeks to create confusion through accusations.
Manipulation leverages anger, fear, and threats.
It stifles independence and the capacity to resist. Through threats, fear is generated; the objective is to induce naivety, ensure absolute compliance, crush the human consciousness, and strip individuals of their right to hold personal convictions, to reflect, to find meaning, and to think for themselves.
Manipulation renders people entirely emotionally dependent on the narratives pushed through media, information networks, and systems.
It forces trust upon individuals.
Ultimately, manipulation aims for—and achieves—the blocking of consciousness, the obstruction of thought, and the suppression of the capacity to think, reason, and...

The pace of manipulation is extremely rapid; it is relentless, occurring across all channels and by every conceivable means, moving at a speed that leaves people no time to reflect.
People are coerced into placing blind trust in everything presented to them—a state of affairs that has now persisted for over two and a half years.
Those in power leverage their authority.
People are neither permitted nor given the time to weigh the pros and cons of a situation.
Conclusions, behaviors, and emotions are imposed upon them; fear is forced upon them—a pervasive, constant fear that eventually devolves into depression and psychological disturbances.
The pressure is omnipresent: within the family, at the workplace, in public spaces, in institutions, on public and other forms of transport, on the streets, in shops, malls, clinics, hospitals, universities, and schools.
The objective—which is being successfully achieved—is the demoralization of the individual and the creation of a total, 100% dependency on the authorities for guidance on how to act and behave.
It is a life lived in a state of constant fear, stress, and threats from every direction—permeating every possible type of human relationship.
People's vulnerabilities are targeted—their fears and anger; the fear for their own lives, as well as for the lives of their loved ones, relatives, friends, and colleagues.

People's negative emotions are exploited—sadness, fear, anger, hostility, hopelessness, disappointment, hatred, and guilt. The sole objective is to elicit exclusively negative feelings and emotions—such as anger, hatred, fear, stress, sadness, guilt, frustration, indignation, shame, and vulnerability—directed against Russia.

Consciousness, reason, and independent thought are effectively shut down; the mind is subjected to total influence, which shapes and channels human behavior.

Through this manipulation, the emotions and feelings of individuals are controlled—specifically, negative ones are cultivated and amplified to an extreme degree, continuously, over periods spanning months or years.

In reality, this manipulation destroys a person's individuality, their life, and their sense of purpose. It intensifies feelings of guilt.

It breeds aggression, anger, and guilt.

It amounts to total, 100% "zombification"—stripping a person of their ability to think, feel, and reason.

It involves manipulation across all levels of human needs.

A person's value system and instinct for self-preservation are destroyed, replaced by imposed behaviors that are not their own. At the same time, no alternative viewpoints are permitted. Anger is incited toward individuals who hold alternative opinions, exhibit alternative behaviors, or express alternative thoughts, reflections, reasoning, and conclusions.

There is 100% control over feelings, emotions, thoughts, and consciousness.

Conditions are created to suppress all positive human emotions and feelings.

These are replaced and intensified exclusively by negative feelings and emotions.

Manipulation is a complex technique used by many fraudsters to extract compensation. Human psychology is such that people can be controlled. Even during business negotiations, parties attempt to exert pressure on one another to promote their own viewpoints. To protect oneself from external influence, one must become familiar with various methods of manipulation.

Manipulation generates and sustains only negative feelings in people, such as:

sadness, anger, fear, hostility, hopelessness, disappointment, a sense of having no way out, helplessness, hatred, guilt, resistance, panic, cruelty, and rudeness. Positive human feelings and emotions—such as happiness, humor, joy, love, gratitude, hope, and compassion—are suppressed, eliminated, and prevented from ever emerging.

IX. DISREGARD FOR ALL FORMS OF SOVEREIGNTY OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

By seizing the sovereignty of various nations, the "deep mafia"—or deep state—imposes policies that serve its own economic interests and generate profit. In the context of NATO, this involves orchestrating threats and wars against third parties, utilizing the territories of other nations to do so. The ultimate objective is to establish a "New World Order"—a global governance structure that facilitates the control of states, nations, peoples, economies, industries, finance, and capital. This is achieved by creating specific conditions and inciting chaos through various schemes and pretexts—such as wars, refugee crises, and social, political, or economic upheavals—all with the aim of securing financial gain, personal profit, and absolute control. Furthermore, they manipulate and "zombify" civil society through non-governmental organizations (NGOs), often funded by entities like the Soros network. They also dictate military budget requirements to various nations, ensuring the sale of weaponry produced by companies within their own military-industrial complex. Additionally, they maintain control over criminal groups and syndicates. Control over commercial, military, and criminal groups within the defense industry, the financial sector, corporate media, and counter-terrorism; control and management of a nation's public funds and budgets; the imposition of globalization as an ideology; the promotion of an ideology—and the normalization within society—of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) identities as a leading state-level agenda; and the use of compromising material (*kompromat*) to control individuals—such as politicians and others—upon whom the making of state decisions and other choices affecting the entire society depends. Total control of society—control exerted through social activity on Facebook, Twitter, and other platforms; driver's licenses; films watched or recorded; activity on various blogs; viewing or sending photos; detentions by law enforcement; travel on the metro; credit and debit card usage; financial information; facial recognition via surveillance cameras; emails sent and received; online information searches; health records; education; travel tickets for trains, buses, and airplanes; mobile phone applications (installed and used); online traffic and transactions; and text messages sent. Terrorist acts perpetrated by the United States, NATO, and other military organizations, as well as by private entities. The ruin and collapse of the educational system; the destruction of national democratic achievements; the dismantling of the social welfare system; the polarization of society; the eradication of national values and culture; the elimination of rights and freedoms; the destruction of the middle class; rising poverty and inequality; an increase in begging; and the indebtedness of states and governments through the IMF, the World Bank, and the ECB. The subjugation of the media—television, radio, newspapers, and magazines. The control and management of the

drug trade—dating back to the 18th century and orchestrated by the "Black Nobility." The creation and manipulation of societal inequalities, the destruction of the middle class... The ultimate goal is the enslavement of society; the creation of conditions to control and manage the economies of entire nations for the sole purpose of personal profit; the formation of an elite—a Masonic, mafia-like global elite—tasked with governing states and other institutions for the benefit of this global Masonic elite; the control and management of a nation's education system to induce intellectual decline, thereby facilitating greater control over the masses and the younger generation—effectively "zombifying" them to ensure total governance and control across all spheres: emotional, educational, social, and beyond; the establishment of a system of SOCIAL GENOCIDE; the control and management of healthcare with the ultimate objective of reducing the planet's population; the control and management of pharmaceutical development to render the population dependent on drugs; the control and management of patents and innovations, including the elimination of scientists who make discoveries capable of improving human life; the control and elimination of scientists who develop new, affordable medical treatments that threaten the wealth of the elite; the control and elimination of scientists who develop zero-point energy systems or free-energy generators; the control, management, and production of narcotics to create widespread dependency for the sake of profit; the control and creation of GMO products and foods for the purpose of profit and population reduction; and the control and management of the population through food, lethal medical practices, deadly vaccines, and psychiatric drugs. food, deadly grains, deadly sweeteners, GMOs, deadly water, air; control and management of the media, media capture, and propaganda serving solely their own goals, ideas, aspirations, and plans—all disguised under the slogan that they care about humanity and the people within it; the creation of institutions—such as the UN, UNICEF, and others—through which nations and policies are governed; control of spec...

THEORY OF TYPES AND DEGREES OF STRESS – 2009, by Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobрева. This involves the control of individual nations and their governance by a global, mafia-like Masonic elite, exercised through the manipulation and management of the respective states' special services and intelligence agencies. Furthermore, this global, mafia-like Masonic elite exerts control over all Masonic lodges—and similar organizations—worldwide. Additionally, the "deep state" structures control and manage the selection, election, and appointment of presidents, prime ministers, and chancellors within these nations. The global, mafia-like Masonic elite—along with the "deep state" it controls and its representatives—operates as a shadow government. This global, mafia-like Masonic elite and the "deep state" under its command disregard the rights, freedoms, and constitutions of individual nations, as well as the treaties establishing unions, such as the European Union.

X. CONCLUSION:

The objective of the European elite—centered in Great Britain—is escalation and an increase in military production, with the ultimate goal of preparing for war against Russia. Hence, the imposition of the New World Order entails the creation and enforcement of a "digital mafia system"—characterized by elements of a new Holocaust, genocide, and a dictatorship orchestrated by the "deep mafia" and the global Masonic elite.

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