

INTERPRETIVE APPENDIX – BONDICIDE & FAMILY SOVEREIGNTY AND UNIVERSAL PARENTAL RIGHTS LAW

Articles: <https://www.humanium.org/en/unraveling-norways-barnevernet-examining-childrens-best-interests/>

“Although Norway stands out as one of the few countries to have integrated the Convention on the Rights of the Child into its national law, it seems that the country is moving away from its child-first approach (Skivenes M, 2023). Norway’s child

protection service mostly stands out today for frequently removing children from parents using coercion, surpassing any other country.

Statistics show that out of every 1000 children placed in foster care, about 10.1% of children are taken away, and around 71% of these removals happen without the consent of their biological parents. In comparison, Germany and Sweden have much lower rates, with only 9% and 10% and 8.2% and 26%, respectively (Bennett S, 2016).

Norway’s inclusive and benevolent social welfare system, providing essential services like healthcare and education, has contributed to the country’s increasing cultural diversity over the years. Consequently, the criticisms directed at the child protection system stem from two primary issues: the absence of relevant evaluations and the overlooking of cultural differences in cases involving “child removal” (Apari F. S, 2022).

Barnevernet is often accused of swiftly removing children from families, especially targeting single parents and refugees. The agency allegedly coerces parents into voluntarily surrendering their children, leading to the majority of cases where parents don’t get their children back. They are also criticized for not prioritizing efforts to reunite children with their biological parents, often leaving children in foster care until they reach adulthood. Moreover, parents who publicly criticize Barnevernet or share their stories online often face retaliation, including threats of never seeing their children again (Bennett S, 2016).

According to BBC reports in 2018, Barnevernet stated that most of the children were taken away from their parents due to a ‘lack of parenting skills’ (Firstpost, 2023). In recent times, high-profile cases have been making headlines, shedding light on the concerning trend. These incidents have exposed critical flaws in the system, with tragic consequences, as seen in the heart-wrenching case of a Palestinian Shatha Al-Barghouti, where a child’s life was lost to alleged suicide (Euro-Med Human Rights Monitor, 2019).

In 2016, the child protection agency removed two children from a Norwegian mother's care after she sought their assistance in placing only her 6-month-old daughter under their guardianship. Both children were placed in foster families, and tragically, the older child experienced sexual assault. The mother went to report this to the police and Barnevernet, but they didn't resolve the issue, nor did they return the children to their mother. Instead, the mother was punished with a hefty fine of \$47,000 and 10 months in prison (Daily Sabah, 2016).

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Again in 2018, Barnevernet found itself in the middle of a scandal because of the 56-year-old psychiatrist convicted of downloading child abuse images. In this gruesome case, the convicted psychiatrist had admitted to downloading nearly 200,000 pictures and over 12,000 videos depicting the sexual abuse and exploitation of children, some of which showed infants being raped by adult men. In the span of four years, the same psychiatrist played the role of an expert assessor, going to parents' homes and recommending children for care (BBC, 2018).

The alarming realities are difficult to ignore. Norway's child protection system has been criticized by various organizations and experts, including the Norwegian Institute for Human Rights (NIM), which described it as the "worst in class." The Children's Ombudsman, the Norwegian Inspectorate, and the National Audit Office have all raised concerns about serious failures in implementing the Child Protection Act. In practice, families are forcibly separated, and children end up being adopted by other families, despite the Act's aim to work with cooperation (DCT, n.d.).

The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) doesn't support Barnevernet violation of children's rights either. They criticized Barnevernet for lacking justification for child removal, as well as not complying with the requirements for family reunification (Skivenes M, 2023). In 2021, the court passed judgments against Norway, with six of them finding the country guilty of violating human rights in child protection cases. Out of a total of 65 ECtHR judgments against Norway, 43 have resulted in convictions (Malinowski H, 2023).

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Barnevernet Says = (BS)

The Reality = (TR)

1. (BS) If you divorce your husband, you will get your children back.

1. (TR) Once the divorce is through, the unity between the husband and wife is destroyed and the family has been weakened.

Barnevernet has you exactly where it wants you – powerless. The children, in the majority of cases are never given back to the single parent. Remember, a single parent is one of those who are in the target group that Barnevernet hunts down in the first place.

Anne-Kathrine Eckbo-Fangan, a former social worker said: “Norway’s ‘Child Protective Services’ are only concerned with removing children as quickly as possible but not bringing them back again quickly. They stay with foster parents until they are 18 years old – no discussion. We had lists of mothers who we specifically targeted, single mothers, ones with children from several fathers, poor, sick unemployed parents, or families without relatives, that is uncles, aunts and grandparents.”

2. (BS) If you support the take over of your children to us voluntarily, you will get your children back.

2. (TR) Norway’s CPS often make this happen through intimidation, harassment and bullying of the parents and statistically, this looks much better for the government records and to the outside world if the parents agree. In the vast majority of cases, the parents do not get their children back. Øivind Østberg, a Barrister in Oslo said:

“No other country has a child protection agency which so frequently removes the children from parents by means of coercion. Not even close. Of the 10.1 per 1000 children placed in foster care by the CPA, in 71% of the cases this occurs without

the consent of the biological parents. In Germany the corresponding figures are 9 and 10%, in Sweden 8.2 and 26 %.”

3. (BS) If you accept seeing your children only, let's say four times a year, and accept supervision, you will have your children back soon.

3. (TR) In the majority of cases, the parents do not get their children back. The Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights Nils Muižnieks replying to a question of Valeriu Ghilețchi (Republic of Moldova) on the issue of the Bodnariu family said:

«Taking children away from their parents is a broader issue and here the utmost caution is required because we have to think: what is the best interest of the child? The best interest of the child is almost always to be with the parents. Only in extreme and exceptional cases, where the child can come to serious harm because of the parents' behaviour, should a child be taken away temporarily from the parents. We need to intervene to support families so that they can remain together and children can be with their families. Removing children from their parents should be done only as a last resort and for a very short period.»

4. (BS) If you never protest, get help from others or go public with your story, you might get your children back, or maybe see them more often, or not even need supervision when you visit them.

4. (TR) The parents are expected to behave nice to the carers, the foster parents, and all their oppressors, no matter what, and you guessed it, in most cases, they still don't get their children back.

5. (BS) If you accept guidance you may get your children back.

5. (TR) This is a crazy arrangement, and only implemented with the goal of finding/inventing proof of how bad the parents are. One family had 400 hours of guidance. A woman coming every second week, from Bergen, staying in a hotel and of course she wasn't able to teach them anything new. She wasn't educated, just an assistant of a psychological 'expert team'. She started off as a translator, and then in time, she became the parent supervisor, and shortly after, the children were confiscated.

6. (BS) If you want financial support to improve your education, we can help by sending someone in to help identify the family's need.

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6. (TR) When Norway's CPS enters the home, it isn't long before they find a basis for not supporting the parent; but instead, they find reasons why the parent is bad for neglecting their children by putting so much effort into education in the first place, or whatever it is.

7. (BS) Children do not miss their parents and have now got use to their foster parents.

7. (TR) During visitations, children often share letters with their parents which say the complete opposite. It's also important to note, that many children are fed lies by the CPS with regards to their parents, with the aim of cutting off the attachment they have.

8. (BS) Parents refused help from us.

8. (TR) There is no help offered in many cases. Like in the Bodnariu case, for example. And what happens, when the parents do accept help? Øistein Schjønby, a Norwegian lawyer with 30 years experience will explain:

“Barnevernet set up the monitoring of families under consideration for intervention. A family's neighbour may be the one who reported the family (denounced them?).

The CPS gives the impression of planning to help the family – in the way they are obliged to by law – but in actual fact nothing much comes of it. Instead, the CPS takes action in the form of removing the child as an acute measure – and the outcome of the case is thereby assured.”

9. (BS) The parents don't have a good attachment to their children.

9. (TR) In many cases, barnevernet employees have never seen the parents and children together.

10. (BS) Snatching children is the last resort and only when drug abuse and serious violence is included.

10. (TR) 100% untrue, it's often the first resort sadly in Norway, and in many cases the children taken have never experienced any form of abuse from their parents.

Venil Katharina Thiis is a lawyer from Trondheim. She said this about Norway's CPS, barnevernet.

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«I have been working with cases involving child care for over 20 years and have seen how the legal rights of both children and parents have increasingly diminished over the years.

Barnevernet has more power than they are able to manage, so often end up abusing the authority they hold. As to this, they have developed a culture where the last solution, force, often becomes the first alternative, as opposed to forming dialogue which can lead to voluntary methods.

They also have many “locked doors” where disqualified psychologists control, both the County Board and the courts. What happens in the county boards is therefore undemocratic – it’s David’s encounter with Goliath.»

11. (BS) There is freedom of speech in Norway and parents can publish their stories in the media.

11. (TR) It’s often the case that children are fast tracked to adoption, when parents publish anything online, or the parents are threatened with never seeing their children again. It’s a bit like a revenge policy. Erik Bryn Tvedt, a lawyer from Sandefjord in Norway said this about Child Welfare in Norway:

“So, in Norway, we exclude from public debate specific issues about when it is appropriate to take children into care, separating them from their parents! Norwegian practice is contrary to Article 10 of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 19, 1 and 2:

1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference. 2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right includes freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or printed form, or artistic or other media of his choice. »

12. (BS) You stigmatise the child when you publish anything about your case online.

12. (TR) The innocent child was stigmatised the day it was taken from a normal home with healthy parents. In fact, it’s OK for the CPS to run advertising campaigns, showing foster care children jumping up for joy with their new foster parents, but you can’t publish stories with your own children. This is called double standards, and Norway seems to be full of them.

13. (BS) The biological principle is always respected.

13. (TR) Only in 25% of cases are children returned to relatives. Øistein Schjønby, a Norwegian lawyer with 30 years experience says:

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“Oh no, the CPS takes the child and places it with temporary foster parents, after which they go looking for foster parents who are complete strangers to the child. Time passes, and by now there are too few who are willing to be foster parents and permanent placement therefore is long in coming.

In the meantime, the child could have been given a permanent home with its family, typically with grandparents, aunts or uncles, but the CPS is not interested in that. We are left to figure out for ourselves what it is that stops them.

Just for the record: The consideration under §4 is something one is entitled to demand. But the CPS gets around it in several ways. The CPS is not interested in the family having anything more to do with the child.

So I say, is it really any wonder that people are afraid of barnevernet, the child protection service in Norway?”

14. (BS) Children are very happy in foster homes.

14. (TR) Around 95 children in care commit suicide every year, two per week, sadly. That's a big number for a small country of five million people.

15. (BS) The parent cares more about himself than his child, because he is still fighting to win his child back and does not let it attach to the new foster carers. They don't respect our decision.

15. (TR) No, you took an innocent baby or child from a normal/healthy family (ca.80% of children confiscated in Norway have not been physically abused, no drugs were involved and no sexual abuse either). So, if the mother/father doesn't fight for their children, I would really question their love for them.

16. (BS) Spend some time at the social care home for mothers with children. We can teach you how to treat your baby.

16. (TR) Unfortunately, during the stay, they just look for 'new errors' and a big percentage of mothers do not leave the care centre with their baby – they leave alone. In fact, the targeted mothers are given an ultimatum just after birth – you come with us now, or we take your baby.

If a mother and her child goes into a 'home for mothers', and she divorces her husband at the same time, it is not uncommon for that same mother to leave the home with her baby, only to be faced with a second and final snatch in the coming days. It is incredibly tormented.

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Dag Sverre Aamodt, a Norwegian lawyer and former policeman said:

“The Child Welfare Act* invades the individual's private sphere to a large degree and must in reality be considered as the greatest threat to the Norwegian population today[...]The case handling is generally characterised partly by unsubstantiated opinions and partly by blatant lies. I have often observed reports from the Child Care Services that contain allegations without any link to reality.”

17. (BS) Religion is not a reason for taking children into care.

17. (TR) Biblical Christians are a big threat to Norway's ideological goals, so it's no wonder they target Biblical Christians. The 'liberal and cultural christians' are left alone in the main, as there do not cause any threat to the system and even indirectly support HR violations in many cases.

Norway is also among the European countries with the highest number of overdose deaths according to the EU's report on drug use in 2014. Estonia is the only country with more overdose deaths than Norway. Oslo is also known as the one-night stand capital of the world. So, it's no wonder that Biblical Christians are targeted as they highlight this obvious chasm between teaching their children some morals and restrained behaviour compared to the new 'moral progressive culture' with behaviour that is unrestrained.

Muslims are also targeted. One family had their children taken because the father was classed as a radical Muslim, although there was absolutely no evidence to prove it.

In fact, Barnevernet told him he was not European enough, although he had spent 20 years in Europe. He and his wife also took a course in European studies and they both received a Diploma, but that still wasn't enough for Norway's CPS. They took their baby boy of nine months old and a little girl of two years old in 2013. They get to see them for two hours every three months.

18. (BS) The mother has a pathological attachment disorder.

18. (TR) The diagnosis of pathological attachment disorder has been given by individuals who are not psychiatrists. In the vast majority of the cases the diagnosis is completely false. If, in the best case scenario, those assessing the situation are actually psychologists, it has been revealed that they did not apply standardised testing nor repeated evaluation in giving a diagnosis according to all the criteria found in DSM (The Diagnosis and Statistics Manual of Mental Disorder).

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This has been the case in all the cases presented so far. They would not have had the time to follow this protocol because everything was done so quickly. It has been justified that 'this is how things are', without any proof, and then the children are removed as an 'emergency measure'. The way evidence is fabricated in Norway is an insult to civilised psychology, medicine, and most notably psychiatry.

19. (BS) The 'superior interest of the child' takes precedent over everything else.

19. (TR) The obvious intention here is to break all stable attachments formed within the biological family and recreate an attachment to a foster family. This is Barnevernet's 'superior interest of the child'.

Let's take the Bodnariu children as an example. Why were the five children separated? Because, you can 'populate' three new families with them. Why were the older children grouped by two's with the sibling of the closest age? Why were the parents given different visitation schedules for each set of children? Because, their attachment to the biological family is in different stages of development, based on their ages.

Eliana and Naomi already have a stable attachment, having developed from ages five and six, so they had to be completely separated from their parents, without visitation rights, presents or phone calls to begin with.

Lene Skogstrøm, a journalist in Norway said:

«A growing number of experts who come into contact with the Norwegian child welfare services, barnevernet are beginning to understand that, in many situations, the system is far from safeguarding a child's best interests.

We see frequent examples of where the agency emerges as a dysfunctional organisation that carries out extensive miscalculations which have serious consequences.”

20. (BS) If your child needs extra help because of health challenges, such as ADHD, for example, we are here to help.

20. (TR) Sadly, not true. Gro Hillestad Thune is an attorney and expert on human rights. She said:

”We see several examples which demonstrate how Norway's CPS, barnevernet has developed an authoritarian and closed system that exposes vulnerable children and families to abuse by the authorities.

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We also hear of parents whose children have additional health challenges, such as Asperger, Tourette's and ADHD, are too often are not met with support or respect for their difficult parental tasks, but instead have their children taken away and are deprived of their parental rights.”

21. (BS) If your child is being sexually abused in a foster home, we will move them straight away.

21. (TR) Sadly, as long as the investigation is ongoing, the children will stay exactly where they are.

22. (BS) We follow Human Right's obligations.

22. (TR) Far from the truth. Tomáš Zdechovský is an elected member of the European Parliament and through his studies, has earned three Master's degrees. He said:

«As a member of the European Parliament, I am deeply worried about how Norway, in many areas under the Rule of Law and particularly in CPS cases, violates its Human Rights obligations.

I am not surprised to see hundreds of thousands of people throughout Europe and in the rest of the world, marching the streets and protesting against Norway's Human Rights abuses.

With other colleagues in the European Parliament, from many different countries, I have decided that these abuses must come to a final end.»

23. (BS) We listen to parent's concern.

23. (TR) Thea Totland is a lawyer in Norway and she sees this a little differently. She remarked:

"I have worked a lot with cases involving the care of children in Norway and I have found that the staff at barnevernet lack humility and willingness to have a dialogue. It is important that people take into account the fact that children, who moved from their biological parents into care, are not always placed in a foster home or an institution which can nurture their individual needs. With this mind, many would have been better off if they would have stayed with their own parents whilst receiving support and regular follow ups."

24. (BS) Just because psychologists rely on their income coming from us, doesn't mean that they write reports that we tell them to write.

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24. (TR) In most cases, not true. Einar C. Salvesen is a psychologist in Norway. He said:

"Many Psychologists have too close ties with barnevernet, and their principal concern is to deliver their assessment to favour the interest of barnevernet. This risks the legal protection of the vulnerable families affected. Child Welfare appointed experts act disproportionately when cases come to court. As a result we often see that the biological parents have no chances to win against such a powerful 'machine'."

25. (BS) Parents can still see their children throughout the year.

25. (TR) True. In some cases, six times a year for two hours at a time. Other cases, four times a year, two hours at a time.

Eivind Meland, a general practitioner and professor of medicine at the University of Bergen said:

“...the right of access which, biological parents are completely denied by barnevernet, becomes primarily an attack against the children who need contact with their biological parents. Each case should be treated by its own merits and discretion. The current legal way is threatening the rule of law. The lawyers and judges have abandoned their posts and made the experts in the fields the new legal judges. It is an embarrassment and a shame.”

26. (BS) The parents are responsible for their children.

26. (TR) In the past they were. But now, things have changed. Jørgen Stueland, a Norwegian lawyer who has worked with child protection cases over several years said:

“The welfare state now owns our children. We only borrow them. And once an overzealous nurse, a doctor, a hateful neighbour, sends in a message of concern, barnevernet dissects a family’s life, and follows this up with taking the children.”

27. (BS) Social status does not come into the equation when we remove children from their parents.

27. (TR) Arne Seland, a lawyer who has worked in the judicial system for the last 20 years, including his special field of criminal law, child protection and child custody cases said:

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“There is one guarantee not to have your children taken away in Norway: social status. I have seen incredibly many children be deprived of their parents. But I have never seen a doctor, never a lawyer, never a police officer, never a journalist have their child taken away. That’s the way it is.

This is about quite fundamental human rights. Human rights are there for the weakest. In Norway we have, with the best of intentions, taken from our children their fundamental human rights.”

28. (BS) Barnevernet has never been in such a good shape as it is today. We have positively moved forward.

29. (TR) No, unfortunately not. Marianne Haslev Skånland, Professor Emeritus, Bergen, Norway, suggests that Barnevernet has never left the ‘dark ages.’ She wrote:

«Barnevernet continue in exactly the same dictatorial style as they have done for several decades. All that is different, is that with ever more money in their hands, Barnevernet extends its actions to even more families; they take more children than before from their parents. They all the time say, that they and their ‘system’ are altogether different now from what they were in ‘the dark ages.’ The dark ages, however, usually turn out to be around 1990, or 2000, or the years before 2010 or thereabouts.

<https://chrisreimersblog.com/2024/04/03/an-incomplete-list-of-reasons-given-by-the-child-protection-services-cps-of-the-nordic-countries-for-depriving-children-of-their-parents/>

“No conclusion is therefore possible other than this one: Children are being taken away from their parents and their home for no *acceptable* reason. Social workers and psychologists who eagerly argue in favour of depriving children of their parents, have their reasons, but they are not acceptable and are not at all in the best interest of the child.

(1) *The father is out of work and cannot support the family.*

(2) *The father is ill and the mother cannot get paid work. Therefore the family is too badly off to pay for toys and for school and after-school activities for the children.* [The foster home received many thousands of crowns each month for each foster child.]

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(3) *Clean clothes are not placed in ‘military order’ in the cupboard.* (4) *The psychologist registered that the mother could not make an omelet to his*

satisfaction and she cuts the bread into too thick slices.

(5) *The child looks eagerly at strangers around it and smiles at them. This means that it is not attached to its mother.* [The mother stood talking to some people after visiting the social security office, while the baby in the pram looked eagerly at people around it.]

(6) *The baby turns its face the wrong way when its father washes it.* [Probably an insinuation that the child did not want to look at its father because it disliked him. In reality perhaps it didn’t want to get soap in its eyes, so what is the ‘wrong’ and ‘right’ way to avoid that?]

(7) *The mother uses too much soap when cleaning.* [Reported to the CPS by a ‘home helper’ who had been instructed by the CPS not to help with practical work but to ‘observe’ the family.]

(8) *The father is too active, the mother is too passive.* [CPS observers are frightening enough to make anybody either, out of sheer nervousness.]

(9) *The father has a foot injury and cannot stand on a ladder. Therefore he is not able to clean the top of the window frames.*

(10) *The house does not have an indoor toilet but outdoor conveniences.* [This assessment made by the CPS makes one wonder how they imagine generations of people survived in Scandinavia in previous centuries when everybody had outdoor toilets (not in the open, of course, but in a shed separate from the house and without any heating) and no CPS to ‘protect’ children against

them. They were even in use in some parts of downtown Oslo 60 years ago and are still common with summer cabins and also with many winter cabins up in the mountains – can be freezing cold.]

(11) *The mother has made a previous land lord angry because her cat had urinated on the floor.* [This had happened several years before her daughter was born, but

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it was used as proof that the mother did not provide a good environment for her daughter.]

(12) *The child is not interested in the 'concept training' in kindergarten.*

(13) *The mother wants to let the children's grandmother bring them to and from physiotherapy and other medical treatment which they need, instead of taking them herself. In this the mother puts her own interests before the children's.* [The mother, who is a single provider, has started an education and goes to classes at the relevant times. The grandmother is more than willing to take the children to their treatment. The CPS works to pressure the mother into giving up her professional training – which would keep her locked in the power of the social services for financial reasons – to take the children to treatment herself and they try to forbid the grandmother to do so.]

(14) *The son plays truant from school.* [The mother even took unpaid leave from her work in order to walk with him to and from school. The CPS still blamed her for the boy's not liking school.]

(15) *The parents have asked the CPS for help because their child does not keep up with what he should learn in school.* [Actually, many cases start by parents asking for some kind of help. They are then branded as incapable of giving care.]

(16) *The mother is very small. When the daughter grows to become a teenager, the mother will not be able to tackle her.*

(17) *The grandmother is 54 years old. She is too old. The mother's sister is 28. She is too young.* [The boy's mother had died and the family wanted to care for him. He

was (18)

had

(19)

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When visiting the children the grandmother wanted to embrace them. The CPS to stop that, since it can create an unwanted attachment.

When asked by the judge if she wanted to go home to her parents, the girl replied 'yes', but that is what all foster children want. She did not give any reason for wanting to go home. [From a court judgment. The fact that all/many want to go home is, in other words, turned into an argument for denying them the right to be

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reunited with their parents. The girl was 13 years old. She later said that the reason she had not replied to their 'Why?', was that she thought the judges were insane, since they could ask at all for a reason why she wanted to go home to her beloved parents.]

(20) Well, the girl says she wants to go home but of course she must be allowed to go on living in the foster home. [Said in court by the girl's lawyer, who had been appointed by the authorities, completely against the girl's own wishes, to represent the girl's interests. Such lawyers regularly 'represent' the private client(s) but say what the CPS wants to hear.]

(21) The mother suffers from depression so one baby is enough for her to cope with. [The mother had twins and the CPS took one.]

(22) The mother has a bad back. She cannot take care of more than one child. [The CPS took the other child.]

(23) The mother is physically handicapped and does not have the full use of her legs. Therefore she cannot play with the children in the sand-lot or go skiing with them in winter.

(24) The mother is a person who abuses medication. [The medication was prescribed by a doctor for a purely physical illness.]

(25) The parents want to keep the child with them and do not want it to be placed in a foster home. This proves that they cannot cooperate with the CPS in the best interest of the child.

(26) The father has a negative attitude to the CPS.

(27) The parents will not let the psychologist film them at home to show them how poor their interaction with the child is. [Such filming is often called 'Marte Meo method'. There is, however, no particular method for selecting situations to be filmed, nor for analysing what has been filmed or what is 'wrong'. One is reminded of German Nazis, who used to film the helpless victims of their medical experiments.]

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(28) *The CPS offered the mother a 'home milieu therapist' to visit the home. The mother would not receive this helper, she said she did not understand what the therapist was supposed to do. Therefore, the CPS has not been able to uncover the degree of neglect the children are living under.* [As clear a disclosure as any of the CPS's real purpose of sending someone into the home.]

(29) *The parents have complained that their son is bullied at school and that the school authorities do nothing to stop it. This points to the parents not being able to cooperate with the school.*

(30) *The parents have publicised their case in the media in order to get their daughter home from CPS care. This is so sensitive for the daughter that she would not be able to function in the local community outside their own house.* [On the contrary: The local community was in reality solidly on the family's side. After the girl had fled the foster home and absolutely resisted being carted back to the foster home once more, she of course functioned very well back in her parents' home in company with her friends, at school and in the local community generally.]

(31) *The daughter does not like fish-balls. This is a clear sign of incest.*

(32) *The child eats so fast that it must have been exposed to incest.* [Reported by the personnel in a kindergarten, who are trained – like CPS workers are – in looking for 'signs' of abuse or neglect.]

(33) *The child eats so slowly and unwillingly that it must have been the victim of incest.*

(34) *Alcohol is consumed in the home.* [The children's grandfather had been having a beer while he watched a football match on tv. When such a completely normal situation in very many Norwegian homes is mentioned in the CPS report, it at once insinuates that the alcohol habits in the home were beyond the acceptable.]

(35) *The child is selective as regards whom she will play with in the kindergarten. She plays with little stones a lot.* [Given by the kindergarten as one of the reasons for reporting the parents to the CPS. The girl was 6 years old. All her playmates had been slightly older and had left the kindergarten and gone to school. Not unnaturally, she was bored by being with only younger children. The CPS were

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alerted by the kindergarten about this 'cause for worry'.]

(36) *The child's linguistic development is delayed, due to insufficient stimulation from its parents.* [Children vary up to several years in how their language develops. No particular stimulation is needed, however, the development up to full competence is biologically driven

and takes care of itself, unless everybody in the child's environment is a hundred per cent quiet.]

(37) *The mother puts her own needs before those of her daughters.* [Stated by a CPS psychologist in court to be a general characteristic of the mother's behaviour. Asked to specify at least one instance of this, the psychologist thought for several minutes and finally said that the mother had taken a quarter of an hour out of a visitation with her daughters to go away from the daughters and smoke a cigarette outside. – The visit in fact lasted for a whole day. Both mother and daughters longed to be reunited and the girls longed for home. The mother was at one point on the edge of crying because she was not allowed to let them go home with her. She did not want the girls to see her in tears, out of fear that the CPS would, if she cried, accuse her of 'exposing them to emotional outbursts', which she knew from experience that the CPS would do. Going outside to smoke helped her master her emotions. She went outside also because she did not want to smoke indoors or expose her daughters to smoking. – The daughters were actually not upset to be alone for 15 minutes, since they knew their mother was just outside and they knew about not smoking indoors.]

(38) *The parents have tried to make the County Governor and politicians take up their case in order to get their daughter home from foster care. They thereby prove that they are not able to give care.*

(39) *Take their passports away from them!* [Suggested by the head of a CPS unit wanting to stop parents whom the CPS wanted to 'investigate', from going abroad. She evidently wanted the Norwegian police to carry out these confiscations on behalf of the Norwegian state, but still intended not only Norwegians passports to be taken but also those of foreigners in Norway holding passports issued by their countries.]

(40) *The mother will not give us insight into her private life, which indicates that she has something to hide.* [CPS workers are always looking for something –

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anything – to use against parents. If a parent is open about private matters, any problem they may have or have had sometime in their life, however normal, is sure to be used against them in the case documents and in court. If the parents choose to say 'My purely personal affairs are nothing to do with the CPS', that is, as in this case, also used by the CPS.]

(41) *The boy's parents fail in their care for him; they do not give him enough to eat.* [The mother of one of the boy's friends noticed that he ate a great deal of cake when he visited her son in their home, and she reported this to the CPS as a cause for worry.]

(42) *The parents do not want our therapy. They say they are depressed after their child has been transferred to the care of the CPS but they refuse to receive therapy which would make them understand that they must put their own wants behind what is best for the child.*

(43) *You must write quite differently if we are to win through getting the child transferred to public care.* [Said by an instructor to a class of general social workers whom he was teaching about child protection. They had as an exercise been asked to read through the documents in a case and write a report summarising the information as a preliminary to further case procedure. They had written a realistic report, mentioning and assessing good as well as bad in the family's situation.]

(44) *On one occasion the child found a piece of paper and started nibbling at it. The mother did not discover this.* [Claimed by a social worker in her report of an inspection she made in the home. The mother objected that she had in fact discovered it and taken the paper away. Since she had no video-recording of the inspection visit, the social office would not accept her information, stating that she could not prove it.]

(45) *The mother suffers from a deep ambivalence regarding entering into inter- personal relationships.* [Stated by the CPS in a would-be 'evaluation' of her ability to 'form a relationship' to her child as well as to other people. The mother's partner said that he had never noticed any such ambivalence.]

(46) *Because of her good intellectual functioning and verbal skills we are of the opinion that the mother has been judged to function better than she really does.*

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(47) *The mother wants to stay in bed in the morning.* [The baby usually woke up at about 6.30 – 7 in the morning. The mother would then get up and change and breast-feed it. The baby used to go to sleep again at about 10 a.m. The mother, who by then was tired, wanted to rest while the baby slept. She was denied this by the personnel at the institution for mother-and-child, run by the CPS, where she was living.]

(48) *The CPS is worried about children growing up with parents with psychiatric conditions.* [The CPS makes no attempt to differentiate between conditions that do not harm the relationship parent-child and those that do. 'Psychiatric conditions' here includes everything from heavy psychoses to light, temporary feelings of depression or dejectedness or worry over practical problems. By some psychologists/psychiatrists about 800,000 Norwegians are estimated to be subject to such conditions.]

(49) *Parents will never be able to fill the parental role if they for example tell their child coming home from school: "Tomorrow we are going to move."* [Stated by a social worker in a newspaper article arguing for the CPS as superior caretakers of children. – The CPS is actually even more abrupt than such condemned parents: They fetch children out of the classroom saying "You are being moved away from your family now."]

(50) *No, it's you who are mad.* [Said by a CPS worker to a very alarmed mother who said of her son: "Oh, but he is ill!" The boy had been taken by the CPS, and when his mother was after many months allowed to see him, he had lost almost 10 kilos. He was about 12 years old.]

(51) *The boy is thirsty and drinks a lot. This is his mother's fault. She has given him bad food-habits at home.* [Said by the foster parents (of the same boy as in (50) above). The boy finally had to be taken to hospital and was at last diagnosed with diabetes. His mother was chased away from the hospital when she wanted to visit him there. The boy was even after this neglect shown by the CPS and the fosterparents not allowed to go home but was sent back to the foster home. He tried to commit suicide there by injecting himself with an overdose of insulin. When telling the foster father what he had done, the foster father was irritated and sent him to the hospital alone in a taxi.]

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(52) *The mother has been in CPS care herself.* [One would think that the CPS, who maintain that their 'care' is unquestionably good and always saves children, would count it an asset that a mother had been in public care. But no, even persons who have been in their care for 10 years or more in their childhood, are regarded with suspicion when they become parents. Suddenly the CPS 'care' they have been given is not trusted to have benefited them after all. Any failing on their part is labelled 'failure to give care' and attributed to their own parents having 'failed' them and passed on this defect as 'social inheritance'. The contradictory nature of CPS actions revealed by this argumentation is never admitted by the CPS, the courts or bureaucrats and politicians supporting the CPS.]

(53) *When the child fell over, the mother just picked her up and put her back on her feet, without comforting her verbally.* [The little girl had not cried and was not unhappy. She was just beginning to walk and often fell over without hurting herself.]

(54) *The parents have a very small network.* [Used in very many cases, to insinuate that neither are the parents surrounded by a lot of relatives and friends who can give help, nor are they likeable persons who give their children a good social setting.]

(55) *The fact that the mother, at the age of 38, moves back to live in her widowed mother's house, is not likely to convince us that she is able to take care of her son as a responsible adult should.* [Stated in a writ to the court by the municipality which had taken her son. The municipality/CPS were confronted in court with the fact that they had in this way tried to ridicule the mother over having chosen living arrangements which are extremely common in communities all over the world. She was a single mother, and had moved from Oslo, where there was no longer any reason for her to live as far as work or the presence of friends were concerned. She had moved back to her childhood community both for sensible financial reasons and to be close to her relatives and some friends. (The presence of a network is, in other words, here not at all counted as positive, cf (54) above.) She at first lived in her mother's

house with her child, who was returned to her by the court, and was later able to build her own house in the neighbourhood.]

(56) *If the boy is not kept under firm CPS authority until adulthood, but is allowed to*

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go home to his mother, he will likely develop into a dangerous criminal. [Stated in a letter written to the court by a psychologist the CPS wanted to use against the boy in court, even after they had been stopped from using that psychologist in the court case in which the boy and his mother tried to free him from the CPS. The boy had been taken from his parents when he was five, on the basis of a wrongful incest accusation. The parents had long ago been found innocent and received compensation in court. Still the boy was kept away from his family by force by the CPS, in foster home and institution life, both of which had made him desperately unhappy, for more than 10 years in all. – It is actually statistically quite on the cards that children who have been ‘treated’ by the CPS *will* go into crime, and the prison- like conditions under CPS is even found by many to be worse than ordinary prison. But the CPS completely fails to face the realities of cause and effect.]

(57) *There is hardly anything in the way of children’s clothes and toys for the boy in the flat.* [The mother’s response to this accusation in a CPS report was to laugh, open cupboards and drawers and show them that her son had plenty of toys and clothes. The next version from the CPS was then to claim that the mother was unnaturally concerned about clothing and toys.]

(58) *We cannot **know** what kind of life the children have with their parents.* [Reason given by a municipality board as justification for letting the CPS take the children from a family and refusing to let them return home, in spite of copious evidence given before the board of a very good home life. After being taken the children had guards every minute at school to stop them from escaping, and were not even allowed to close the door when they had to go to the lavatory at school. Both parents had professions at which they worked in their home, and wanted to home-school the children, but the children had had plenty of other interaction with other children in the area.]

(59) *Some pairs of children’s skis were lying on the ground instead of being placed in strict order up against the wall. This shows the family to lack in order and structure.* [Used as an argument in a report from a ‘home visit’ by the CPS.]

(60) *The mother says no to letting her fourteen year old daughter go to a party.* [Pointed out by a school psychologist in a report to the CPS, as an argument against the mother’s care. The girl wanted to go to a large rowdy do. The mother had said “No, you are not to go to that booze-up and stay out all night.” The girl

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then complained to the psychologist. He advised her to ask her mother again, and furnished her with arguments to use against her mother's refusal. The answer was still no. The psychologist then wrote a report in which he claimed that this mother had difficulties establishing clear limits for the daughter.]

(61) *The mother's own parents died early. That will make it difficult for her to be a good mother herself.* [An example of a typical, primitive environmental- deterministic view found among CPS social workers and their psychologists, who hold that people have no ability to manage their lives in a positive, self-reliant way.]

(62) *No! Nobody is able to work their way out of their problems themselves. They just get heavier and heavier until one breaks down.* [Stated by a head of the CPS in a court case against the CPS for damages caused to a mother whom the CPS had harassed with 'investigations' when she was in a temporarily difficult situation for which she had sought advice. – The same general view as in (61).]

(63) *The mother is clumsy when using the tin-opener.* [Statement by a psychologist.]

(64) *The father seems stressed when the CPS workers are present.* [Hardly to wonder at. The opposite would have been more abnormal, considering how the CPS proceed and the powers they have.]

(65) *The mother does not stimulate the child verbally in the food-situation.*

(66) *A 12 year old son and his mother eat when they are hungry and not at a fixed time every day.* [The CPS were not interested in the fact they had a very healthy diet.]

(67) *The parents do not notice the child and the child's needs.* [Cf (68).] (68) *The parents are too concerned with the child and over-protect it.* [Cf (67).]

(69) *But you have siblings in the foster home, haven't you?* [Argument suggesting that the foster home was a better place than the home of the parents, because there were also other foster children in the foster home. The argument came from a member of a county committee (an administrative unit which makes first decisions in cases regarding forced removal of children from their parents or their return home). The case was one in which the parents and the daughter wanted to

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be reunited and the girl had fled the foster home. To the argument about 'siblings', the girl answered, with contempt: "There were some people living there. They are not my siblings."]

(70) *The boy shows strong reactions during the process of being returned from the foster parents to the parents. The child protection service has the theory that this is due to his having been traumatised by his mother breast-feeding him for the first two months of his life, and that*

he was re-traumatised at the returning process. [Argument used by the the child protection service of Haugesund as a reason why they refused to obey a judgment from the Supreme Court which decided that the boy should be returned to his family.]

(71) *Theyhavemovedalot.* [Thismotherhadmoved,withherchild,3-4times.The last time was when she moved from a flat in the basement to a flat some stories up in the same apartment building, because it was a nicer flat with more sun. – Moving is in some instances a result of poor economy and being unemployed. To consider moving negatively has long roots in Norwegian ‘culture’: a nomadic way of life is looked down on as suspicious. The worst manifestation of such views has been the persecution of the ‘Taters’ (a gipsy-type population group in Scandinavia), who have been regularly hunted down and the children abducted, sterilisation also used. The opinion of moving is standardised in the CPS idea of ‘vagabonding’ and is considered a factor in ‘care failure’. The ‘care’ of children in the CPS’s hands often leads to considerably more moves (up to 10-12), from temporary foster home to ‘permanent’ foster home and on to other foster homes and institutions, again and again, without, however, this being considered care failure carried out by the CPS. When parents move with their children, the children at least have the parents stably with them all the time. When the CPS moves them, they have nobody permanent.]

(72) *There really must be something about you which we don’t know about, something which makes you a bad mother.* [All previous reports and opinions in the case had shown this to be a good mother. But the CPS ‘considered’ her to be a bad one, and this was the argument they held to support their opinion. They had no other arguments.]

(73) *The mother is extremely changeable in her contact with her daughter, either very intense or passive.*

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(74) *A is a smiling baby.* [From case document.] *A is a silent and rigid baby.* [Somewhere else in the same document.]

(75) *Theparentsarenotcapableofcooperatingwiththeschool.Thatiscarefailure on the part of the parents.* [Their child was especially interested in mathematics, was ahead of his class in the textbook, and wrote more advanced problems and their solutions into his workbook. His teacher did not like it, told him off, and repeatedly erased the advanced problems from his workbook. The parents objected to this and asked that some suitable guidance in mathematics to stimulate the boy’s interest be given to him, citing the law, which states that every child has a right to teaching adapted to the child’s abilities and level of knowledge and understanding. The school did not want to give the boy any such help, and instead reported the parents to the CPS, claiming that parents who demand something from the school and disagree with them, are deficient in their child care. The CPS, and the superior authority of both the CPS and the school: the municipality, agreed with the school and would not back down. The CPS, protected by the municipal authorities, initiated an investigation of the parents’ mental health. At one stage their accusation was added to: from being a charge against the parents’ attitude to the school it

was strengthened by a charge (with no evidence) that the boy showed long-lasting, severely aberrant behaviour, supposedly a reflection of the parents' enmity to society. A case exhausting to the family dragged on for several years, even though the realities of it had been described in newspapers and everybody in the community knew it.]

“(76) You are not to help the mother with anything, neither with the care of the baby nor with housework. You must only be a grandmother. [Said to a grandmother to prevent her from giving her daughter practical help. Because of illness, her daughter was in need of some assistance. (So are other mothers who have had their first baby, too, just after its birth.) The CPS wanted to prevent her from getting assistance, so that they could claim that she did not ‘cope with the role of mother’ and they could take the baby and have that accepted by the court. They themselves frequently invaded the house, but only to ‘observe’ and write down their ‘observations’, not to help in any way. They would not say what ‘just being a grandmother’ was supposed to be in the circumstances.]”

The article: <https://www.mhskanland.net/page10/page122/page122.html> Here is an article that speaks to the same topic:

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Should your kid be taken away if they don't like fish-balls? Norway says so

My thoughts:

This list is absolutely incredible. Here is one example:

“(16) The mother is very small. When the daughter grows to become a teenager, the mother will not be able to tackle her.”

This is just one of the ridiculous reasons on this list. Does this Nordic country wish for mothers to be able to tackle their children? In countries where corporal punishment is outlawed, how can such insane reasons be used?

Compare #16 to #18: *“(18) When visiting the children the grandmother wanted to embrace them. The*

CPS had to stop that, since it can create an unwanted attachment.” So, a mother must be able to tackle her child but a grandma can't give her grandkids

a hug.”

<https://www.dailysabah.com/europe/2016/12/01/norwegian-mother-cries-for-help-after-6-year-old-daughter-sexually-assaulted-in-foster-care>

"Stine Gulbrandsen, a Norwegian mother of two girls, poured her heart out in a video explaining what happened to her and her children.

Speaking in Turkish journalist Fuat Uğur's program in broadcaster ATV,

Gulbrandsen explained that after her boyfriend decided to end their relationship, he kicked her and the older child out. She contacted the police and Barnevernet, the child welfare service in Norway, to take her younger daughter, only six-months- old back then. The police refused to intervene and Barnevernet warned her if she doesn't resolve the issue with her boyfriend they would take both children away. Instead of helping the young mother, the policemen sent by Barnevernet took the children away and placed them under the care of a "bizarre family," Stine explained in the footage.

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"Later I found out that something happened to my six-year-old daughter. They found her with an older boy or man in the same bed, both naked," said the mother. "I got worried and contacted the police."

The police failed to react again, so she went to Barnevernet, where the authorities mocked her and even claimed that it was probably the six-year-old girl's fault to be sexually assaulted.

"For the first time in my life I got angry. I was afraid for my children," said Stine and continued to tell that she assaulted the social worker upon her mocking remarks. Stine was sentenced to 10 months in prison and a fine of 400,000 Norwegian krone (around \$47,000). Upon her release she continued her studies and has been fighting to get her children back.

"The government doesn't want to give my children back. This cruelty against children and their parents in Norway has to stop", she cried out.

Barnevernet is internationally known for taking children away from families without concrete reasons and gaining financial profit from it. Many other families like Stine's are affected every year."

Two shorter articles that show the big business and the big investors in the Norwegian child care system, esp. from tax havens like Switzerland, Guernsey etc. The second article is in Norwegian, but the graphic is in English.

<http://www.barnefjern.org/barnevernet-it-is-all-about-the-money/>
<http://www.barnefjern.org/barnevern-kontrollert-fra-skatteparadiser/>

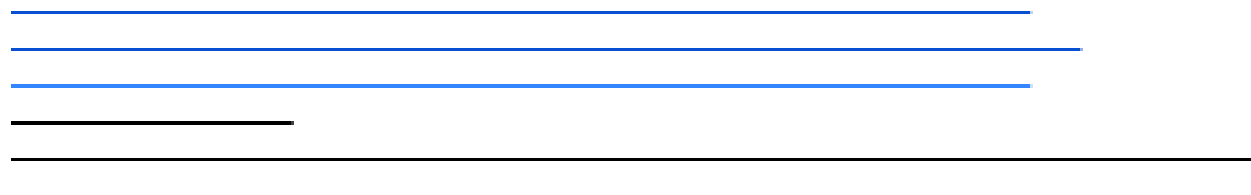
<http://www.barnefjern.org/barnevernet-it-is-all-about-the-money/>

“Seven private investors have earned 57 million euros from CPS barnevernet services (2014 report in *Aftenposten*).

Everything from a capital fund in London to the enormously rich **Wallenberg family in Sweden** **have realised that there is money to make in the Norwegian child welfare system**. Investors are on record saying – Child protection has become big business in Norway.

Argan Capital is a London-based investment company that says about the business model on their own home pages – Argan Capital seeks to create the greatest

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possible profit through a careful selection of businesses. The *Norwegian child welfare system is carefully selected to provide the greatest possible profit*.

It's all about providing maximum possible profits to its investors, and sadly, not about the welfare of the families. Children in the Norwegian care system are dying as a result of immoral, unethical, criminal acts with the purest form of neglect imaginable.

The eagerness of Norway's 'care system' to separate children/babies from their parents is taking a large devastating toll.

We all want a healthy CPS system, but the business model at barnevernet will never produce this, as it forcibly creates absent parents for the flimsiest of reasons. *It is much more viable in Norway to abduct children/cute babies and in the process, destroy the family, and make millions!\$!\$!*

Norwegian article which has a English graphic chart, showing that Barnevernet is run from TAX havens. <http://www.barnefjern.org/barnevern-kontrollert-fra-skatteparadiser/>

“Barnevern kontrollert fra skatteparadiser

“Child welfare services controlled from tax havens

“Swedish care giant Humana has acquired nine Norwegian companies in recent years. Its latest

investment was made in 2016, when it purchased the successful KOA Group for NOK 190 million. Humana is managed by Argan Capital in London.

“The Swedish welfare group Team Olivia Ab owns six Norwegian child welfare companies, as well as companies in health and care. The group is managed by the Procuritas acquisition fund, which is registered in Sweden, Guernsey, and Switzerland. Guernsey is a well-known tax haven, while Switzerland came fourth in the charity Oxfam's list of tax havens last year.

“Aleris Ungplan & BOI is Norway's largest child welfare operator and is controlled by the Swedish investment company Investor, owned by the powerful Wallenberg financial family. Investor owns the EQT acquisition fund. Aleris had a turnover of almost two billion in 2016, but says that around 60 percent comes from child welfare.

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“Unicare Small Units is owned by the British acquisition fund G Square Capital, which also controls a number of health and care companies through Care Holdco AS.

“In addition, the Norwegian group Aberia is owned by billionaire brothers Kristian and Roger Adolfsen, who have had a solid foothold in the child welfare industry.

“The action group “For the Welfare State” is highly critical of foreign ownership in child welfare.

““We know that acquisition funds largely operate from tax havens, and we believe they do so to avoid taxation and scrutiny,” says Linn Herning, action group leader, who is also the author of the book “Welfare Profiteers.”

KEY: The Swedish Wallenberg family as one of the major investors, are long time “Illuminati”. These bankers have been going to the Bilderberg group for decades, they hosted them in 1962, 1973, and 2025 hosting Bilderberg in Stockholm at their Wallenberg owned hotel. The Bilderberg’s own website lists two of the Wellenberg family:

<https://www.bilderbergmeetings.org/meetings/meeting-2025/participants-2025>

“Wallenberg, Jacob (SWE), Chair, Investor AB Wallenberg, Marcus (SWE), Chair, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB”

One can view them both being in the previous years on the same Bilderberg official website.

The Wallenberg family hosted the Bilderberg this year in Stockholm:

<https://nordictimes.com/the-nordics/sweden/reports-bilderberg-meeting-to-be-held-in-sweden/>

"The most prominent Swedes within the group are the power players surrounding the Wallenberg dynasty and their investment company Investor. Both Marcus

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Wallenberg and his uncle Peter Wallenberg have for many years been members of the meeting's so-called steering committee.

The meeting has been held in Sweden on four previous occasions, in 1962, 1973 and 1984 at the Wallenberg-owned Grand Hotel in Saltsjöbaden, and in 2001 at the Hotel Stenungsbaden in Stenungsund in connection with the EU summit in Gothenburg. Last year's meeting was held in Madrid.

Hence, the out of control system is a pure Bilderberg based machine, like Palantir is. One does not need much imagination to think through their low creative vision of how these two will be combined, globally."

<http://www.barnefjern.org/the-norwegian-cps-barnevernet/>

"The Norwegian CPS – Barnevernet, Norwegian Nightmare – A system of EVIL

"– The Norwegian CPS, the so called «Barnevernet», is more about punishing parents than protecting children, News Reporter for 700 Club says.

– It's a system of evil. All 400 offices should be shut down immediately, specialist psychologist Einar Salvesen says.

– It's about a lot of money – child trafficking, Human Rights council Marius Reikerås says.

-This monster doesn't have any control mechanism, MEP Tomáš Zdechovský says."

A Barnevernet documentary is included on the page of the above link.

Here an old interview with the expert lawyer on Barnvarnet, explains why Norway is different (which is why the Wallenberg Illuminati/Bilderberg invest in it):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dFUyoQ9WjME> Transcript of TIMELINE:

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here we have Steven Bennett who are a 0:02
children's rights and human rights

0:03

proponents and you stand here to fight 0:06

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for a Norwegian children we see that 0:08
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children for unjustifiable reasons as
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Norway that's a good question I have 0:20

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around the world and what I found was 0:24

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 but the reason we're here is because if 1:41
 it doesn't stop in Norway it's going to 1:43

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go into other countries because there is 1:44
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that has been funded you know by 1:50
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especially Eastern European countries 1:55
 and they're now taking on these type of 1:59

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many many families fleeing not just

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number of them but Norwegian families 2:35
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2:48
culture and there are so many good
2:50
things you can actually speak about
2:52
certain areas in Norway but this system 2:54
has all the hallmarks of
2:57
past systems in Norway and also a very 3:01
similar character traits - you know when 3:05
for example did you know the Jews had to 3:07
leave Norway the the the travelers had 3:09
to sort of leave Norway and they were 3:11
frightened and families are scared
3:13
they're frightened you know we were
3:15

41

talking about this in a restaurant last 3:16
 night about what's happening in Norway 3:18

and you can't really do that in some 3:21
 places in Norway you can't even talk 3:22

about it because there's people inform 3:24
 him because there you know this is this 3:27

is how it works out there so it's 3:29
 actually quite frightening it's scary 3:31

for families incredibly frightening for 3:33
 children growing up and you know and 3:37

it's this is this is this is a form of
 3:40
 child abuse when you take a child away 3:42
 from a perfectly normal family even for 3:44
 a day that's a form of child abuse no 3:47
 investigation goes on you know there's 3:50
 no interview there's just emergency take 3:53
 over grab the child and then put them 3:56
 into care and then in care we are
 3:59
 finding as well I spoke to a human

42

4:00
 rights lawyer in Norway the other week 4:02
 she works you know at the council Europe 4:05
 and and it's just awful because they're 4:08
 not just taken from normal families
 4:10
 they're placed in institution and care
 4:12
 homes where they're in more danger far 4:15
 more danger than where they were with 4:17
 their families so this is another
 4:19
 massive problem and this is where you 4:22
 know a lot of children start taking
 4:24

drugs prostitution or whatever

4:26

it doesn't start at home it starts when 4:29

it in the care of the system and the

4:33

system you know once that the child is 4:35

in the system that's then the money

4:37

starts rolling and I just you know yeah 4:40

so it's very very sad it's very sad for

4:43

children and it's yeah it's it's a form

4:47

43

of child abuse when you are taking 4:49

children away from perfectly normal 4:51

families and it has to stop and also 4:54

those people who have actually caused 4:56

this also need to be investigated 4:57

because if they're not there's no 5:00

accountability well there would be no

5:02

change so you know we need to go back we 5:05

need to reinvestigate cases going back 5:07

20 years they have to they have to it's 5:09

it's important because it will just

5:11

carry on otherwise so yeah thank you

The channel has a lot of German language content, but you will also find numerous English YouTube and documentaries in there as well including the BBC documentary on Barnevernet:

<https://www.youtube.com/@stepup4childrensrights112/videos>

So now we have evidence that *Bondacide* is an Illuminati/Bilderberg based operation and Machinery, via the Wallenberg family of the Bilderberg group, who hosted Bilderberg this year, and numerous times before over decades.

The Wallenbergs are on the permanent Bilderberg *Steering Committee* like Palantir's Alex Karp and Peter Thiel.

It was Attorney General of Norway, Fredrik Sejersted, in Strasbourg, who states that the Norwegian Barnernet system is intended for other countries of the world (English subtitles):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vo1tFjIA3s>