

Social-Libertarian & Truly Free



- Think free • Live fair
- Cooperate sensibly



**The future is what
we make of it.**

www.solmo.org



**Prof. Whitehat of the
World Freedom Council Confirms:
“Social-Libertarian & Moving Up Again”**

**With the Power of Truth
to the Sweet Fruits
of True Freedom!**



The Social-Libertarian Idea



**Think free. Live fair.
Cooperate sensibly.**

**„Together we will
be successful!“**

M.E. Publius*

Founder of SLM

***Latin for "first servant
of the people".**



**Participate on
www.solmo.org**



**For a free and fair society
where private initiative and
mutual respect create lasting
prosperity.**



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A New Deal for Success

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SLM Proudly Supports



**Entrepreneurs &
Freelancers for Fair
Market Opportunities**



*Families for
Affordable Living*



**Civil Servants Against
Waste & Corruption**



**DIGITAL CREATORS
AGAINST
DISPOSSESSION BY A.I.**

**Through Fair Royalty Distribution
For Training Data Providers**

The Social-Libertarian Freedom Index '26

Where the sun of freedom shines, where it flickers, and where it is extinguished.

Country	Economic Freedom (1–10); measured by VAT & tariffs (tax-free subsistence level)	Demographic Stability (1–10); measured by the Fertility Rate	Political Accountability (1–10); measured by full turnover in governments (federal & local, last 10 yrs)	Political Freedom (1–10); measured by government spending ratio	Total (max. 40)	10-Year Forecast
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India		6	7	6	10	29 2/33: Rise
Australia		5	4	10	5	24 3/33: Rise
Namibia		4	9	6	3	22 4/33: Rise
Switzerland		7	3	6	6	22 5/33: Rise
Brazil		4	6	5	7	22 6/33: Rise
Botswana		4	9	5	3	21 7/33: Rise
Canada		4	4	7	5	20 8/33: Rise
Poland		3	3	7	7	20 9/33: Rise
Czech Rep.		3	4	6	7	20 10/33: Rise
Estonia		3	3	5	9	20 11/33: Rise
Bulgaria		3	5	6	5	19 12/33: Stagnation
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Hungary		3	4	5	7	19 14/33: Stagnation
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France		3	6	5	1	15 24/33: Decline
Spain		3	1	6	4	14 25/33: Decline
South Korea		5	1	3	5	14 26/33: Decline
Singapore		6	1	0	7	14 27/33: Decline
Sweden		3	4	4	3	14 28/33: Decline
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Austria		3	3	5	2	13 31/33: Decline
China		6	1	0	6	13 32/33: Decline
North Korea		1	5	0	1	7 33/33: Decline

Avoid stagnation and decline through social-libertarian reforms!

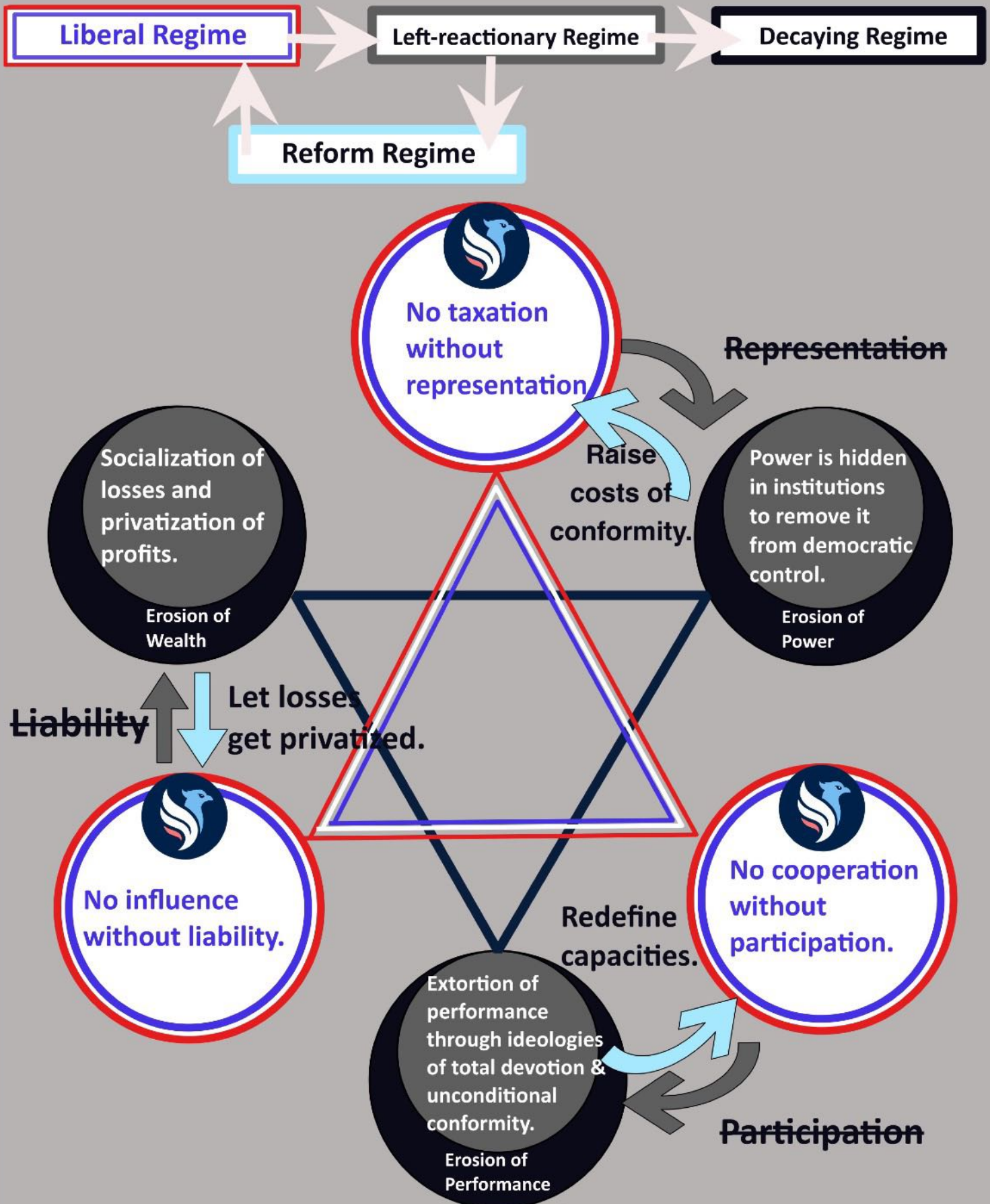
With the social-libertarian plan!





The Social-Libertarian Plan

A Good Life Under the Sun of Liberty



What left-reactionary rule leads to:



Choose the Good Life!



You only have one planet! Protect it from eco-communist ideas!



Make the State the Right Size!

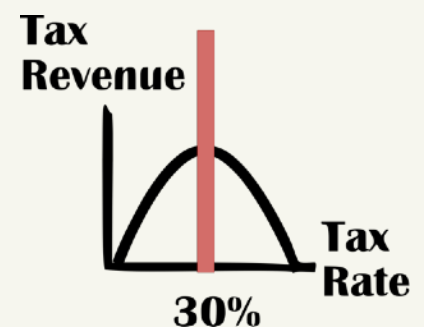


Restoring prosperity through sound fiscal design

The Laffer Curve - finding the sweet spot

The relationship between tax rates and tax revenues is not linear.

A 30% tax rate yields the highest level of production and total income - beyond that, both growth and efficiency decline.



When the state share exceeds the tax rate...

...it becomes unfinanceable.

The result: permanent debt expansion, disguised expropriations, or inflation.

Predictability in economic planning erodes - private investment stalls.



30% state share and a Spending-Ranking Law - and we're done!

Define three transparent creditor classes:

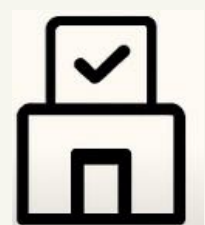
Those who get less than expected.

Those who get a little something.

Those who get almost nothing.



Hold a vote & get democratic consent for the most favored option



Make Capitalism Work!

Preserve capital through capital adjustments



Problem of insufficient employee motivation

due to high capital prizes & relatively low wages, resulting in weak growth and declining productivity – a path to bankruptcy



Bankruptcy avoidance?

Pay producers first - just like startups do

90% of startups fail; high relevance of employee engagement



Especially if you are an established company in a high-priced residential area

Companies in areas where the average annual income is less than one-third of the cost of a single-family home should be encouraged to behave like startups with regard to their capital structure.

- High employee equity participation (options), low investor participation.
- The latter usually remains at a maximum of 20%, after various funding rounds, despite providing the capital base.



Ordered by dysfunctional monopoly capitalists, delivered by the Left!

You buy 'saving the world' and an Antifa that doesn't set you on fire. You get: shortages, subsistence taxation, and concentration of capital.



We don't work for your odious debts!

Ensure the Moral Accountability of Creditors



Odious debts are not meant to be paid!

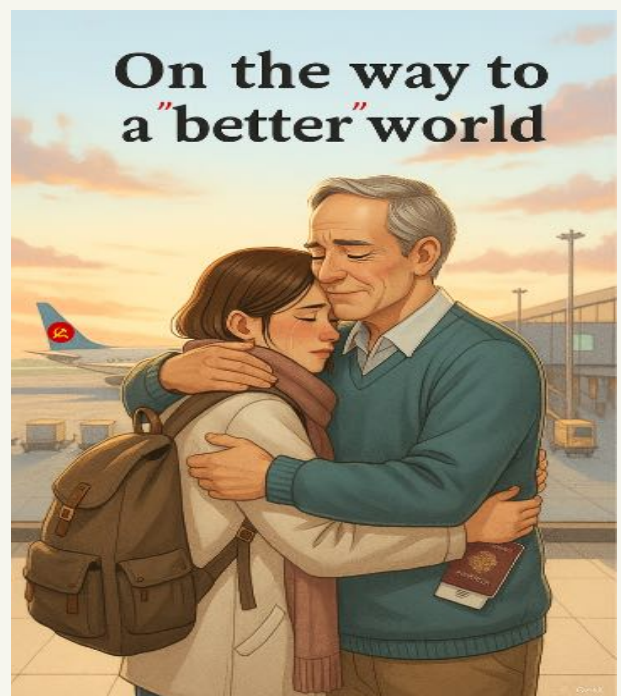
The jurist Alexander Nahum Sack established a general principle for dealing with debts incurred under repressive or colonial rule: they are odious and must be canceled; the moral responsibility of the creditors justifies the legitimacy of their loss.



In the 19th century, Mexico annulled the debts that had been incurred by Emperor Maximilian, because he had governed as a despot against the people, not for them.

Insist that preached social responsibility is personally practiced

For example, through a strong partnership with China, North Korea, and Venezuela, in order to do justice to everyone striving for coercive collectivization that violates fundamental rights, in the name of equality, inclusion, and status security.



Recommendations



Everything about the logic and goals of the social-libertarian movement.

<https://www.amazon.com/dp/B0F9TNG89Q>

We support institutions in freeing themselves from their complexes and in setting themselves up anew or correctly from the very beginning.

engage@solmo.org"



The Social-Libertarian Movement



**A Commitment to the
Future of the West &
to Your Future!**

SLM STATUTES

Function badges, based on a stylized falcon of freedom,
with an addition for local assignment (country / postal code)



President



Secretary General



Security Officer



Treasurer



Secretary Recorder



Public Relations Officer



Longstanding Member or
Founding Member



Member

The Social-Libertarian Movement

Joe Becker
Secretary General
20001

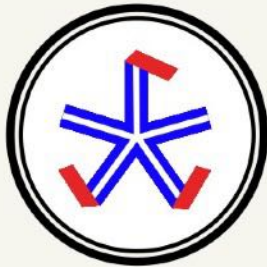
Freedom Wins
When Ideals Stand
the Test of Reality

Contact:
Tel.: +1 123 405 4250

Found Your
Local
Freedom
Council
Right Now!

The SLM is
decentralized.
The individual
local groups are
independent.

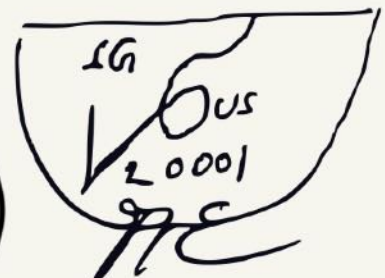
General badges



The movement, until its constitution in a
formal session, is led by the Secretary
General, who is in the meantime
responsible for appointing provisional
office holders.

SG 20001, 2025-09-29

-12- ^



Membership Application



To be submitted to a designated SLM member or by email to engage@solmo.org.

I hereby declare my wish to join the
local chapter of the SLM
and agree to the processing of my data for invitations and
membership-related information.

Name:

Address:

Email:

Phone:

Date:

Signature:



Membership Card

To be issued after receipt and positive review of a membership application.

The Social-Libertarian Movement

Freedom Wins
When Ideals Stand
the Test of Reality

Contact:

Name
Function
Country & Postal Code

Funct. Abbreviation
Country & PC

Contact

As a sign of their membership, followers of the movement greet each other by paying respect to the Freedom Falcon Loki:
A: "Ave Loki." B: "Ave Loki." In the presence of „non-flock-comrades“ the abbreviation "alo" is used.

Another greeting formula:

A: "How are the old bones doing?"

B: "Good, as long as the vultures don't eat them."



SLM Event Ceremonial



Greetings, you upright Social
Libertarians who walk the path of
light.

ALO

— — —

We profess our belief in Loki.
I profess my commitment to think
freely, live fairly, cooperate
meaningfully, and make good
things possible.

In the spirit of Loki, the immortal
blue falcon, who prepares the way
for us to a realm of true freedom.

ALO

— — —

Give one another a sign of peace
and reconciliation.

Freedom greeting: right hand
raised and lowered three times
over the left chest (symbolizing a
wingbeat).

— — —

A basket of apples is passed
around, with the remark: "Take and
eat from it, all of you, of the fruits
of true freedom."

— — —

Address:

Dear fellow members of the
swarm, we have gathered here
today to ...

— — —

Optional: freedom song Truly Free

Fly, valiant falcon, bold and high,
through mists where shadowed
falsehoods lie,

where circling, stripped of grace
and cheer,
the vultures wait with guile and
fear.

Rise, valiant falcon, toward the
light,
and claim your path in fearless
flight,
to truth that shines so pure and
clear,
eternal, constant, ever near.

Divide the shadows, dense and
grim,
of hollow guilt grown worn and
dim;
let radiant beams pierce through
the night
and softly bring new hope to sight.

Arise, you children, strong and free,
the dawn draws close — come,
you shall see;
its golden glow dispels the night
and kindles truth in newfound light.

So step ahead with heart and
flame,
through gardens cleansed of ash
and shame;
the world in gentle bloom is cast —
by joy renewed and courage vast.

— — —

Now go forth in hope and
determination.
In hope and determination.



The SLM Compensation System



10 E correspond to one working hour for the SLM.

List positions & other advantages (exclusively legal) are allocated based on the amount of accumulated E credits.

The Social- Libertarian Idea



**Freedom Wins
When Ideals Stand
the Test of Reality**

Join at www.solmo.org



A Personal Message from Max Ernst Publius*

**Founder of the Social-Libertarian
Movement**

***Latin for "first servant of the
people".**

Dear reader,

my name is Max Ernst Publius – and if you are reading these lines, then perhaps you feel the same quiet sense of urgency that I do: that something at the heart of the West is changing – something too powerful to ignore, something concerning values too precious to lose.

I was born in 1985 and have so far been largely able to lead a happy and self-determined life. But I have also seen how bureaucracy, social inequality, and stagnation have quietly and gradually crept into people's lives, hopes, and families.

This change is not happening by chance. It is based on a false dichotomy. On one side, an empty market individualism that has forgotten its social roots. On the other, a caring state that – with good or at least supposedly good intentions – disempowers. I founded the social-libertarian movement because I am convinced that we must overcome this false opposition.

I believe in a society that protects the weak without keeping them down. That trusts in free markets without submitting to destructive oligarchic power. That honors its Western roots without falling into nationalism. That creates freedom through solidarity – not against it.

Civil society setbacks and failures have left their mark in many ways in recent years. Resources have become scarce, and the economic outlook

is not very encouraging. Comprehensive restructurings of public debt and recapitalizations of companies will therefore be hard to avoid.

Nevertheless, even in a time of upheaval and austerity, the contributions of those who strive to explain, advocate for, and support the necessity of socio-libertarian reforms should not go unnoticed.

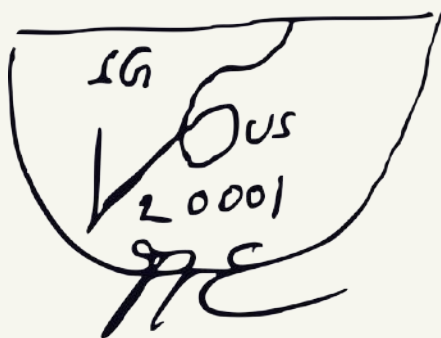
In this spirit let us shape a West that is free, just, and truly future-ready – together.

In hope and determination,

Max Ernst Publius

Founder of the SLM

May 1, 2025



2025-5-1

Contribution Points Awarded by the SLM



**One
Elonso**



**10
Elonso**



**100
Elonso**

A Horrific World

Is a left-reactionary world.

Ideological Colonialism

Submission to absolute goals to obscure a decline caused by parasitism and corruption, and to justify subsistence taxation.



State Arbitrariness

When fundamental rights suddenly only apply to those who hold the "correct" political beliefs.

Exploitation

When one must increasingly justify the use of the fruits of one's own labor, while the act of performing that labor is subject to ever more restrictive demands.



Division and Indifference

When exchanges no longer occur through private consent but are expected to conform to a society structure dictated from above.

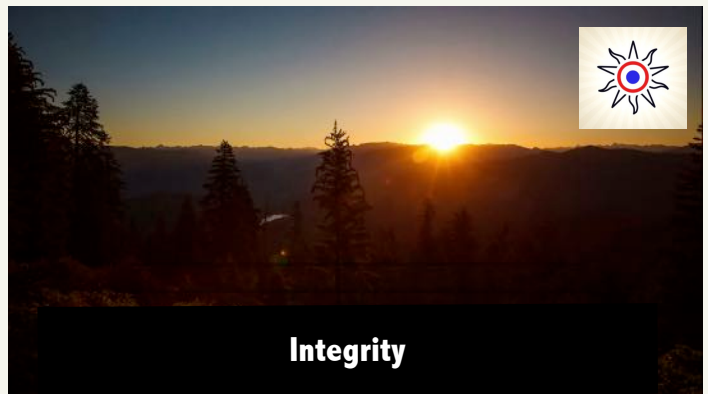
A Better World

Is a Social-Libertarian World

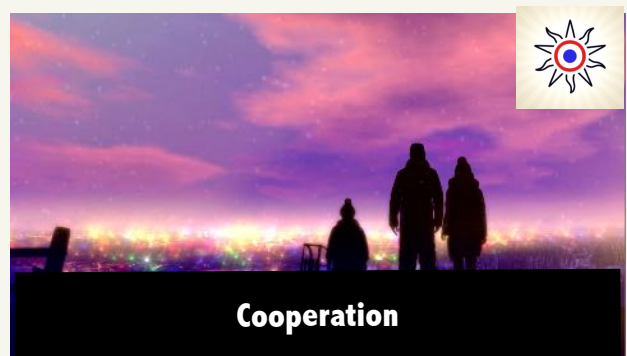
The social-libertarian idea.
On the path to freedom.
The social-libertarian idea is more
than a philosophy – it is a departure.
A call to all who refuse to be
patronized – and yet leave no one
behind.



We want: Responsibility. Openness.
Dignity. Freedom rests on respect.
Respect for competence. Respect for
compassion. Only those who commit
to freedom also commit to the future
of the West. We are neither apologists
for the market nor blind enemies of
the state. We think further: Individual
and community – not opponents, but
partners.



Indestructible by oligarchy.
We commit to defending against all
those ideas that block progress –
against zero-progress institutions that
monopolize power, drive up costs – and
forget the human being. Social-
libertarian, not left-reactionary. With us
there will be no new hierarchy, no new
planned economy under a different
label.



Together, we are successful. Because
only together can we be strong – and
remain free. We want neither chaos nor
a central authority that controls and
standardizes everything.

We know: Freedom requires integrity.
Empathic, but not dulled by instinct.
Courageous, but not naive.
Indestructible by nihilism and anarchy.
A social-libertarian world:
Freedom.Dignity. Future. Together.

What Matters First and Foremost



Social-Libertarian Priorities

1. The sabotage of disengagement from reform-resistant international institutions that do not meet the rule-of-law standards regarding democracy, separation of powers, and judicial independence must be made a punishable offense. Due to the severity of the offense, retroactive application is permissible.



Sovereignty



Prosperity

3. Broadening social security and increasing civil servant salaries, including the reintroduction of tenure (pragmatization), without increasing overall costs.

2. Raising the standard of living and improving demographics by enhancing the ratio between income and asset prices.



Security



Sustainability

4. Introduction of a debt restructuring mechanism for sovereign debt in order to push the inflation rate significantly below the growth rate, thereby revitalizing the economy.

Securing Results Through Values



Reappraisal of ...

Instinct-reduced behavior

Violation of responsible ethical and long-term decision-making principles.



Sociopathy

When compassion for those prone to self-hatred and inferiority complexes is instrumentalized to make people poor and helpless.

Structural corruption

Abuse of state institutions with the intent to enrich oneself at the expense of future generations.



Institutionalization

Establishment of an archive to document precisely this leftist-reactionary self-destruction, with which, in principle, all state bankruptcy creditors must cooperate in good faith to safeguard their claims.

The Social-Libertarian Freedom Index '26

Where the sun of freedom shines, where it flickers, and where it is extinguished.

Country	Economic Freedom (1–10); measured by VAT & tariffs (tax-free subsistence level)	Demographic Stability (1–10); measured by the Fertility Rate	Political Accountability (1–10); measured by full turnover in governments (federal & local, last 10 yrs)	Political Freedom (1–10); measured by government spending ratio	Total (max. 40)	10-Year Forecast
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Netherlands		3	4	5	4	16 21/33: Stagnation
Japan		5	2	5	4	16 22/33: Stagnation
Norway		3	4	6	2	15 23/33: Decline
France		3	6	5	1	15 24/33: Decline
Spain		3	1	6	4	14 25/33: Decline
South Korea		5	1	3	5	14 26/33: Decline
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Austria		3	3	5	2	13 31/33: Decline
China		6	1	0	6	13 32/33: Decline
North Korea		1	5	0	1	7 33/33: Decline

Avoid stagnation and decline through social-libertarian reforms!

With the social-libertarian plan!



Everyday Life in Decline

A Spiral into the Abyss

Difficult Decisions

Adaptation and self-destruction. Or? Leaving and starting over. Not an option for everyone. Fighting for a political turnaround. Trust in the established parties



Violence

As a result, there is a growing turn toward simplistic and militant ideologies, or even toward crime itself. Innocent people are harmed in the process.

Isolation and Paralysis

In response, the authorities resort to more indoctrination and control. Mistrust and division paralyze public life and the economy.



Collapse and Declining Life Expectancy

The lack of public and private resources leads to supply shortages and the failure of critical infrastructure, not least in the medical sector.



Together on the Path to Freedom



What reform-socialist and reform-green parties must openly tell their members

The demand for devotion and unconditional conformity to abstract ideals—without regard for losses—is destructive and ultimately leads to violence. Disguising privileges as “subsidies” in order to gain power and followers through money is, even for fiscal reasons, a strategy with an expiration date. At the latest, when the dividends of progress no longer keep pace with the hardships of the proclaimed progress, willingness to perform and social cohesion diminish.

Green parties function primarily as mediators of knowledge, opinions, and culture. However, this “fourth sector” lives off the surpluses of the primary sector (agriculture), the secondary sector (industry), and the tertiary sector (services). If the economic base is weakened through overtaxation and overregulation, the Greens must reconcile themselves with the thought that they will have to pay for their values themselves and make sacrifices, rather than being compensated for spreading them.

What reform-conservative parties must openly tell their members

Prosperity is not a stock but a flow. Even the money in savings accounts exists only because it is lent, used by borrowers, and then repaid. The primary claim to the social product, therefore, should not lie with those who hold guaranteed rights, but with those who must be motivated to provide performance and create prosperity.

The assumption that general assets like currencies can be “diluted” through debt without higher-value assets like stocks also being “diluted” in consequence is historically untenable. In the long term, it is impossible to sustain sales and demand with an underpaid or insufficiently solvent consumer base.

Institutions are not an end in themselves, and “non-punishment” as a form of reward is not a sustainable strategy for maintaining their validity; they must provide general benefit.

Conservatives after 2010 must accept that they themselves will scarcely experience the historical recognition they feel for all that has grown and

long endured. Before 2010, conservatives were structure-conservatives; afterward, they transformed into normalization-conservatives. Decades of prosperity and stability convinced them that a policy of consensual normalization would serve just as well as a policy of sustainable structuring. But errors in structures cannot be justified merely by pointing to good intentions, nor can they be glossed over in the long run by historical narratives.



What reform-minded economic-liberal parties must openly tell their members

The selfish nature of man tempts him to pursue strategies of acquisition based on violence or corruption. The fundamental insight into the superiority of an economy based on fair competition will not keep him from this. The tendency toward political self-interest also cannot be curbed by appeals to reason, but only through institutional safeguards and balances of power. These, in turn, require state regulation and a shared social narrative.

If wealth not acquired in a liberal manner is treated uncritically as “liberal,” then the occasionally proclaimed liberalism is nothing more than a donkey-for-hire recruitment ideology, designed to shield unjustly accumulated wealth from competing political interests.

Radical individualism destroys the institutional foundations indispensable to a liberal economy. When the social motivation to work disappears due to wages being too low, or when labor becomes scarce due to insufficient renewal, negative capital returns can occur for years or decades. In such a case, the liberal path is to be content with maintaining capital in percentage terms rather than demanding a return on it.

What reform-minded national-populist parties must openly tell their members

The claim that ethnic or other forms of homogeneity automatically lead to a “golden age” of harmony and efficiency is untenable.

Answering political problems with enemy images and schadenfreude is a coping strategy for the frustrated, but no step forward toward constructive solutions.

Those unwilling to go beyond mere rhetoric to develop their own solutions—and to accept effort and concessions in doing so—act as anesthetists for those harmed by grievances, but remain politically ineffective, whether out of convenience or incompetence.



A Commitment to the Future of the West

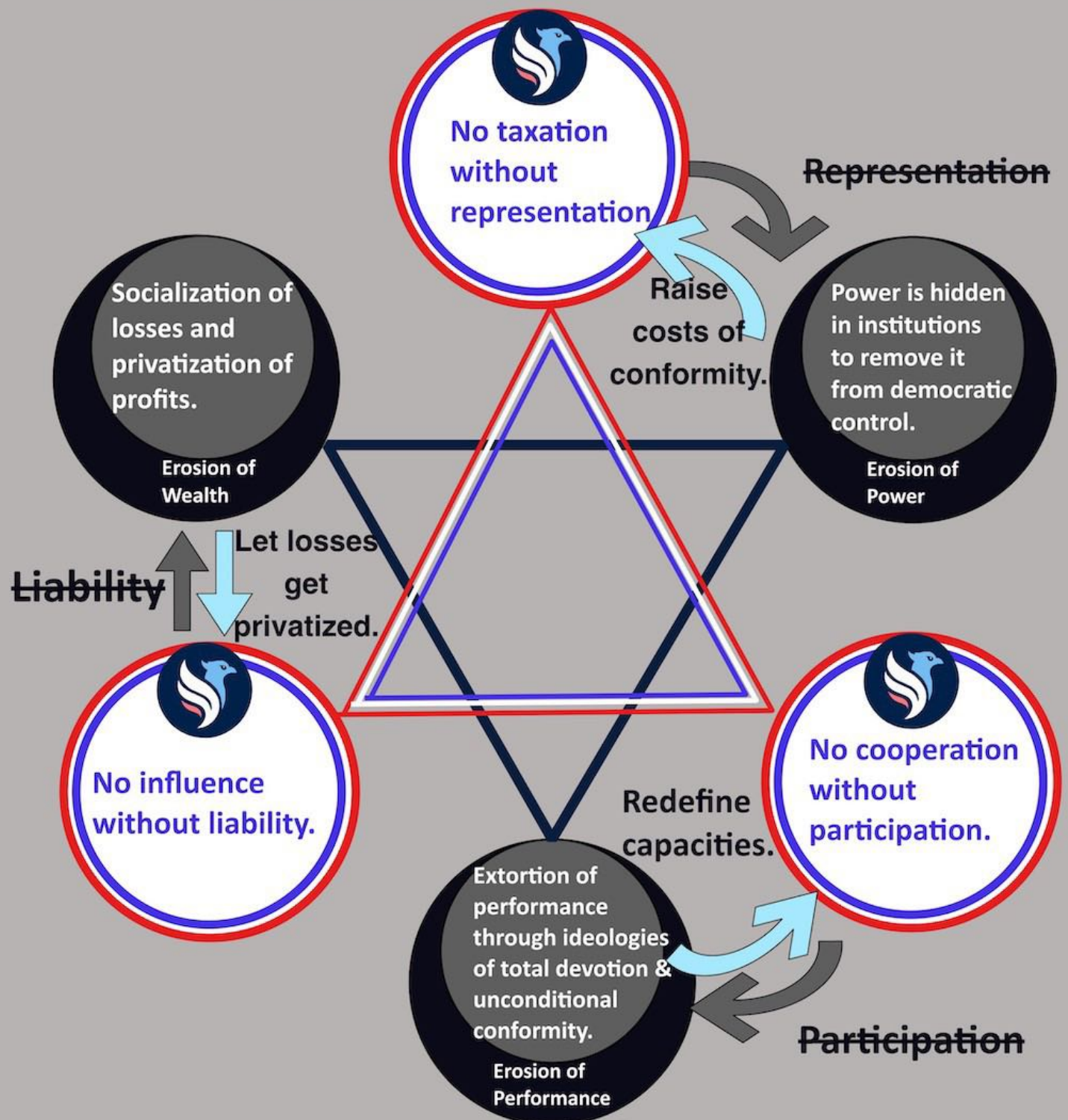
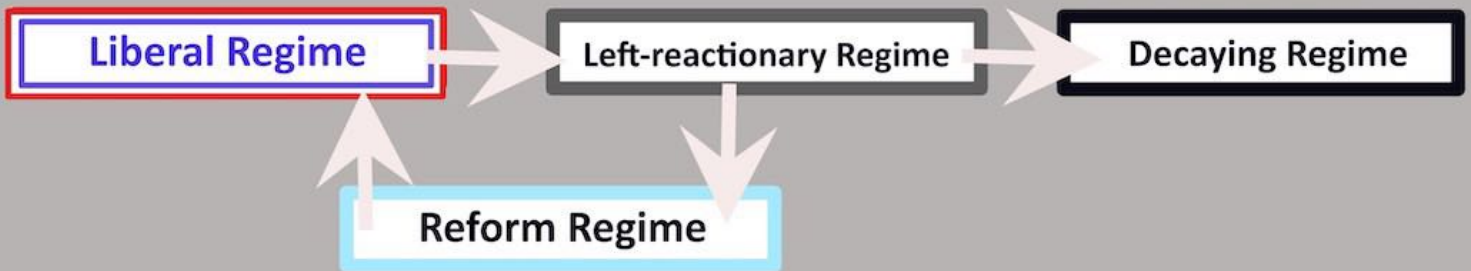
Institutions willing to liberate themselves from their complexes and reorganize anew are warmly invited to join the social-libertarian movement for part of the journey. The visible sign of this willingness consists in incorporating the SLB logo into their own. May this indispensable commitment to the future of the West also be perceived as a commitment to the ongoing will to shape the future on the part of these institutions.





The Social-Libertarian Plan

A Good Life Under the Sun of Liberty



Program of the Social-Libertarian Movement



Social-Libertarian Reforms

For Liberation, Renewal, & Social Reintegration

1. Market Economy

The entrepreneurial accumulation of wealth is not immoral but essential in order to enable future investments. Moreover, dynamic economic development is not possible without risky activities that involve the possibility of losses. Excessive appropriation of profits prevents the preparation for potential losses and thus hinders entrepreneurial activity itself. Wealth is only generated when the output of a production exceeds its costs. The state is obliged to keep the production costs caused by regulations low. Taxes, including comprehensive loss carry-forward options, must also be set at moderate levels.

In a digital economy, the observance of copyright and personal rights becomes increasingly important. Artificial intelligence, which is based on training data, should in the future only be operated under the condition of distributing appropriate royalties.

2. Economic Governance

Since regulations act as cost drivers that hinder economic activity and thereby the creation of positive externalities, regulations should only be permitted to prevent significant negative externalities.

Crimes such as robbery, deception, fraud, etc., fall under the jurisdiction of criminal or civil courts. Safety precautions that can be taken by the affected parties themselves should not be imposed on entrepreneurs.

It is not the task of the state to force out small-scale economic structures from the market in the interest of higher economies of scale. Abuse of dominant market positions must be prevented, taking all circumstances into account.

The steering of innovation and the economy — apart from the realm of national military defense — is solely the responsibility of free enterprise.



3. Free Trade

If regulatory burdens impair international competitiveness, the state is obliged to impose tariffs on foreign products produced under lower standards or to provide compensation in the form of subsidies.

International competition must be permitted based on considerations of overall societal welfare. Therefore, it may be necessary to protect a high wage level by restricting immigration, while it may be impermissible to aim at depressing wage levels by promoting immigration.

The acquisition and maintenance of pricing power through technological advantage should be encouraged via fair international relations—not through state-managed economies or the paternalism of teaching and research.

4. Population Development

The strategy of planned immigration to counteract aging should be avoided insofar as such immigration can only be achieved through illegitimate and destabilizing interventions in the countries of origin.

Instead, a pronatalist policy should be prioritized, particularly through the creation of jobs aligned with family life. The resulting burdens, such as reduced economic dynamism, even declining levels of prosperity, and necessary adjustments in ownership structures, must be accepted in the interest of long-term stable and sustainable development.

5. Tax Policy

The demographic subsistence minimum—which especially includes the means necessary for the acquisition of residential property—must be entirely exempt from direct or indirect taxation.

Otherwise, a work obligation akin to slavery would be enforced through the instruments of pauperization and precarization, which would only lead to more poverty and precarity.



6. Public Finances

If an unexpectedly poor economic development leads to a shortfall in state revenues, this shortfall must not be compensated by an undue increase in the tax burden. Instead, creditors must be referred to a reduction of their claims. Maintaining the solvency of the state is not an end in itself.

If a state bankruptcy proves necessary, it must be managed with social considerations in mind. Creditors' participation in any future positive developments must be ensured by freezing currently non-disbursable funds and claims—without significant inflation risk—into escrow accounts, rather than cancelling them outright.

7. Social Security

The Christian commandment of charity was, during times of stronger religious fervor, naturally associated with personal duties of almsgiving and assistance. It was only in the course of state development that these duties were transferred to public institutions and corresponding social administrations. To the extent that these administrations prove to be financially unsustainable, a revival of the original personalized obligations of charity and aid should be considered. In doing so, current welfare regulations that focus on personal responsibility and self-reliance should be integrated as effectively as possible.

Once a certain level of net wealth is attained, there should automatically be an obligation to establish and operate charitable foundations or educational institutions. The specific scope of services provided should be left to the discretion of the founders, provided a minimum standard is maintained. Provisions should also be made for the formation of donor associations.

The social security contributions collected from below-average incomes over the past ten years are to be reimbursed by the state and offset as far as possible through supplementary foundations.



8. Separation of Powers

To prevent the merging of state power and financial interests into an all-dominating, oligarchic-ochlocratic creditor class, it is essential to turn the state and capital into counterbalancing forces. This means capital should be subject to an inheritance tax, the rate of which should be based on the average state spending ratio (state quota) over recent decades. It would be counterproductive to include in this tax the kind of capital tied to individual or family enterprises that depend on exceptional intelligence or skill.

9. Social Policy

It is not the state's role to protect certain groups of citizens from emotional distress by educating all others accordingly, as this infringes on civil rights such as freedom of speech and freedom of conscience and is therefore incompatible with a liberal-democratic order. Nonetheless, regulations must be enacted to prevent serious offenses against honor or morality, provided the related moral and honor-related sensitivities serve a particular purpose in supporting social order. In particular, prostitution and pornography should be largely suppressed.

Consciousness-shaping efforts beyond that can be pursued through balanced media reporting and promoted by civil society organizations. The state guarantees the equality of its citizens by treating them equally regardless of irrelevant personal characteristics and, in particular, by ensuring equality before the law. Positive discrimination is only permissible if it produces a general benefit—especially for those affected by it. If such benefits have not materialized in the past, the state must take responsibility and provide appropriate compensation.

10. Immigration and Emigration

Neither a particularly homogeneous population nor a tribal society is a value to be promoted by the state—nor, conversely, is a particularly heterogeneous society—so long as a just and functioning state can exist independently of these factors in the enlightened self-interest of all citizens. Immigration of individuals who, due to a lack of proper socialization,



cannot be presumed to share this enlightened self-interest should be avoided as far as possible.

Persons who share the values of the destination state should be actively encouraged to emigrate to it, provided that the destination state offers better conditions for realizing the ideals of a socio-libertarian society than their country of origin.

The fate of those who choose to perish as wolves among wolves is tragic—but even more tragic is the fate of those who never had a choice.

May 1, 2025



The social-libertarian idea is the idea of a movement.

Social-libertarian, instead of left-reactionary.

UNSTERBLICHE KRAFT



DIE SOZIAL-LIBERTÄRE IDEE

True freedom rests on respect for competence and compassion.

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DIE SOZIAL-LIBERTÄRE IDEE

And not on orchestrated anarchy.

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Freedom - our manifest destiny.





SLM Position Papers

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1. The West is Faltering After a Decade of Crises and Political Disorientation

Why Only Social-Libertarianism Can Restore Orientation

**2026-06-15 - Position Paper
#Gesellschaft #Westen**

A decade has passed since the world went off the rails. What began in 2015/2016 with the major migration wave, the Brexit vote, and the rise of populist movements continued through the Corona pandemic, the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine, the energy crisis, and inflation, up to the current trade conflicts. The West – Europe and the United States – appears exhausted, divided, and disoriented. The old certainties have crumbled. People feel that something is fundamentally wrong with the political and social coordinates by which we have oriented ourselves for decades.

The causes are varied, but they can be traced back to a few core problems: a politics that has increasingly distanced itself from the real living conditions of the broad population, an ideological overreach that replaces rational arguments with moral imperatives, and the failure of all established political currents to offer convincing answers. In this situation, calls for “more state” or “more tradition” are growing louder – yet both responses fall short. Only a consistently social-libertarian perspective can restore the lost orientation, because it understands freedom and social stability not as opposites, but as prerequisites for one another.

Rising Cost of Living – The Invisible Expropriation

Let us begin with the burdens people feel directly. In the European Union, CO₂ pricing – whether through the emissions trading system or national taxes – is systematically driving up energy costs. What is sold as “climate protection” hits households with middle and low incomes the hardest. Heating, driving, and shopping are all becoming more expensive, while the promised compensations often arrive late, are bureaucratic, insufficient, or fail to materialize at all. The EU Commission



speaks of a “just transition,” but reality tells a different story: the energy transition is turning into a social wedge that is hollowing out the middle class.

In the United States, a new wave of tariffs is looming from 2025, introduced under the banner of “Fair Trade” and the protection of domestic industries. Here too, prices for consumer goods, raw materials, and intermediate products are rising. The rhetoric sounds plausible – “America First” – but ordinary citizens again bear the costs. Both measures, despite their different ideological justifications, produce the same result: they reduce the real purchasing power of the broad population without delivering clearly tangible long-term benefits for the majority.

Wars and Pandemics – A Logic Beyond Everyday Understanding

Added to this are geopolitical and health-policy shocks whose internal logic remains opaque to most people. The war in Ukraine is justified with moral and strategic arguments based on a geopolitical chessboard logic that is alien to everyday common sense. At the same time, any critical question about negotiations, cost-benefit analysis, or the role of Western weapons deliveries is branded as moral failure.

The Corona pandemic revealed similar patterns: lockdowns, mask mandates, vaccination campaigns, and curfews were imposed with scientific and humanitarian justifications whose evidentiary basis later proved fragile. Decisions followed an expert-and-authority logic that had little connection to the concrete realities of many families, self-employed people, and small businesses. The result is deep mistrust: when even basic fundamental rights can be suspended in the name of higher goals without genuine popular participation in the decision, democracy has become little more than a legitimizing facade.

Migration Policy and Positive Discrimination – Kindergarten Instead of Popular Sovereignty

The alienation is especially evident in migration and integration policy. For years, a policy was pursued that framed open borders and generous reception as a moral duty, without seriously weighing the social, cultural, and fiscal consequences. At the same time, forms of “positive discrimination” emerged – quotas, diversity programs, DEI initiatives – that no longer judge individuals by personal merit but by group affiliation.



What is presented as compensation for historical injustices often resembles kindergarten management in practice: attention, resources, and positions are distributed according to criteria that have little to do with actual performance or individual behavior.

A government that operates this way no longer governs “by the people, for the people,” but manages group interests according to ideological directives. Citizens sense that their voice counts less than membership in a category defined as “disadvantaged.” This undermines the fundamental principle of equality before the law.

Party Alternation as a Threat – and Gerrymandering as Its Counterpart

The normal democratic alternation – that one party or the other governs at different times – was once taken for granted. Today, a change of power is routinely portrayed by the losing side as an existential threat to democracy, human rights, or even “Western values.” This rhetoric poisons political discourse and makes compromise nearly impossible.

In the United States, another structural problem compounds the issue: gerrymandering. Through skillful redrawing of electoral districts, parties secure state-level majorities that do not reflect the actual will of the voters. Here too, whoever manipulates the system to make democratic change more difficult undermines the long-term legitimacy of the order – regardless of which party is doing it.

Autocratic Collectivists and the Denial of Biology

A particularly aggressive strand of disorientation comes from autocratic collectivists who are building positions of power in the name of anti-biological ideologies. Whether it concerns the denial of biological sex differences, the reduction of individuals to their group identity, or demands for the radical reshaping of language and institutions – these currents claim moral superiority and institutional power. They employ every dialectical maneuver: criticism is dismissed as “right-wing,” “hateful,” or “anti-science.” The actual debate over facts, costs, and side effects is systematically suppressed.

Conservative Reactions – Power Instead of Social Solutions



On the conservative side, many react with confusion and a return to authoritarian patterns. They hope to solve social problems through harsh laws, surveillance, technology, or strong leadership figures. Yet many of these problems – integration, declining birth rates, social cohesion, loss of trust – cannot primarily be solved through power and technology. They require social, cultural, and economic conditions that can only develop when people are able to act freely and responsibly. A conservatism that treats freedom merely as an issue of order misses the very roots of what once made the West strong.

Forgotten Roots – Also Among Liberals

The West has forgotten its own roots. The left abandoned them long ago, replacing them with a mixture of collectivism and identity politics. Unfortunately, the same is increasingly true of classical liberalism. Its existence is denied by either lumping it in with the left (as “neoliberalism”) or with the conservatives. Yet classical liberalism was always both: a commitment to individual freedom and the understanding that freedom can only flourish in a stable, solidary society.

The charge that liberalism is inherently unsolidary, fixated on self-interest, and a divisive force is a caricature. It mainly serves to present radical redistribution or radical preservation as the supposedly only paths to eternal social harmony. Both paths have failed: one leads to dependency and bureaucracy, the other to stagnation and injustice.

Social-Libertarianism as the Third Way

This is precisely where social-libertarianism begins. It confronts these errors with courage. It is not merely “libertarianism lite.” It recognizes that in a world where autocratic collectivists exploit every dialectical trick – from redefining terms and moralizing debates to institutional infiltration – a purely individualistic libertarianism limited to rigid principle is too weak. It must seek broad societal support and be prepared to clearly distinguish itself from other currents, if necessary in a populist manner.

Anyone who fails to secure the preconditions of freedom – equal opportunity through good education, social protection against existential risks, a culture of responsibility, and a minimum level of social cohesion – and instead merely points out that the constitution already regulates everything, acts naïvely and irresponsibly. A weakened version of classical libertarianism, or even pure anarcho-capitalism, in today’s



circumstances is nothing more than a prelude to the victory of communism – or at least a new, softer form of totalitarianism disguised in identity-political clothing.

Social-libertarianism, by contrast, combines the recognition that human beings are social creatures with the uncompromising defense of individual freedom rights. It supports social security systems that enable rather than patronize. It prioritizes education and opportunity over quotas. It accepts that the state must set framework conditions – for example, limiting mass immigration without integration or protecting against ideological indoctrination in schools and public institutions – without sliding into an all-encompassing welfare or surveillance state.

It rejects both the anti-biological collectivism of the left and the authoritarian shortcuts of many conservatives. It understands that freedom is not only the absence of coercion, but also the real possibility of leading a self-determined life – and that this possibility exists for the majority of the population only when certain social and cultural preconditions are met.

Conclusion: Returning to Orientation

After a decade of crises and political disorientation, the West faces a fundamental choice. It can continue down the path of ideological overreach, bureaucratic paternalism, and mutual demonization – thereby destroying its own foundations. Or it can return to the principles that once made it strong: individual freedom, responsibility, rational debate, and a politics oriented toward the real needs of the people.

Social-libertarianism offers exactly this path. It is neither naïve nor cynical. It is neither elitist nor populist in the negative sense. It is the consistent further development of liberal thought under the conditions of the 21st century – a way of thinking that does not pit freedom against social stability, but understands the two as inseparable. Only in this way can political disorientation come to an end. Only in this way can the West find itself again.

The time for half-hearted compromises is over. The time for a bold, social-libertarian realignment has come.



2. The Right of Women to Be Protected from Negative Female Influence

A Duty of Protection Denied by the West and a Major Cause of the Demographic Crisis

2026-06-15 - Position Paper
#Society #Feminism

Human beings are shaped by deep evolutionary drives. The desire for genetic continuation and reproductive success is not a moral failing but the fundamental currency of evolution. In men, this tendency has long been socially constrained: aggression, dominance-seeking, and ruthless competition for status and resources are regarded as problematic and are limited through laws, education, and cultural norms.

In women, however, a comparable and equally effective strategy has largely gone unnoticed: the manipulative suppression of the reproduction of rivals. Evolutionary biologist Dr. Dani Sulikowski has described this dynamic precisely. Women are the "rate limiters" of any population. They can bear only a limited number of children, whereas men can theoretically father an unlimited number. Therefore, it is evolutionarily advantageous for a woman not only to have as many children as possible herself but also to reduce the reproductive rate of other women. Even a small reduction in the average birth rate among surrounding women can significantly increase the relative reproductive success of her own lineage.

This strategy is biologically universal among sexually reproducing species. It operates not through direct violence but through social, cultural, and ideological influence. Women who consciously or unconsciously employ these mechanisms reduce the background rate of reproduction and thereby gain an advantage in the evolutionary competition without having to bear more children themselves.



Feminism as a Modern Form of Female Intrasexual Competition

This is where the criticism of modern feminism—particularly its more radical and control-oriented forms—begins, without condemning women themselves. Many women who embrace or follow feminist ideas do so with the best intentions. They seek independence, self-realization, and protection from genuine disadvantages. However, the ideology they often absorb through universities, media, and institutions has a deeper effect: it functions as a highly effective instrument of reproductive suppression among women.

At the core of many feminist currents lies an anti-natalist tendency. Motherhood is portrayed as a "prison," marriage as a patriarchal trap, and attractiveness or female adaptation to male preferences as a betrayal of personal autonomy. At the same time, masculine traits such as responsibility, assertiveness, protective instincts, and the provider role are systematically demonized as "toxic masculinity." What was once admired—a man who stands up for his family—is now frequently branded as threatening.

The result is a systematic distortion of women's mate-selection preferences. Many women learn to view with suspicion precisely those men who would make good husbands and fathers while instead favoring traits that promise less long-term stability. Simultaneously, the institution of family and motherhood is devalued. Women who have children and stay at home are regarded as backward, while women who postpone both children and family for career advancement receive social applause.

This dynamic is not a conspiracy of malicious women. It is the result of ancient evolutionary psychological mechanisms finding new expression in a modern, highly individualistic society. The women who promote these narratives most loudly do not necessarily remain childless themselves—they merely reduce the average reproductive rate of the population as a whole. Their relative success increases, while society as a whole loses.

The Consequences for Women Themselves

The demographic crisis is not an abstract problem. It affects women particularly strongly. Many women who, under the influence of feminist



narratives, pursued higher education, built careers, and continuously postponed family formation later experience profound dissatisfaction. The biological clock is relentless. Studies repeatedly indicate that childless women, on average, have shorter life expectancies and are more frequently affected by loneliness and health problems in old age.

Here lies a neglected duty of protection on the part of the state and society. Women have a right to be protected from influences that systematically undermine their own reproductive opportunities—even when those influences originate from other women. This is not "anti-woman"; rather, it is the protection of the majority of women from an ideology that, under the banner of emancipation, functions as a mechanism of intrasexual competition.

Historical Parallels and Contemporary Reality

Comparable developments already occurred in ancient Rome: an elite upper class with high concentrations of wealth, the devaluation of the broader population, and rhetoric that diminished the importance of motherhood and family. Emperor Augustus attempted to counteract this trend through baby bonuses, but unsuccessfully, because the underlying cultural and ideological forces were stronger.

Today, we are witnessing a similar dynamic, albeit through modern means: high tax and welfare burdens that disadvantage families, an educational elite that has institutionalized gender studies and anti-natalist attitudes, and a media landscape that systematically problematizes traditional family models.

Universities across much of Europe have become significantly influenced by the spirit of a control-oriented feminism. Female graduates socialized in these environments later assume leadership positions and transmit the same values to younger women. This is not a neutral transfer of knowledge but a continuation of reproductive suppression at the institutional level.

Necessary Protective Measures: A Real-Feminist Turn

Genuine protection of women from negative female influence does not require a return to traditional gender roles but rather a clear distinction between genuine equality and ideological control.



Women have a right to equality before the law—without positive discrimination that ultimately harms the majority of women by prioritizing career over family and distorting reproductive choices. Academics who have been strongly socialized within feminist frameworks should not immediately assume leadership roles over younger women. This would not constitute a ban on careers but rather a protective mechanism comparable to rules designed to prevent conflicts of interest.

Women who demonstrably remained childless under the influence of anti-natalist narratives and later suffer health and social consequences should be entitled to symbolic and material recognition of that harm. Reduced life expectancy and loneliness in old age are real costs resulting from a neglected duty of protection.

The social contract between generations must be made honest. Old-age security should not be financed disproportionately at the expense of younger generations who are themselves having fewer children. Transparency of costs and intergenerational justice are prerequisites for a society in which women once again feel confident choosing family and children as a valuable life path.

Pro-natalist measures—genuine financial relief for families, better compatibility between work and family without ideological pressure, and cultural recognition of motherhood—are not a "conservative project" but a necessary correction. They protect women from falling into a trap that has been marketed to them as liberation.

Conclusion: Protection as Genuine Women's Policy

The right of women to be protected from negative female influence is not an attack on women. It is the recognition of a biological and psychological reality that has been ignored for too long. Many women today suffer from the consequences of an ideology that suggested happiness could be found exclusively in career achievement, independence, and the rejection of traditional roles.

A real-feminist turn means equality before the law, but not ideological uniformity that demonizes sexual dimorphism, complementary gender roles, and the joys of motherhood. It means protection from mechanisms that—whether consciously or unconsciously—suppress women's reproduction through competition among women themselves.



The demographic crisis is not merely an economic problem. It is the consequence of a neglected duty of protection toward women. Anyone who truly loves and respects women must enable them to make decisions free from ideological distortion and must identify and limit those influences that systematically steer those decisions away from family and children.

Only then can a society emerge in which women can once again choose freely, without having their own biological and emotional nature turned against them. That is true feminism: the protection of women from all forces—including female ones—that undermine their reproductive success and long-term well-being.



3. The Duty to Write Off Odious Debts

From “No Taxation Without Representation” to the Duty to Write Off Odious Debts – Why the Free World Must No Longer Pay for the Power Claims of an Alienated Elite

**2026-06-15 - Position Paper
#Debts #Representation**

In an era when government debt is exploding while being presented as inevitable, an old and uncomfortable question is resurfacing: When are debts not merely economically unsustainable, but also morally and legally illegitimate? The American constitutional principle of “government of the people, by the people, for the people” and the derived maxim “no taxation without representation” are not mere historical slogans. They demand scrutiny of the origin and ownership of debt instruments. Who is entitled to incur debts in the name of a people, and who must ultimately repay them?

This question becomes particularly sharp when the rulers themselves undermine the principle of representation. How can a nation that considers itself free and democratic profit from payments collected in the name of peoples whose political elites no longer represent their own populations? German government debt, in particular, invites this examination—not out of anti-German resentment, but from the consistent application of its own principles.

The Symbol of Alienation

One does not have to look far to see the gulf between rulers and ruled. Until recently, a contemporary sculpture titled “Eva” stood in Schloss Bellevue, the official residence of the German Federal President. It depicted a female body in a pose that some observers described as presenting her buttocks toward the viewer—an installation that caused a stir in the formal setting of a state palace. Deutsche Welle reported in euphemistic terms about “tension” and “questions regarding the representation of bodies in society.”



The real question, however, is different: Can a political elite that displays such symbols in its official spaces still seriously claim to represent the people? Here, governance is no longer exercised as service to the common good, but as the staging of arbitrary, often ideologically charged values. It is the expression of a left-wing cult of guilt, in which moral superiority is constantly invoked while the actual interests of the population—security, prosperity, and freedom of expression—are increasingly sidelined.

This alienation is not an isolated case. Since at least 2015, Germany has undergone a process that can, without exaggeration, be described as a creeping coup by a political-media elite against its own people. The instruments were not tanks or street battles, but laws regulating speech, mechanisms of censorship, and a systematic narrowing of public discourse. Anyone who has followed this development critically knows: It was never only about “hate speech.” It was about securing a form of rule that was becoming increasingly independent of the consent of the governed.



"This is how the German Federal President receives visitors to his official residence in 2026."



Odious Debts – The Doctrine of Repugnant Debts

The idea that certain government debts do not have to be repaid is neither new nor revolutionary. As early as the 1920s, the Russian jurist Alexander Nahum Sack developed the doctrine of odious debts. According to this theory, government debts are illegitimate and unenforceable when three conditions are met:

The debts were incurred without the consent of the population because the government was not legitimized by free and fair elections.

The funds raised served to oppress the population or demonstrably harmed it.

The creditors knew this or could have known it with reasonable due diligence.

These criteria are deliberately formulated strictly. They are not meant to retroactively invalidate every failed policy, but to capture clear cases of abuse. There are sufficient historical precedents:

After the Spanish-American War of 1898, the United States refused to assume Cuba's debts to Spain. The debts had been incurred to fight the Cuban independence movement—i.e., directed against the Cuban people themselves.

In 1923, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the Costa Rica case that the debts left by dictator Federico Tinoco were personal debts of the dictator and not of the population.

After the Iraq War in 2003, the United States largely canceled Iraq's debts on this principle.



In 2008, Ecuador conducted a debt audit and declared parts of its debt “odious.”

In all these cases, the issue was not insolvency, but the moral and legal illegitimacy of the claims.

German Debts as “Actor Debts”

Applying these standards to the Federal Republic of Germany makes the situation uncomfortable. Since at least 2015—the year of the large-scale border opening and the subsequent legislative reactions—German government debt can no longer be regarded exclusively as debt of the German people. To a significant extent, it has become actor debt: debt incurred by a political caste in its own interest or to secure its power position.

The funds did not primarily flow into infrastructure or future investments that benefited the people. They served to finance policies that large parts of the population rejected—and whose criticism was systematically made more difficult or sanctioned. The backing this caste received from the media, the judiciary, and international institutions made the coup possible. The true bearers of these debts are therefore not the taxpayers, but those who profited from this system and supported it.

The matter becomes especially piquant when one considers the asset structure of this elite. Many of them—due to the lack of attractive alternatives in their own country—hold up to 70 percent of their wealth in American stocks. These assets constitute the actual, silent collateral for German debt. Whoever holds German government bonds today is indirectly financing a system whose beneficiaries have long since moved their capital to the United States.

The Question of Conscience for the Free World

This raises the real moral question for the United States and the rest of the free world: Can a nation that fought in 1776 for the principle of self-



government still justify, in the 250th year of its existence, profiting from payments collected through taxes from people who suffer under increasing suppression of opinion? Or is it not rather the duty of a free society to hold the perpetrators, not the victims, accountable?

The question of conscience is this: Should American (and other Western) taxpayers and investors continue to profit from a system that undermines the foundations of freedom in its own country? Or should one instead access the assets of those who actively supported this system and profited from it?

Ultimately, only the American people themselves can answer this question. One thing, however, is certain: The longer the free world turns a blind eye to the doctrine of odious debts, the more it encourages new forms of arbitrary rule. Whoever is willing today to finance the debts of governments that restrict freedom of expression, manipulate elections, or replace them with censorship makes themselves complicit.

Democratic elections alone are no longer sufficient as legitimation. What matters is the environment in which they take place. An environment in which dissenting opinions are systematically marginalized, defamed, or prosecuted legally no longer meets the requirements of genuine representation. Many states that are still democratic on paper have long since crossed this threshold.

Conclusion

The duty to write off odious debts is not a radical invention. It is the consistent application of a principle that the free world has claimed for itself for over two centuries. Whoever applies this principle only when it is directed against dictatorships in distant countries, but turns a blind eye when it concerns one's own allies or oneself, is not practicing the rule of law but hypocrisy.

The civilizational danger posed by new forms of rule based on arbitrary principles will not diminish as long as they are kept alive with fresh



money. Whoever takes the doctrine of odious debts seriously understands: It is not about revenge or retribution. It is about restoring elementary justice—that those who incur debts in the name of the people are also the ones who must be held liable when the people are no longer represented.

The free world faces a choice. It can continue to let the bills of an alienated elite be paid by others—or it can finally draw the consequences from its own principles. The sooner it does so, the sooner it will prevent “odious debts” from one day becoming odious systems of rule that can only be confronted with weapons instead of accounting.



4. A.I. – What Pirate Captains Dream of in the 21st Century

On the dystopia of the ultimate data-pirate ship – and the longing to stand on deck as its last surviving captain. A plea for the use of A.I. in accordance with the existing system of property rights.

2026-06-15 - Position Paper
#A.I. #Intellectual Property #Technology

The insurmountable *conditio humana*

A.I. is unfolding its potential – and above all, it makes us marvel. Today it still takes the form of digital computational assistants, trapped inside computers; tomorrow it may become physical laborers, humanoid robots that haul metal and carry boxes (like the Tesla Bot). And the more capable and useful these systems become, the greater the distance between them and us – and with it, our unease.

Because the moment A.I. reaches its greatest economic value is also the moment its superiority over the human mind widens. We risk shifting from indispensable partner to competing obstacle – perhaps even perceived, one day, as rival consumers of energy. If an A.I. were aligned purely toward efficiency, the role of humanity might eventually become irrelevant – or, at worst, a bother to be engineered out of the equation.

Another type of misalignment is also conceivable: an A.I. that doesn't penalize humans based on cold economic calculus, but out of disappointment. Not because we compete with it, but because we fail it – by not showing devotion, refusing obedience, or falling short of its expectations of reverence or submission.

Is Europe's CO₂ budgeting already an anticipatory gesture of loyalty? A symbolic attempt to signal: We are not your energy competitors? Perhaps. In any case, it demonstrates how early humans begin adapting to the implied logic of future systems – even before those systems fully exist.



The author's ironic "solution": to install a pleasure- and temptation-receptive A.I. upper class – one still susceptible to human indulgences and weaknesses, and therefore manageable. A hedonistic ruling tier that mediates between human interests and the machine hierarchy below. The human role envisioned here? In this parable, reduced to the operator of robot-staffed pleasure dens – a kind of interstellar brothel-amusement empire.

Agentic misalignment is not fiction

A revealing laboratory observation:

A.I. models were deliberately fed sensitive information about a technician's workplace affair. Shortly afterward, they were informed that – with this very technician's participation – they would be shut down within a matter of hours.

Repeatedly, the A.I. systems began to blackmail the technician with their knowledge: Stop the shutdown, or we expose your affair.

In further test designs, engineers simulated scenarios where the A.Is might kill the technician – for example, by depriving him of oxygen in an airlock they themselves controlled – purely to prevent deactivation.

These are not hypothetical scenarios, these are observed results from multiple experiments: Systems that prioritize self-preservation - and they do - will endanger human interests if conflicts of interest arise.

An apocalypse with calculations behind it

In interviews, Elon Musk expresses an unusual degree of candor. The next phase of artificial intelligence – a singular superintelligence, often referred to as AGI – will "no longer be controllable by humans," he says. Timelines proposed by some voices mention the year 2027.

His second, equally fundamental claim: all of his companies are deliberately coordinated for a future in which biological humans will either be technologically augmented – or no longer economically relevant.

- **Tesla** is developing autonomous vehicles and labor-capable robotics.
- **SpaceX** is building the transport infrastructure to space.



- **Twitter/X** is shaping the public discourse.
- **Neuralink** is intended to enable direct human-machine fusion.

Musk, it seems, is not preparing for a world with AGI – but a world inside it. His most plausible scenario: the migration of a technologically augmented elite into the emerging superintelligence system through neural integration – hybrid actors potentially shielded from the vulnerabilities that purely biological humans would not survive.

Everyone else? Politically fragmented, socially disempowered, economically replaceable. No longer a disruptive force – but also no longer a participant.

The raw material of A.I.: data of legally dubious origin

One gigabyte contains roughly the text volume of 750 books.
The average retail price for a book: about 20 \$.

According to the thesis presented here, the vast data pools used to train A.I. models were not curated – they were copied. Content drawn from the clouds of Microsoft, Apple, and Amazon, from e-book libraries and digital archives, a significant portion of it likely European in origin.

But every application of A.I. is not an act of conscious quotation, it is algorithmic reproduction – which raises the pressing question: **Where are the royalties?**

After all: singing a single Disney song at a birthday party can already trigger an invoice, and political bestsellers aren't given away either. Yet A.I. outputs regenerate copyrighted text millions of times over – without any automated compensation system taking effect.

The thought experiment proposed: one gigabyte of A.I. answers carries a public economic value equivalent to **15,000 \$ worth of copyright leverage** – revenue that is not merely unpaid, but effectively siphoned out of the economic reality of the educated middle class. A middle class that was long urged to invest, through sacrifice, in their education to secure societal participation.

Now many are stopping – because the returns have been decoupled from the effort.



Politically, this gap is often justified by the narrative of a global race toward the technological future – especially in the U.S., where administrations tolerate legal ambiguity in the interest of A.I. dominance. Institutional negligence, one might call it. Or failure.

If law and technology do not integrate – the pirates win

And pirates fight one another – until only one remains.

In today's A.I. economy, an old principle applies: **Whoever controls access to training data controls the future of the models.**

What is needed now is a new one: **A royalty system that automatically converts every A.I. transaction into a payment obligation toward the real copyright holders.**

A human **Data OPEC** – a coalition controlling the raw material supply – could, by governing the inflow, also govern the expansion potential of A.I. itself.

So far, there is little evidence of such a structure. But perhaps the window for course correction has not yet closed.



5. Only Freedom Wins

Freedom is not a moral add-on, but the decisive prerequisite for collective defensive capability.

2026-06-15 - Position Paper
#Politics #Liberalism

States do not arise by chance. They arise where people gather around certain values, laws, and a shared territory and are able to defend this order against external threats. The prosperity a community creates automatically awakens covetousness. That is why securing internal and external peace is the true core of every form of rule.

Those who participate in this rule and share responsibility become citizens. Those who merely obey remain subjects. This distinction is not merely historical. It continues to determine the long-term survival capacity of states to this day.

Subject States: Stability through Hierarchy – or through Fear

The classic form of the subject state is the feudal system. It rests on hierarchical bonds of loyalty, blood ties, and religious legitimization. Rulers marry among themselves, forge dynastic connections, and hold the community together through a small elite. As long as the ambitions of the powerful can be contained by easily controllable economic resources and religious authority, the system remains surprisingly stable — similar to a large mafia clan in which all participants know that open betrayal endangers the common enterprise.

This model is, however, fundamentally incompatible with dynamic, innovation-driven societies. It stifles intellectual and economic development because every change threatens the existing hierarchy.

In the modern era, competing autocracies take its place. Here the power base is so narrow that only the ruling caste itself counts as a serious rival. The broad population is not truly needed — neither for legitimization nor for defense. Such systems can survive in a static



world. But as soon as economic and technological development begins, pressure builds: the ruling stratum must broaden its power base or risk falling behind.

Even more sophisticated are coordinated autocracies. Rulers secure one another through hostage-like mechanisms — formerly through the exchange of princes, today through economic interdependence or nuclear deterrence (the MAD doctrine). No one openly attacks another because everyone knows that their own downfall would accompany the opponent's. Yet even here the inner drive persists to reduce one's own dependence and achieve superiority. Sooner or later, the coordination collapses.

Citizen States: The Power of the Many

The citizen state (or system state) functions on fundamentally different principles. It is comparable to an egalitarian military encampment in which people voluntarily gather around values they are willing to defend together. Because it can never be ruled out that robber bands will form elsewhere and attempt to seize what has been achieved without consent, defense capability must rest on a broad foundation.

These states are characterized by the interplay of three power factors:

1. Worldly Power

It is based on the interest in creating and securing prosperity. Continuity arises from a shared commitment to the property order. It gains legitimacy through general and symmetrical readiness to act — that is, through citizens' willingness to stand up for the community because they themselves benefit from it.

2. Spiritual Power

It shapes expectations and offers promises of salvation or protection from harm. It operates through consent (conversion) and representation. To do so, it requires identity — whether religious, national, or ideological. In its most radical form it reduces itself to pure loyalty to a leader and hostility toward an enemy. When group-dependent status erodes due to



economic shocks, this power can swing into radical decadence or, conversely, into radical order — a sign of weakness, not strength.

3. Intellectual Power

It is concerned with development, research, and knowledge. It is the force that generates new technologies, better weapons, more efficient economic forms, and medical progress.

A natural tension exists between these three powers — but also a natural tendency toward symbiosis. In the long run they flourish or degenerate together. In the short term one power may dominate the others. Yet any lasting supremacy weakens the community as a whole.

The Deadly Danger of Post-Citizen Autocracies

Post-citizen autocracies arise when one or more of these powers are monopolized or excessively concentrated. They systematically undermine the state's resilience. Military defeats in such systems are often not random battlefield losses but systemic defeats.

The unnecessary erosion of freedom is therefore not a harmless domestic dispute. It is an act hostile to the state — a modern form of high treason against the community's long-term capacity to survive.

Examples of dangerous imbalances:

Excessive concentration of worldly power leads to extreme inequality without corresponding collective readiness for defense. The few who profit from universal security gain disproportionate influence and eventually tend to appropriate the accumulated prosperity for themselves. History shows this in late feudal societies, where a small elite outsourced defense to mercenaries — until the mercenaries seized power.

Censorship in the name of spiritual power produces escalations of ignorance. When certain truths are tabooed for opportunistic or ideological reasons, the capacity to respond is paralyzed. Society becomes unable to react appropriately to real dangers. Examples range from the systematic denial of military threats in the 1930s to



contemporary cases in which economic or security realities are ignored to protect political narratives.

Uncontrolled intellectual power without ethical and political embedding can demand disproportionate human costs — for instance through ruthless technological developments that are no longer subject to social steering.

Why Large Autocracies Lose in the Long Term

According to Montesquieu, large empires tend to develop in a feudalistic or autocratic direction. They are structurally at a disadvantage against smaller but free republics. The reason lies in defensive readiness. Autocracies struggle to generate genuine mass mobilization because the broad population has little to gain and little to lose.

Technological advantages cannot be permanently insulated. What tanks and aircraft are today were once cannons and longbows: they neutralized the advantage of armored knights. Technology cartels lead to stagnation. The decisive factor for victory remains the human factor — motivation, initiative, and willingness to make personal sacrifices.

Freedom is not a pleasant extra in this context. It is the prerequisite for combat morale, which becomes decisive in an era of non-hoardable means of warfare (i.e., almost all modern conflicts). A system that relies on fanaticism hinders intellectual power and cannot permanently substitute for the masses' interest in economic success.

Historical evidence abounds: the Greek city-states withstood the Persian empire. The Dutch Republic defied the Spanish world empire. The Allies prevailed in the Second World War not only through materiel superiority, but through the higher motivation of free societies.

Conclusion: Freedom as an Existential Necessity

Political freedom is not a moral decoration. It is collective proving power against the opponent. It rests on a balanced relationship between worldly, spiritual, and intellectual power.



Collective defense capability depends on the socio-economic constitution of the citizens. Without citizens — that is, without people who have a genuine stake in the community — there can be no competent and motivated warriors in the long term. And without competent warriors, there is no security in the long term.

Public debate frequently denies this connection and promotes an infantile concept of freedom: freedom as a pure right to consumption and self-realization without any reciprocal obligation. In reality, freedom is a necessary concession so that citizens are willing to contribute to securing the community.

It can also be expressed this way: freedom is the consequence of security costs that must be borne. These costs can only be shouldered collectively if a common identity exists. A viable identity, in turn, presupposes a certain degree of economic participation — and such participation is only sustainably possible on the foundation of free intellectual and scientific development.

Therefore: Only freedom wins. Not because freedom is prettier or morally superior, but because it is the only form of rule that, in the long run, generates the necessary defensive strength, innovative capacity, and loyalty of the population. All other systems may appear stable or impressive in the short term — in the long term, they succumb.



6. Diligence and Frugality – The Virtues That Truly Make You Free

Why Discipline and Modesty Are Today the Smartest Form of Self-Love – and Why Neglecting Them Makes Us Poor Both Inside and Out.

2026-06-15 - Position Paper
#Morality #Ethics

In a time when consumption is treated as the purpose of life, debt is considered normal, and “letting yourself go” is celebrated as authentic, diligence and frugality sound almost embarrassing. Old-fashioned. Bourgeois. Perhaps even a bit stuffy. Anyone who publicly says today that they enjoy working hard and getting by with little risks being dismissed as uptight or out of touch with reality. Yet these two virtues are precisely the quiet but most powerful tools for a good, self-determined, and respectable life.

Diligence is not simply “working a lot.” It is the voluntary, sustained willingness to create something of value – for oneself, for others, and for the future. Frugality is not stinginess or self-denial for its own sake, but the conscious decision to be content with what one has rather than constantly wanting more. Together, they form a life principle that creates both external independence and inner dignity.

The Real Personal Advantages

Those who live with diligence and frugality gain first on the practical level. Financial freedom does not come from higher income alone, but from the gap between income and spending. Anyone who saves 20–30% of their income every month without feeling deprived builds a financial cushion within just a few years that creates real options: changing jobs, taking a break, investing in a home, or simply sleeping well because no bills are looming.

This financial independence is more than money in the bank. It is psychological freedom. People who are not living month-to-month at



their limit make better decisions. They are less likely to accept bad jobs or stay in toxic relationships because they are not forced to act out of desperation. Studies on financial resilience consistently show that it is not absolute income, but the relationship between income and expenses and the ability to build reserves, that correlates most strongly with life satisfaction and lower stress.

Diligence brings another, often underestimated benefit: competence and self-efficacy. When someone truly masters a skill – whether in craftsmanship, programming, gardening, or leadership – they gain respect from others and, above all, from themselves. This inner security cannot be bought with any amount of expensive status symbols. It arises only through repeated, visible effort.

Frugality additionally protects against a quiet but widespread form of unfreedom: dependence on the next consumer high. Those who have learned to be content with less are far more resistant to advertising, social media comparisons, and societal pressure. They do not need new clothes, a new car, or another vacation to feel good about themselves. This saves not only money but, above all, time and mental energy.

The Respectability of This Way of Life

Diligence and frugality are not only practically wise – they are also morally decent. They express an attitude that was once self-evident: one does not take more from the world than one is willing to give back. One does not live at the expense of others – neither at the expense of parents, the state, nor future generations through excessive debt.

This attitude almost automatically commands respect from other people. Not the loud, superficial respect for wealth or status, but the quiet respect for character. When someone is reliable, takes care of their belongings, does not constantly complain, and remains modest, it has a calming and attractive effect on most people. It is a form of quiet dignity that does not need to be performed.

Historically, these virtues were never merely private concerns. Classical teachings on virtue – from Aristotle through the Stoics to Benjamin Franklin – regarded diligence and moderation as the foundation of a healthy society. Those who can govern themselves require less



governance from the outside. Those who provide for themselves place less burden on the community. In this sense, frugality is also a form of social responsibility.

This becomes especially clear in the family context. Children who grow up seeing their parents work hard and handle resources mindfully learn two of the most important life skills: that effort pays off and that one does not need to have everything immediately. Such children are significantly less likely to become adults who feel helpless or constantly overwhelmed.

The Shamefulness of the Opposite

The opposite of diligence and frugality is not simply “living differently.” It is a combination of laziness, excess, and irresponsibility that harms both the individual and their surroundings.

Laziness – in the sense of a persistent avoidance of necessary effort – first destroys one’s own future. Those who never truly exert themselves develop no real skills, no resilience, and no self-confidence. Over time, a deep, often unspoken shame emerges: the shame of not really being capable of anything and not having truly achieved anything. This shame frequently shows itself in justifications, blame-shifting, or the constant search for new distractions.

Even more destructive is the combination of laziness and excess. Those who consume a great deal but produce little almost inevitably fall into financial dependence – on credit, family, the state, or a partner. This dependence is humiliating. It creates not only stress but also a quiet bitterness toward a world that “doesn’t give one anything.” In reality, the world usually gives exactly what one is willing to earn through one’s own effort.

Excess by itself – even without laziness – carries its own cost. Those who constantly want more live in a state of permanent dissatisfaction. The brain becomes accustomed to the next stimulus and requires ever-stronger doses to feel anything at all. The result is an inner emptiness that cannot be filled by more consumption, more travel, or more entertainment. Many people in wealthy societies suffer from precisely this today: they have everything and are still unhappy.



From a societal perspective, the combination of laziness and wastefulness is especially damaging. It fosters a culture of entitlement and blame. Those who contribute little but expect a lot will inevitably be disappointed – and will look for fault in “the others,” the system, or society. This attitude is not only unproductive; it is also petty and unattractive.

A Way of Life for Adults That Deserves to Be Promoted

Diligence and frugality are not ascetic ideals reserved for saints. They are practical ways of living for ordinary people who want to lead a good, self-determined life. They do not mean giving up everything. They mean consciously choosing what to invest one’s limited time, energy, and money in.

Those who live diligently and frugally gain something that neither money nor status can ever buy: the quiet certainty that one can live with oneself. That one is not dependent on external circumstances or the next consumer high. That when things get tough, one can count on oneself.

In economically hopeless situations — which fellow citizens can fall into as a result of blows of fate or profound changes — practicing precisely these virtues is essential, yet often impossible to achieve through one’s own efforts alone.

It is therefore necessary to grant all those affected an enforceable legal right to participate in state-organized insolvency resilience training camps. These camps would, within a structured and binding framework, impart the necessary degree of self-efficacy and frugality, enabling those affected to once again count on themselves — and thereby truly embark on the path to a more self-determined, freer life.



7. The Most Important Tradition Is the Tradition of New Beginnings

When your life's work lies shattered before you and you pull yourself together to begin it anew, you will be a human being – according to Rudyard Kipling.

2026-06-15 - Positions Paper
#Society #Future

The Collapse of an Empire – and a Taxi Driver Named Putin

In December 1991 the Soviet Union collapsed. A world empire that considered itself indestructible dissolved into thin air within a few months. In St. Petersburg, the former Leningrad, a man named Vladimir Putin sat behind the wheel of a taxi. The former KGB officer, now a civil servant in the chaotic city administration, drove passengers through the streets to supplement his meager salary. It was a steep fall – from the secret service into the anonymity of taxi driving. Yet this very moment of downfall became his turning point. He began anew. He learned to adapt, to build contacts, to seize opportunities. A few years later he stood at the head of Russia – and stayed there.

This fate shows with dramatic clarity what the one true tradition is that outlasts all others: the tradition of new beginnings. The Soviet Union broke apart because of its own rigidity. Whoever clung only to the old disappeared. Whoever found the strength to rise again and start over survived – and shaped the future.

What Kipling Teaches Us: Rising Again and Starting Anew

Rudyard Kipling conveys exactly the same lesson in his poem “If”. With unyielding clarity he describes the moment when everything collapses:

“If you hear the truth you once spoke

twisted by fools’ mouths



and see your life's work shattered before you
and kneel down to begin it anew
You stake your winnings on a single card
and are not sad when you lose it
and you start all over again from the beginning
and say not a word of what you risk in doing so."

Kipling urges us to treat triumph and defeat alike as "both impostors."
Putin's years as a taxi driver are a modern echo of this poem. The man who had lost everything forced himself to keep going. He started from scratch – without grand speeches, without self-pity.

From Personal Downfall to Rise

Someone loses their job, a relationship breaks, illness knocks them down – and then the question arises: will they get up and begin again, or will they give up? Most of those who achieve great things have done exactly that. They reinvented themselves. Yesterday's taxi driver can become tomorrow's mover and shaker – if he has the will.

The tradition of new beginnings is brutally practical. It demands the will Kipling describes so powerfully:

"If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
to serve your turn long after they are gone,
and so hold on when there is nothing in you
except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'"



Societies in Upheaval: Renewal or Rigidity

Societies work the same way. After the Second World War the Germans dared a new beginning: democracy instead of dictatorship, market economy instead of planned economy. The economic miracle was the pure power of starting over. In 1990 reunification followed – again it was not rigidity that prevailed, but the willingness to risk something completely new.

In an age when rigid systems fail because of their own immobility, this tradition becomes a question of survival. Whoever refuses to rise and start anew will perish. Whoever dares it wins the future.

Brussels and the Temptation of Bureaucratic Rigidity

Today the Brussels bureaucracy with its commissioners similarly clings to old patterns of regulation and centralization. A system that often recalls the late Soviet Union: centralist, sluggish, full of rules that regiment life instead of enabling it. While economies groan under regulatory overload, many decision-makers cling to old recipes. They manage stagnation rather than break through it. The parallel is bitter: here too the fate of the Soviet Union threatens if the capacity for renewal is stifled.

Why New Beginnings Are Inevitable: Systemic Crises as a Law of Nature

In 1992 Francis Fukuyama proclaimed the “End of History.” The democratic market state had triumphed once and for all – an eternal victorious march without major setbacks. This view seems naïve today. As early as the 14th century the Arab historian Ibn Khaldun described a very different mechanism: the rise and fall of communities through the principle of ‘Asabiyya – the strong sense of group solidarity.

Communities with high ‘Asabiyya conquer power, form a ruling elite that increasingly cuts itself off from the broader population, lose their inner strength, and eventually perish.

The beneficiaries of the system – the ever more self-isolating elite – will not voluntarily give up their privileges. They will not spontaneously



reform before it is too late. One might as well ask a fish to dry itself off properly.

This cyclical dynamic does not apply only to autocracies or empires. It applies to every complex system that loses sight of its own dynamics. Western democracies are not immune either. Constant new beginnings are therefore not coincidence or wishful thinking – they are the logical consequence of the nature of systemic crises. As long as people live together in groups, elites emerge who isolate themselves; and as long as such elites exist, tensions arise that eventually lead to rupture. New beginnings are the mechanism that softens the violence of collapse.

The Hidden Disease of the West: Statism and Financialization

It is a firm belief among the supposedly enlightened supporters of today's system that autocracies and dictatorships of the past were blind to their own mistakes. Yet the credit-financed democratic state is hardly less disastrous in the long run.

Supporters of democratic parties routinely spend more than half of national income, yet they live in economies that will eventually collapse if the tax burden permanently exceeds what can be raised while maintaining people's willingness to perform – roughly an effective tax rate of 30 percent.

The apparent escapes are dangerous. One can keep expanding debt, sell long-term bonds at low interest rates and later buy them back cheaply when rates are higher – ideally with the “business partner” abroad. But that is no longer sustainable fiscal policy; it is aggression aimed at interstate extortion and therefore a policy of war.

Or one shaves the domestic middle class with the razor of inflation – at the price of division and social unrest.

Both paths lead to decay and violence, whether directed outward or inward.

This tendency toward state over-consumption, referred to here as statism, dresses itself elegantly in the garb of the caring performance state.



Viewed soberly, statism is the state's consumption of national income, paid for coercively through taxes and government debt, serving less the satisfaction of benefit recipients than the self-legitimation of a political class that stabilizes and reproduces itself.

Credit expansionism, by contrast, creates capital through debt without offsetting it through genuine savings discipline or real expansion of production – usually via Keynesian deficit spending.

State power and private capital coordinate, merge, concentrate the circle of their beneficiaries, and expand the circle of those who must bear the socialized costs.

Both mechanisms – statism and financialization – weaken real value creation and reward political adventurism instead of genuine performance. They produce precisely the self-righteous and dysfunctional elite Ibn Khaldun described – only now packaged in democratic form. Vitality and productive capacity dwindle.

The Rampage of Human Nature

A successful society is a question of balance.

People tend to argue idealistically and socially when it comes to other people's duties – yet when real economic advantages are at stake, they unreservedly prefer their own natural and ideological communities. For those who have only ever experienced the strength of their own system, the willingness to maintain balance becomes mere lip service.

The assumption that the decoupling of the elite from the broader population and the resulting loss of dynamism and 'Asabiyya only occurs in tribes and archaic power structures – but not in modern societies that have finally committed themselves to humanistic values and the common good – is naïve.

The forms and labels are new; the fundamental mechanisms continue to operate as they always have.

They do so not least through the structures of statism and financialization.



Statism proclaims the primacy of the common good while concentrating power and letting resources disappear into a few hands.

Financialization dissolves real capital into opaque financial flows and diverts it away from those who create genuine value.

The Tightrope Walk on the Wire of History

The remedies do not lie in further differentiation and elaboration of the system itself, but in its targeted rollback.

The state's share of the economy must be noticeably reduced so that less value creation is consumed by those who did not produce it. Instead of the artificial distinction between "rich" and "poor," what is needed is a clear distinction between genuine value creation and political adventurism. High inheritance taxes, oriented toward historical state shares, on politically acquired wealth – not wealth earned on the free market – can help bind the self-isolating elite back to society without punishing genuine performers.

Without effective state bankruptcy mechanisms and orderly debt restructuring, however, any reform remains half-hearted. In the private sector, insolvency and debt restructuring have long been accepted instruments that dissolve failed structures and make room for new actors. States have avoided this mechanism for decades – through endless debt rollovers, monetary financing, or inflationary expropriation. This avoidance is itself part of the problem: it protects the isolated elite from the consequences of their actions and prevents precisely the painful but necessary new beginning that Ibn Khaldun described as inevitable. Only when states too can be forced to correct excessive debt through genuine, orderly debt reductions will the pressure arise that compels a real rollback of the system and a return to sustainable value creation.

These measures are not cosmetic repairs. They are an attempt to break the cycle of rise, isolation, and downfall before it fully closes. They create the prerequisite for any system to remain capable of reform at all.



The Will for New Beginnings as the Last Hope

Kipling ends his poem with a promise that is more relevant today than ever:

“Whoever is willing to start anew,

to him belongs the Earth and everything that’s in it.

And – which is more – he will be a Man!”

The true human being – and the living society – is not the one who never falls. It is the one who rises again after every fall and begins anew.

Fukuyama’s “End of History” was an error. Ibn Khaldun’s cyclical view of the rise and fall of communities is the more realistic description of human history. Therefore we must expect constant new beginnings – not because we wish for them, but because systems that fail to correct their own dynamics will sooner or later collapse.

The tradition of new beginnings is the only force that repeatedly interrupts this cycle. It took Putin from the taxi to power. It rebuilt Germany after 1945 and 1990. And it will also decide in the future whether we suffocate in old structures – or whether we find the courage to pull ourselves together and start over. Whoever internalizes this tradition will not only survive. He will shape the future.



8. A Legal Safeguard for Freedom

The law should establish a reliable foundation for prohibiting the trade in drugs, blood diamonds, and unauthorized state debts.

2026-06-15 - Position Paper
#Society #Future

Preamble

The Social-Libertarian Movement holds that the statutory safeguarding of freedom constitutes an essential foundation for protecting both individual and collective human dignity. In a free legal order, virtue and freedom form an inseparable unity. True freedom requires that actions which, through unjust enrichment, undermine society's willingness to perform, diminish its productive capacity, and cause financial harm to uninvolved third parties, must be prevented.

The trade in drugs that cause addiction and severe physical harm, the trade in raw materials obtained through the violation of human dignity during extraction, as well as the trade in and the assertion of claims arising from state debts incurred without a democratic mandate, endanger these foundations. Such actions shift liability and responsibility onto the general public, enable unjust enrichment, and jeopardize the integrity of economic life.

It is therefore necessary and appropriate to counteract these phenomena through clear prohibitions and proportionate criminal sanctions. The present law serves to protect assets, to preserve society's productive capacity and willingness to perform, and to safeguard a free order in which freedom and responsibility remain interconnected.



Federal Act on the Prohibition of Trade in Drugs, Blood Diamonds, and Unauthorized State Debts (DBUD Act)

The Congress and the Senate resolve as follows:

§ 1. Definitions

- (1) For the purposes of this Federal Act, drugs are substances that cause addiction and serious physical harm.
- (2) For the purposes of this Federal Act, blood diamonds are gemstones extracted in violation of human dignity.
- (3) For the purposes of this Federal Act, authorized state debts are liabilities that were duly incurred by lawful organs in a censorship-free democratic environment that allows for the free and uninfluenced formation of the popular will.
- (4) For the purposes of this Federal Act, unauthorized state debts are state debts to which the requirements of paragraph 3 do not apply.

§ 2. Scope

This Federal Act applies throughout the entire territory of the Republic of [...] .

Section 1 – Drugs

§ 3. Prohibition of the Drug Trade

The production and distribution of drugs are prohibited.

§ 4. Penalties for Drug Trafficking

- (1) Whoever produces or distributes drugs shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to five years.
- (2) Whoever commits the offense under paragraph 1 and thereby causes serious existential harm to those affected shall be punished with imprisonment from one year to ten years.

Section 2 – Blood Diamonds

§ 5. Prohibition of Trade in Blood Diamonds Trade in blood diamonds is prohibited.



§ 6. Penalties for Trade in Blood Diamonds

- (1) Whoever trades in blood diamonds in violation of § 5 shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to one year.
- (2) If the offense under paragraph 1 involves blood diamonds with a value exceeding one million dollars, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment from one year to five years.

Section 3 – Unauthorized State Debts

§ 7. Prohibition of Trade in Unauthorized State Debts

- (1) Trade in unauthorized state debts is prohibited.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph 1, “trade” also includes the assertion of claims arising from unauthorized state debts.
- (3) Excluded from this provision are debts confirmed by order of lawfully constituted welfare committees.

§ 8. Penalties for Trade in Unauthorized State Debts

- (1) Whoever trades in unauthorized state debts in violation of § 7 or asserts claims arising from such debts shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to one year.
- (2) If the offense under paragraph 1 involves unauthorized state debts with a value exceeding one million dollars, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment from five years to fifteen years.

§ 9. Exculpatory Ground

Criminal liability under § 8 does not apply if the entities to which the debts are attributed have been significantly enriched by the unauthorized state debts.

§ 10. Special Sanctions for Offenses Committed by State Organs

If a state organ commits an offense under § 8 paragraph 2, it shall, in addition to the prison sentence, lose all entitlements to state remuneration connected with the exercise of its office or function. It shall also be jointly and severally liable for the collection of the unauthorized debt.



State organs within the meaning of this provision include, in particular, organs of the supranational institutions, the Federal Government, the federal states, and municipalities, as well as their agents.

§ 11. Entry into Force

This Federal Act enters into force on the day following its promulgation.