



Inatsisartut suleriaasianni § 37, imm. 1 naapertorlugu ima Naalackersuisut apererusuppakka:

Naalackersuisunut apeqqu:

1. **Ataani eqqartorneqartutuut allaannginnamik nunarput pillugu ilisimatuussutsikkut allagaasut, taamaattumik Naalackersuisut apererusunnarput qanoq tamanna anigorniarlugu iluuseqalersaarnersut siunissaq qaninnerpaaq ungasinnerusorlu eqqarsaatigalugu?**

(Inatsisartunut Ilaasortaq Per Rosing-Petersen, Partii Naleraq)

Tunngavilersuut:

(kalaallisut nutsigaq)

“Nunasiaasimanerup kingorna pisunik misissuineri oqaaseq **nunasiaateqariaaseq nutaaq** (neo-kolonialisme) atornerqarpoq iluuseqartarnermi nunat ineriartortut pillugit siuarsimareersut naalagaanertut inissittarnerat (inuit akornanni, aningaasarsiornermi, kulturikkullu) soorlu nunat ineriartortut iluanni pissutsinut sunniiniartarnerat eqqarsaatigalugu. Sorsunnersuup kingulliup (1939-1945)nunasiaateqarsimasut nunasiaatiminnut nunat akornanni aningaasarsionertigut isumaqatigiissutaasarsimasut ingerlatiinnarsimavaat, taamaalillutillu nunasiaatilittut sunniuteqarlutik inissisimanertik atuutiinnarlugit.

Nunasiaatilittut nutaatut inissittarnermut tunngatillugu apeqquersuineri tunngavigeqarsinnaapput nunasiaateqartut ingerlatiinnarneq (imperialism imaluunniit hegemony), nunani nunasiaataasimasumi nunasiaateqarsimasup aningaasarsionertigut annertuallaamik kapitalistiskiusumik sunniuteqarnera, tamatumalu kinguneralugu nunat akornanni suliffeqarfissuit (multinationale selskaber) nunanik aningaasarsionertigut kiisalu pisuussutinik atuinerlunnerat ingerlaannarsinnaasarluni; taamatut aqutseriaaseqarneq tassaavoq neo-kolonial taamaalillunilu USAp, tuluit kiisalu nunat europamiut allat ingerlatseriaasiannik imperialistiskiusumik kiisalu hegemoniskiusumik ingerlatseriaaseqarnermut eqqaanartumik 16. hundredemiit 20. hundrede-imut ingerlatsineq.

Neo-kolonialisme pillugu eqqarsariartaatsimut tunngavilersuutit ingerlatseriaatsillu Jean-Paul Sartrep atuakkiaani ((kolonialisme og Neo-kolonialisme, 1964) kiisalu Noam Chomsky (The Washington Connection og Third World fascisme, 1979) atuakkiaani eqqartorneqarput.”

Nunatta qanoq inissisimanagera tamatta annermik minnermilluunniit naluguannginnatsigu, qulaani ilisimatuussutsikkut allakkap ersersilluareermagu innersuussutigalugit, killiffitta ilungersunarluinnarnera ersermat timitalerlugu iluuseqartoqartariaqarmat taama aperivunga.

Uani assersuutissaqqittut Norskit aviisiisa ilaanni Angola pillugu allagaq kakkiuppara:

<http://www.vg.no/nyheter/utenriks/oljelandet-norge/norske-selskaper-tjener-milliarder-i-angola-et-av-verdens-mest-korruppte-land/a/23556706/>

Nuna taanna pisuussutiniq qalaartoq tassani erserami qanoq avataaniit pisuussutiniq annissuilluni iluanaarniarpilunnerup kingunerisaanik nunap innuttai nunarsuarmi piitsuunerpaat ilaaniilersimasut, uffa nunartik pisuussussuarnik qalaartoq.

Piumasaraarput naliginnaasumik ullut suliffiit 10-t iluanni akineqarnissara, qujanaq

Kakkiussaq

"Neocolonialism (also Neo-colonialism) is the geopolitical practice of using capitalism, business globalization, and cultural imperialism to influence a country, in lieu of either direct military control or indirect political control, i.e. imperialism and hegemony.[1] The term neo-colonialism was coined by Ghanaian president Kwame Nkrumah, to describe the socio-economic and political control that can be exercised economically, linguistically, and culturally, whereby promotion of the culture of the neo-colonist country facilitates the cultural assimilation of the colonised people and thus opens the national economy to the multinational corporations of the neo-colonial country.

In post-colonial studies, the term neo-colonialism describes the domination-praxis (social, economic, cultural) of countries from the developed world in the respective internal affairs of the countries of the developing world; that, despite the decolonisation that occurred in the aftermath of the Second World War (1939–45), the (former) colonial powers continue to apply existing and past international economic arrangements with their former colony countries, and so maintain colonial control. A neo-colonialism critique can include de facto colonialism (imperialist or hegemonic), and an economic critique of the disproportionate involvement of modern capitalist business in the economy of a developing country, whereby multinational corporations continue to exploit the natural resources of the former colony; that such economic control is inherently neo-colonial, and thus is akin to the imperial and hegemonic varieties of colonialism practiced by the United States and the empires of Great Britain, France, and other European countries, from the 16th to the 20th centuries.[2] The ideology and praxis of neo-colonialism are discussed in the works of Jean-Paul Sartre (Colonialism and Neo-colonialism, 1964)[3] and Noam Chomsky (The Washington Connection and Third World Fascism, 1979).[4]"