

Chapter 1 : List of countries without armed forces - Wikipedia

This is a list of countries without armed www.nxgvision.com term country here means sovereign states and not dependencies (e.g., Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Bermuda), whose defense is the responsibility of another country or an army alternative.

While conventional wisdom still points to the benefits of having a college degree, more students and their families are seeking alternatives to lower their college tuition bills. Some Americans are even looking abroad , as some countries offer free tuition to international students and programs of study entirely in English. Norway Students willing to brave exceptionally harsh winters and one of the highest costs of living in the world might consider earning their degrees in Norway. Tuition is free at public universities, giving students the opportunity to earn degrees at top-ranked institutions such as the University of Oslo, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, and the University of Bergen. Finland Until recently, citizens and international students paid no tuition at state-run universities. Doctoral students, as well as those pursuing their studies in Finnish or Swedish, still pay no tuition. The government also plans to offer scholarships and financial aid to international students with exceptional academic backgrounds. Sweden Only students pursuing research-based doctoral degrees get free tuition in Sweden; some programs of study even offer stipends to international students. Germany Germany needs skilled workers, and this reality creates a win-win situation for American students. Slovenia Cultural experiences, proximity to tourist destinations in Italy and Croatia, and free university tuition make Slovenia an attractive choice for students wanting to earn their degrees abroad. Like Germany, Slovenian universities offer numerous programs of study in English, so students only need to learn the language to communicate with the locals. France In the past, students needed to speak French in order to attend university in France. This is no longer the case, however, as many programs of study at both public and private universities are offered in English. Students who attend public universities usually pay a few hundred dollars per year, depending on the degree level and program of study. Over the years, France has modified its free tuition model, and some EU students pay tuition based on family income. Such changes may eventually impact how much international students pay to attend French universities. Beyond Europe Europe remains a well-known, highly sought-after destination for students seeking refuge from high-priced U. Some universities offer top-quality programs of study in English. Earning a degree south of the border also makes it possible for students to learn highly sought-after languages of commerce , such as Spanish and Portuguese. The best tuition deals in China, however, are reserved for students able to pursue their studies in Chinese. Trading Center Want to learn how to invest? Get a free 10 week email series that will teach you how to start investing. Delivered twice a week, straight to your inbox.

Chapter 2 : Countries Without Laws Against Domestic Violence - www.nxgvision.com

Nations without state are classified as fourth world nations. [5] [6] [7] Some of the stateless nations have a history of statehood, some were always a stateless nation, dominated by another nation.

The Spanish pulled out of this area in 1975. The region declared independence as Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, but Morocco moved in and claimed it. For all practical purposes, Morocco controls most of it. Regardless if you think it is Moroccan territory or independent, it is not the Spanish Sahara, and it is odd that they would use a former colonial name, 18 years after the territory was dissolved.

Algiers – Not a country. It is the capital city of Algeria.

Dahomey – This is the former name for Benin and it ceased being used in 1960, 2 years after Benin is mentioned previously, so it would be redundant.

Zaire – Now called the Democratic Republic of Congo, the name was changed in 1997, after the song was released. In 1997, control of the territory was handed over to China and it is considered a Special Administrative Unit.

All the emirates are rather independent, but naming the UAE would have made more sense. If you are going to specify Abu Dhabi, then it would have made sense to name the other six emirates as well.

Yugoslavia – Yugoslavia existed at the time the song was released, but it was broken up into several countries and officially ceased to exist in 1992.

Crete – Not a country. It is a Greek island.

Transylvania – Not a country. It is a region of Romania. They do have permanent observer status in the UN, however, along with the Vatican.

United Kingdom – Again, an obvious omission. Even if you accept that the constituent countries of the UK should be listed separately, they forget Wales and Northern Ireland.

Asian Countries – Brunei, Singapore. Not relevant when the song was written, but it is relevant now.

Pacific Countries – They missed almost all of them. Vincent and the Grenadines. Renamed Countries – Countries sort of mentioned, but mentioned incorrectly. In fact, he is known to sing the song in character at comic conventions. There have been several attempts to create an updated version which fixes the errors and adds all of the countries which were left out. Things have settled down a bit, so a proper recording now should be good for a couple of decades. It would probably also go viral and help a new generation learn about geography.

January 18, at 2: At the time, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia were countries. Eritrea, East Timor, and South Sudan were not. And Zaire was not.

Chapter 3 : 6 Countries with Virtually Free College Tuition | Investopedia

Some researchers are pointing out that Iran is one of only three countries left in the world whose central bank is not under Rothschild control. Before there were reportedly seven: Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, Cuba, North Korea and Iran.

Imagine you were being pursued by governments, creditors, or a hitman – where would you go? What is extradition and what countries might you be safe? November 3, Dateline: Nogales, Mexico I have just finished the movie Snowden and the topic of privacy, surveillance, and being an international spy is on my mind. The story, of course, is a political thriller which follows the leaking by Edward Snowden of top-secret information from the NSA and what happens to him in the wake of this major security scandal. You need to find somewhere to hide out under the radar until things blow over – or possibly forever. Where would you go if the world was your oyster and you had to escape? You ought to be careful, however, because they are not all created equal. Would you change your appearance, get a tattoo, or even go so far as Johnny Depp in the critically panned movie *The Tourist* and implant a voice chip to disguise your speech? Just look at Julian Assange or Edward Snowden. Of course, the US government is going to put a lot more effort into tracking down Edward Snowden than it will for many others. After all, Snowden left a lot of egg on their face. And he actually woke a few people up – including the German government – and helped them realize the reality of the huge US surveillance state. In other words, some countries have extradition treaties but do not follow them, or some countries do not have extradition treaties, but extradite ad hoc. This makes this already murky topic even more complicated. For example, in , some people were sent back to the United States. Most of them were sent from Canada, Mexico, and Colombia. About half of them were drug traffickers, but others were involved in fraud, homicide, and pornography. However, countries like Spain – and even Yemen in the Middle East – have been known to return fugitives, even without an extradition treaty. They make it very easy for friendly governments to nab people on their soil. However, there are times when countries that have extradition agreements refuse to play ball. The main one is Cuba, where close to one hundred alleged criminals are hiding out. The United States and Cuba do have a treaty, but chilly diplomatic relations have meant it is rarely used. It is unclear what the recent reconciliation between the two countries will mean for extradition. Moreover, the following countries have been known to refuse U. We will continue to explore this by looking at countries without extradition treaties on the books as well. Countries without extradition to the U. First, straight to the point: Moreover, the United States maintains diplomatic relations but, according to the above-mentioned list, does not have extradition treaties with the following full list of countries. Instead of repeating this full list, we will focus on several that are of interest to nomads or people who fit this bill and are looking for a good lifestyle abroad. The general impression is that anyone wanting to hide out in one of these non-extradition countries has to go to some hellhole in the ends of the earth. Do they think some go-along-to-get-along European country is going to protect them? Governments – especially Uncle Sam – are notorious for trumping up charges that will make most Western governments give you up in two seconds flat. Before you balk at the idea of living in China, consider that the country is as large as The Land of the Free and provides any kind of lifestyle you could desire for your time on the lam – from five-star ultra-chic to backpacker cheap. Other wealthy countries with no extradition treaty include the wealthy Gulf states of Kuwait, Qatar, and Oman. Nevertheless, Dubai plays home to the deposed prime minister of Thailand. In addition, not being a part of the EU, Montenegro may offer certain privacies as well as beautiful people and views. If you have been reading our posts about this tiny Balkan country , you are probably aware I found it dead charming that I made it my summer residence and European base where I own a home now. Other countries in the region that one might look at are Ukraine and Moldova. These Eastern European countries have struggled with their share of development or financial challenges, but are potential frontier markets that appeal to many nomads. We recently wrote on the topic of banking in Ukraine and Moldova has certain interesting characteristics such as high yields for property rentals. Meanwhile, Vietnam, Cambodia , and rapidly-growing Mongolia are also countries without extradition. Seeing as there is currently a lot of interest

already for people to expand their freedoms and lifestyles abroad in these destinations, their openness to all without extradition treaty is an interesting facet to explore. Going to the beach – Maldives, Vanuatu, and Tunisia With low taxes, amazing nature, and growing investment opportunities, non-extradition countries like Tunisia and Indonesia could be an excellent safe haven. The Maldives, Vanuatu, and Tunisia are all non-extradition countries. Vanuatu is a tax-free nation and has an interesting citizenship by investment program. The Maldives are of increasing interest for real estate developers in the tourism space. Tunisia is an up and coming North African destination that may appeal to those who love the Mediterranean weather, culture, and history. So is Indonesia , where the economy has grown so fast a real estate bubble is developing at warp speed. That said, Jakarta is perhaps the cheapest city in the region. And, of course, Indonesia is home to Bali, a favorite of many nomads , as well. Uganda is also in this boat. Those looking to venture into frontier markets can use this goal as an impetus for exploring opportunities on the continent. Where should someone from the United Kingdom on the run flee to? Well, many on the list above share a lack of extradition treaties with the UK as well. For citizens of other countries, the same concept applies: However, not all of them are very accommodating for Westerners and that has to be taken into account. Beyond just having no extradition treaty, they are the places with no diplomatic relations with your home country. Heck, there is a Free Somalia Project encouraging people to move there. Or what about North Korea – anyone? Countries the United States has sworn off as enemies may be among your best bets, especially since the CIA could always come in and grab you, non-extradition country or not. There is little to no infrastructure in such countries and it is doubtful you would even be discovered there. Of course, you might attract a little attention if you show up as a white guy with a diamond Rolex. If you prefer Latin culture, while Venezuela does have one of the original extradition treaties with the United States, Hugo Chavez rarely complied. I doubt the new government would, either. To guys like this, laws are meant to be interpreted at their whimsical discretion. Although that really goes for all governments. Maybe such a place is the perfect place to hide out. It simply means there is no hard-and-fast mechanism for doing it in a diplomatic way. Again, some larger, all-powerful governments cough, cough have been known to simply walk onto foreign soil and grab whomever it is they want. In other cases, they ask – or bully – first and get the non-extradition country to hand the suspect over. This is where having dual citizenship can be helpful. Brazil is on that list, as is Venezuela. As we mentioned in our intro, the story of Edward Snowden is perhaps one of the most newsworthy in the past decade that has gotten people thinking about the concept of extradition. While his story originally began in Hong Kong, his search for asylum has taken him to Russia and other places. El Chapo , the infamous Mexican drug lord and inspiration for the new Netflix show with the same name , was famously extradited to the United States facing numerous indictments. Another involved in the drug trade that is a well-known name is Colombian drug lord Pablo Escobar , who was head of the Medellin cartel. Roman Polanski , a filmmaker accused of having sex with a minor, has avoided extradition in numerous countries. Julian Assange, the founder of WikiLeaks , is fighting from being extradited to both Sweden and the United States for allegations of rape and leak of confidential information. Many of the most high-profile cases involve security and information in an age where access to it can change lives and governments forever. Now, go out and fly right. Learn how to crack the code and legally pay zero tax while traveling the world. Watch our Nomad Capitalist Crash Course.

Chapter 4 : Medicare for All: List of Industrialized Countries

Is the United States of America Really the Only Major Developed Industrialized Country in the World Without Universal HealthCare? The United States of America is the only "very highly developed country" that doesn't have universal healthcare out of over 50 nations.

The number of mass homicides and the number of people killed in mass homicides in Australia has gone up since the gun control initiatives of the mid s. Japan has strict gun control and a less violent society Fact: In Japan, the total murder rate is almost 1 per , Gun bans elsewhere work Fact: Though illegal, side-street gun makers thrive in the Philippines, primarily hand crafting exact replicas of submachine guns, which are often the simplest type of gun to manufacture. Estimates are that almost half of all guns in the Philippines are illegal. Chinese police destroyed illegal gun factories and shops in a three-month crackdown in Police seized 2, tons of explosives, 4. The United States has the highest violence rate because of lax gun control Fact: The top countries for homicide do not include the U. This accounts for most of the difference. For , Mexican officials recovered approximately 29, firearms from crime scenes and asked for BATFE traces of 11, Mexican drug syndicates can buy guns anywhere. Thus, they can and are buying guns around the world. Mexico seizes 2, guns a day from the United States Fact: And that is all types of weapons, regardless of country of origin. Thousands of guns go into Mexico from the U. Violence, Guns and Drugs: Department of Justice, May Bureau of Justice Statistics, September, Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Britain is also worse than South Africa and U. Jeanine Baker and Dr. Baker, The British Journal of Psychiatry, ,

Chapter 5 : Countries with no extradition treaty with US

But even in this world where most of the countries are stuck in an arms race, there are a few countries that have no army at all. Here is a list of countries that survive without any armed forces. 1.

See updated list of 10 Most Censored Countries at <https://www.cpj.org/press-freedom>: CPJ studied press freedom conditions in dozens of countries around the world to assess the access people have to independent information and the methods leaders use to stifle the news. CPJ regional staff used their extensive knowledge of local press conditions and applied a rigorous set of criteria to determine the rankings of the most censored list. The criteria included state control of all media, the existence of formal censorship regulations, the use by the state of violence, imprisonment and harassment against journalists, jamming of foreign news broadcasts, and restrictions on private Internet access. Print and electronic media in all 10 countries are under heavy state control or influence. Some countries allow a few privately owned outlets to operate but most of these are in the hands of regime loyalists. In Libya, there are no independent broadcast or print media, an anachronism even by Middle East standards. In Burma, citizens risk arrest for listening to the BBC in public. The media foster a cult of personality. The official Korean Central News Agency said that leader Kim Jong Il is so beloved that after a deadly munitions train explosion in a populated area, people ran into buildings to save the ubiquitous portraits of the "Dear Leader" before they rescued their own family members. In Uzbekistan, a government crackdown forced more than a dozen foreign correspondents to flee abroad after they covered a massacre of antigovernment protesters in Andijan in May. Governments suppress news of the dangers and hardships faced by their citizens. North Korea covered up a famine that affected millions. Burma stifled coverage of the effects of the tsunami that hit the country in December. All domestic radio, television, and newspapers are controlled by the government. Radio and television receivers are locked to government-specified frequencies. It serves up a daily diet of fawning coverage of "Dear Leader" Kim Jong Il and his official engagements. Only small numbers of foreign journalists are allowed limited access each year, and they must be accompanied by "minders" wherever they go. After a deadly munitions train explosion in April in Ryongchon near the Chinese border, KCNA reported that citizens displayed the "spirit of guarding the leader with their very lives" by rushing into burning buildings to save portraits of Kim "before searching for their family members or saving their household goods. Than Shwe, who took over as chairman of the military junta known as the State Peace and Development Council in after the resignation of coup leader General Saw Maung How censorship works: Media dare not hint at, let alone report on, antigovernment sentiments. Entry visa requests by foreign journalists are usually turned down except when the government wants to showcase a political event. The Myanmar people even feel loathsome to some local media that are imitating the practice of featuring corrupt and lopsided news and lies. Saparmurat Atayevich Niyazov, elected and declared President for Life in How censorship works: Niyazov has isolated the country from the rest of the world and created a cult of personality declaring himself "Turkmenbashi," father of the Turkmen. Niyazov personally approves the front-page content of the major dailies, which always include a prominent picture of him. The state media heap fulsome praise on Niyazov as they ignore important stories on AIDS, prostitution, unemployment, poverty, crime, and drugs. A handful of local and foreign correspondents work for foreign--primarily Russian--news agencies, but their freedom to report is minimal. State television displays a constant, golden profile of Niyazov at the bottom of the screen. Newscasters begin each broadcast with a pledge that their tongues will shrivel if their reports ever slander the country, the flag, or the president. A handful of private newspapers officially exist but rarely publish due to financial and political pressure. An exiled press freedom group ASOLPEGE-Libre says the only publication that appears regularly is a pro-government magazine published in Spain and financed by advertising revenue from companies operating in Equatorial Guinea, "mainly North American oil companies. It describes state broadcasters as "pure governmental instruments in the service of the dictatorship, dedicated uniquely and exclusively to political narcissism and the ideological propaganda of the regime in place. State Department reported in that foreign celebrity and sports publications were available for sale but no newspapers, and that there were no bookstores or newsstands. Foreign correspondents have been denied visas

or expelled without official explanation. State-run Radio Malabo broadcasts songs warning citizens that they will be crushed if they speak against the regime. During parliamentary elections in , state media called opposition activists "enemies" of the state. Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, unchallenged in power since a bloodless coup. The government owns and controls all print and broadcast media, an anachronism even by regional standards. The media dutifully reflect state policies and do not allow news or views critical of Qaddafi or the government. Satellite television and the Internet are available, but the government blocks undesirable political Web sites. The Internet is one of the few avenues for independent writers and journalists, but the risks are exceedingly high. Dayf al-Ghazal al-Shuhaibi, who wrote for London-based opposition Web sites, was found shot in the head in Benghazi last year. No one has been charged with the murder, which has sent an unmistakable message to would-be critics. In addition, Internet writer Abdel Razek al-Mansouri was jailed in reprisal for online writings critical of the government. On the press he wrote, "The press is a means of expression for society: Therefore, logically and democratically, it should not belong to either one of them. Isaias Afewerki, elected by the national assembly in How censorship works: Eritrea is the only country in sub-Saharan Africa without a single private media outlet. A privileged few have access to the Internet. The handful of foreign correspondents in the capital, Asmara, are subject to intensive monitoring by authorities. At least 15 journalists have been jailed or otherwise deprived of their liberty. Most are held incommunicado in secret detention centers. President Fidel Castro, who has run a one-party state since seizing power in a revolution How censorship works: The Cuban constitution grants the Communist Party the right to control the press; it recognizes "freedom of speech and the press in accordance with the goals of the socialist society. News is carried on four television channels, two news agencies, dozens of radio stations, at least four news Web sites, and three main newspapers representing the views of the Communist Party and other mass organizations controlled by the government. Those who try to work as independent reporters are harassed, detained, threatened with prosecution or jail, or barred from traveling. A small number of foreign correspondents report from Havana but Cubans do not see their reports. Officials grant visas to foreign journalists selectively, often excluding those from outlets deemed unfriendly. The government organizes demonstrations known as "repudiation acts" outside the homes of independent journalists. Government supporters congregate around the homes, intimidate those inside and prevent them from leaving or receiving visitors. President Islam Karimov, elected ; presidential term extended by referendums in and again in Karimov has re-established a Soviet-style dictatorship that relies on brutal political intimidation to silence journalists, human rights activists, and the political opposition. Uzbekistan has also distinguished itself among the former Soviet republics as the leading jailer of journalists, with six behind bars at the end of A dozen foreign correspondents and local reporters working for foreign media had to flee the country. The media are under heavy state control and influence. Some newspapers and broadcast outlets are in private hands but are owned by regime loyalists, or are barred from disseminating political content. Some private and party newspapers offer mild criticism of some government policies or the Baath party, but they are largely toothless. State papers and broadcasters remain unflinchingly supportive of the regime. The press law maps out an array of restrictions against the media, including a requirement that periodicals obtain licenses from the prime minister, who can deny any application not in the "public interest. President Aleksandr Lukashenko, elected ; last re-elected in March in polls the European Union called "deeply flawed. Most broadcast and print outlets are owned by the government, and they are effusive in their praise of Lukashenko. Nominally independent radio and television stations avoid politically sensitive subjects. The state has shuttered dozens of independent newspapers in recent years, and the few that remain have been subjected to a government onslaught: More than two dozen domestic and foreign journalists were jailed during the tumultuous presidential campaign, most while covering antigovernment rallies staged after the vote. Reporters were often charged with "hooliganism" for being at the rallies. Belarus locator map CPJ staff judged countries according to 17 benchmarks. CPJ established the criteria after consultation with experts in the fields of press freedom, human rights, and media law. In order to appear on this list, countries had to meet at least nine of the 17 criteria.

Chapter 6 : Everything Wrong With the Animaniacs Nations of the World Song

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original Member of the United Nations, the Charter having been signed on its behalf on 26 June and ratified 19 October , until its.

By Clea Guy-Allen March 10, There are over million people in the world who are hungry right now. So why is this the case? Here we look at the top 10 worst affected countries and see what obstacles are making them hungry and why: In , agriculture employed nearly 80 percent of the population but accounted for only The agricultural sector has improved with the use of modern farming equipment and techniques; however, it is still compromised by a lack of financial services and investment. Comoros, which is made up of 3 tiny islands of the coast of Mozambique, has a population of just , people. Around half of the population live below the poverty line. The reason for such high numbers of poverty and undernourishment are varied. Because of these factors it is essential that Comoros continues to receive foreign support in order to develop the right educational and economic infrastructures to be able to drive levels of poverty and undernourishment down. Sitting between Indonesia and Australia Timor-Leste is a small island with a population of just over 1 million people. Private sector development has lagged due to human capital shortages, infrastructure weakness, an incomplete legal system, and an inefficient regulatory environment. Another reason that Sudan is suffering is because of the extreme climate conditions that the country suffers from, which is something that is unfortunately out of their control. Poverty in Chad has been aggravated by numerous conflicts during its 50 years of independence. The Sahelian zone central and eastern Chad is particularly affected by chronic food deficits. Moreover, Chad is subject to spill-over effects from crises in neighboring Sudan and the Central African Republic. It is estimated that there are , refugees in Chad, which puts additional pressure on the limited resources of the already highly vulnerable local population. Chad relies heavily on external assistance for its food security, especially in the Sahelian zone. Cereal production is heavily affected by erratic rains, cyclical droughts, locust infestations and poor farming practices. Because of large-scale displacement, civil conflict, political instability, high food prices, endemic poverty and influxes of refugee and migrants. In Ethiopia an alarming The Horn of Africa drought left 4. Pastoralist areas in southern and south-eastern Ethiopia were most severely affected by the drought. At the same time, cereal markets experienced a supply shock, and food prices rose substantially, resulting in high food insecurity among poor people. By the beginning of , the overall food security situation had stabilized thanks to the start of the Meher harvest after the June-to-September rains -- resulting in improved market supply -- and to sustained humanitarian assistance. While the number of new arrivals in refugee camps has decreased significantly since the height of the Horn of Africa crisis, Ethiopia still continues to receive refugees from Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan. The Humanitarian Requirements Document issued by the government and humanitarian partners in September estimates that 3. The country is prone to natural disasters such as cyclones, flooding and drought. In , the island faced its worst ever locust plague, which hampered agricultural production and threatened food security. The increasing fragility of the ecosystem, due to deforestation and poor land management, is a major cause of the increased vulnerability to shocks and related food insecurity. Deforestation has become a major concern: Approximately 28 percent of rural households suffer from food insecurity - of which 2. The food security of a further 9. Also of concern is the cyclone season, which runs from November to March. While Zambia has reduced the rate of extreme poverty from 58 percent to Consequently, access to food is a challenge for many. According to the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee, the number of people at risk of food insecurity is up from about 63, in to about , in This is attributed to localized poor crop production due to poor weather conditions in some parts of the country.

Chapter 7 : The Two Countries Without Capitals | The Garfors Globe

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South Africa is the only country in the world that has three capital cities, while 12 countries have two. But two countries have no official capital city. Can you guess which ones? Let me first quickly go through the countries with two capitals. Conflict arises when we move to “surprise, surprise” the Middle East. And just to make matters worse, the two countries in questions even claim to have the same capital. I am, of course speaking of “in alphabetical order” Israel and Palestine. Both claim Jerusalem as their capital and many locals from both countries will get visibly upset, sometimes even turn agitated, furious or even violent if you suggest otherwise. Jerusalem is not internationally recognized as the capital of either country, Ramallah functions as the capital for Palestine whereas Tel Aviv more or less does the job for Israel. Let me add that I find both cities surprisingly pleasant when it comes to restaurants, nightlife, coffee culture and hospitality. Unfortunately an official two-state solution that both countries can live with seems to be rather unlikely, or in a distant future. Three capitals in one country South Africa still leads the pack with three capitals, the most famous of which is Pretoria, as the seat of the executive branch of government. Wonderful Cape Town is the legislative capital, whereas Bloemfontein “which I have unfortunately never visited” is the judicial one. Why such a confusing setup? Well, it started with conflict when the union of South Africa was created, and ended with compromise. And perhaps not a bad one, as the solution corresponds well with the balance of powers, or checks and balances. Early leaders in the country agreed that the entire government in one place would give that location too much power and be prone to lobbying and corruption. Some irony then, that the president of South Africa is Jacob Zuma, a name practically synonym to corruption, mismanagement and incompetence. Perhaps they should have gone for a no-capital solution instead. Less than 10, people live on the island virtually on the Equator in the Pacific. Capitalless country number two may come as more of a shock. We are, after all, speaking of the country that defines neutrality more than any other, in part thanks to peace building operations around the world and a home to more international organization than any other. It sounds like Britain post Brexit, but I am of course talking about Switzerland. Come on, how about Bern? Your teacher might have told you to memorize that as the Swiss capital city. And some will say he or she was right, but not quite. Federal courts are also placed in other cities. The country is in other words technically capitalless, but Bern is still seen as the de facto capital. And that is good enough for most. Perhaps except for quiz masters.

Chapter 8 : 10 Most Censored Countries - Committee to Protect Journalists

There are a number of oil countries in the Middle East that have no income tax, and the UAE is considered one of the most attractive, with a relatively stable government and economy.

Countries classified as low-income Countries without health care for all universal healthcare. They are the 30 that joined the OECD during the time period of through See the OECD website to see their current list. Observations All other free-market countries, including the ones that are classified as low-income, have some kind of health care for all, universal health care, system. The United States has a health care NOT for all system, and its national Congress has had no intention, plan or desire to provide all Americans with access to health care. The temptation is strong in some people that we need to study what other countries have done regarding health-care-for-all. However, it hardly matters for multiple reasons: Considering the need to establish efficiency, the uniquely American solution is obvious, so we need to take action with common sense: That one place is one public fund: Refer to this website to help achieve our uniquely-American solution that is the best. The countries joined the OECD explained below during the time period through The OECD is an excellent source of statistical information about the 30 countries. OECD is based on countries with a market-oriented ideology. Twenty-eight of the thirty are high-income countries. Among the 30 countries that are referenced at this website, most of them have some form of health care for all, as per the many implementations of health care for all systems. It is time for the U. We need efficiency through simplicity. We need to catch up to the rest of the world when it comes to being efficient in paying for health care and caring for citizens. If you are interested, go to the OECD website to see which countries have been added since , but the amount of available data on those additional countries might be very limited. The United States has not participated; the U. President has rejected the idea over and over again, as seen at that web page. This website and its associated campaign are a foundation with which that situation can change. Obamacare, the Affordable Care Act of , is scheduled to be implemented by and was estimated about the time of its passage in to leave roughly 20 to 40 million Americans uninsured. Accessing PDF Files If selecting a link for a pdf file does not cause a download of the document to your computer, then you may need to install Adobe Acrobat Reader on your computer. You can download a free copy by clicking on the following image:

Chapter 9 : The world's 10 hungriest countries

Ventura County, CA, Sheriff Geoff Dean said 12 victims were killed, including Ron Helus, a sergeant from his department who was one of the first responders to the scene. 12 East Delano Avenue.

Maverick Updated October 11, 2011

There are a number of countries without the burden of income taxes, and many of them are very pleasant countries in which to live. However, taking advantage of living in a no-income-tax country is not as easy as packing a suitcase and buying a plane ticket. Citizens of the United States cannot escape paying U.S. taxes. The only small exception is in some instances, it is possible to exclude a limited amount of foreign-earned income from U.S. taxes. Escaping Taxes The only way to get out from under the tax thumb of the IRS and enjoy living free of income taxes is for an individual to renounce his U.S. citizenship. Neither of those two requirements is usually easy to fulfill. First of all, many countries do not offer easy access to citizenship. In most instances, the process is lengthy and expensive. But as of 2011, the U.S. still has the continuously increasing rate of U.S. citizens renouncing their U.S. citizenship. A record number of people renounced their U.S. citizenship in 2011. Many low-income tax or income tax-free countries have economies that are largely driven by oil or financial services. United Arab Emirates There are a number of oil countries in the Middle East that have no income tax, and the UAE is considered one of the most attractive, with a relatively stable government and economy. The UAE has a thriving economy and a more multicultural environment than the majority of countries in the Middle East. This translates into excellent dining and entertainment options. There are also very good educational facilities available. Government corruption is still a concern, but the rule of law is followed relatively well. The Bahamas Enjoying the benefit of not having to pay income taxes in the Bahamas depends on residence, not on actually obtaining citizenship, making it one of the easier countries in which to access an income tax-free life. An individual can satisfy the residency requirement by paying for an Annual Residence Permit or obtain permanent resident status by virtue of purchasing real estate in the Bahamas. As Caribbean islands go, the Bahamas is one of the relatively less-expensive ones in which to live. Overall, the country has good infrastructure and services. The one area where services are considered a bit below par is the area of medicine. And Nassau, like many tourist areas, has a somewhat high crime rate. However, overall the Bahamas is a very pleasant place to live. Bermuda Bermuda is an even more attractive Caribbean income tax-free destination than the Bahamas; however, it is also a much more expensive country in which to live. Its relatively isolated location makes Bermuda one of the most expensive cost of living spots in the Western world. Bermuda is much more developed than most Caribbean islands, with excellent roads and public transportation. And beyond that, from its famous pink sand beaches to its upscale restaurants, Bermuda is considered one of the most scenic and pleasant countries in the Caribbean. The majority of U.S. citizens who renounce their U.S. citizenship do so for tax reasons. Andorra Located in the Pyrenees mountains between France and Spain, Andorra is facing pressure from the European Union EU to institute an income tax, but for the moment it remains income tax-free. Even in the event, an income tax system is put in place, it will likely be just a token intended to satisfy the EU, with a very low tax rate. Other than skiing tourists, life in Andorra is relatively quiet and easygoing. Andorra is renowned for not only being tax-free but also for being value-added tax VAT -free as well, a fact that brings many Europeans driving in for the day to purchase cigarettes, liquor, apparel or electronics. In keeping with its tax-friendly attitude, Andorra is noted for having one of the most well-developed offshore banking industries in the world. The path to Andorra citizenship is one of the lengthiest, with naturalization taking more than 10 years. Monaco Well-known as a perennial vacation playground for ultra-high-net-worth individuals, Monaco has long been considered one of the most beautiful and desirable places to live in the whole of Europe. Located on the French Riviera, Monaco has extensive, well-developed marinas that are usually occupied by a selection of yachts from around the world. Monaco is a city-state that is not much larger than the Vatican. It has one of the lowest crime rates of any country in the world. However, one drawback is Monaco is also one of the most expensive places in the world to live. Housing prices are roughly double, or more, that of anywhere else in Europe. A legal residence permit can be obtained in less than three months but requires depositing approximately half a million dollars in a Monaco bank. Trading Center Want to learn how to invest? Get a free 10 week email series that will teach you how to

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