

Gaddafi Spy Chief - Libya Gave Ex-French President Sarkozy \$8million Bribe

By [True Publica](#)

Global Research, March 28, 2019

[TruePublica](#)

Region: [Europe](#), [Middle East & North Africa](#)

Theme: [History](#), [Intelligence](#)

The Independent's multi-award-winning Middle East correspondent Robert Fisk, [reports](#) that the execution order for Gaddafi's spymaster was simply a perversion of justice that suited the Western security services just fine.

“Shutting them up. That’s what it’s about. The hangman’s drop, the crackle of the firing squad, and their secrets go to the grave. Saddam Hussein didn’t get the chance to tell us about his dealings with the US and German companies who provided the gas he used on the Kurds. And now Gaddafi’s spymaster Abdullah al-Senussi will be shot in Libya before he has a chance to tell us about the cosy relationship he had with our Western security services when he liaised between his boss, the CIA and MI6.”

The article is illuminating and [well worth the read](#). In the meantime, Gaddafi’s spymaster Abdullah al-Senussi is still alive and in part, spilling the beans. From Ian Allen at [IntelNews](#) comes the report the same senior intelligence advisor to Gaddafi has reportedly told French investigators that the Libyan government gave \$8 million to the election campaign of France’s ex-President Nicolas Sarkozy as a bribe to clean up Gaddafi’s international reputation.



Sarkozy’s 30-year political legacy has been marred by a series of financial scandals, for which he is currently under investigation. In March of last year, the former French president issued strong denials of accusations that he accepted an illicit multi-million monetary donation from Gaddafi during his 2007 campaign for the presidency.

During a 20-minute television interview, Sarkozy described the investigation into the allegations that he acted as an agent of influence for Libya as “a waste of time”, arguing

that it was over an alleged donation of less than \$45,000, which represented a tiny fraction of his campaign budget.

But [according](#) to the French investigative news website Mediapart, a team of French judges was told by Gaddafi's former spy chief that Sarkozy was given millions of dollars in secret by the Libyan state.

[Abdullah al-Senussi](#), who oversaw the Libyan intelligence agencies under Gaddafi, reportedly told the French investigators that the funding was part of a secret deal between the two parties. In 1979, Senussi married the sister of Gaddafi's wife and remained a trusted confidante of the Libyan leader until his violent death in 2011. According to Mediapart, he told the French judges that he personally supervised the transfer of funds to Sarkozy's election campaign. He said that the payments entered the campaign's coffers via a French government minister who received the funds from Libyan agents in two separate instalments in 2006.

In return, Sarkozy promised to help reinstate Gaddafi's international image if he was elected president. He also promised to impede attempts by Western countries to arrest Gaddafi and some of his senior government aides—including Senussi—for terrorist crimes. Senussi allegedly said that Sarkozy himself promised him that his international arrest warrants would be quelled with the help of the French president's personal lawyers. Sarkozy later hosted Gaddafi in Paris in a lavish setting in 2007.

Mediapart said that it accessed Senussi's testimony before the French judges after getting hold of extracts from his formal statements during his interviews. It added that the information provided by Senussi appears to confirm similar claims made by other witnesses in the investigation about Sarkozy's alleged illegal campaign funding. The former French president is currently involved in a separate legal dispute concerning alleged illegal spending during his failed campaign for the presidency in 2012.

*

Note to readers: please click the share buttons below. Forward this article to your email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

Featured image is from TruePublica

The original source of this article is [TruePublica](#)
Copyright © [True Publica](#), [TruePublica](#), 2019

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [True Publica](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca