

The CAPELLEN/JENSEN ORGANISED CRIME GROUP OF NORWAY  
The Drug Dealer, the Police Officer and Hashish in Oslo

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## The Drug Dealer and the Police Officer of Norway: The Reality of Gjermund Cappelen and Eirik Jensen

The case against the drug dealer Cappelen was based on the storage and sales of hashish/cannabis in Norway for which he was sentenced to 15 years in prison. The case against the police officer Jensen was based on gross corruption and contributing to smuggling 13.9 tonnes of cannabis to Norway for which he was sentenced to 21 years in prison.

### The Drug Dealer: Gjermund Cappelen

In the news reports of Norway, the nature of the drug operation of Cappelen has not been fully described especially its operational nature with reference to storage and sales of hashish/cannabis which was the basis of the charge he was found guilty of. What we have are flashes of a reality presented that in some cases clash with each other. We are told that Cappelen was head of an organised crime group that was one of the largest suppliers of hashish/cannabis in Norway during the period of its operation. This group imported, stored and sold in Norway some 25 tonnes of cannabis/hashish over a 20-year period (1993-2013) according to Cappelen. The case of the prosecutor's office insists that the proof for the importation and sale of 16.2 tonnes of hashish/cannabis by the Cappelen crime group from 1993-2013 with an estimated value of Norwegian Kroner (NOK) 825 million is established. But nowhere are we told how the Cappelen crime group disposed of the product: whether they wholesaled all of the product, established and supplied their own retail structure or combined both wholesaling and retailing of the product. The structure of sales determines the markets the crime group were present in and as a result the sum of money earned from sales. Which impacts directly the value placed by the prosecution on the proceeds derived by the crime group from its illicit activity. To place 25 tonnes over 20 years on the retail market earns much more than solely on the wholesale market. It was then in the interest of the Cappelen crime group to maximise both markets especially given their dependence on Moroccan organised crime for the supply of hashish and the fact that there was no way to ensure that Moroccan organised crime didn't supply product to your competitors in Oslo.

The public discourse of Norway's hegemonic discursive agents insists that 25 tonnes of hashish/cannabis over 20 years made the Cappelen crime group into a

player on the hashish/cannabis drug market of Norway. This amounts to an average 1,250 kilos of hashish/cannabis per year for 20 years sold on the largest single drug market in Norway but with the lowest price point compared to heroin and cocaine drug markets. It's obvious the official discourse is attempting to turn a subservient trafficking organisation into a major player in an attempt to not only applaud the efforts of state agencies in its war on drugs. But also to deliberately mask the size of the drug market of Norway and the existence and identity of the hegemonic organised crime players/traffickers of the hashish/cannabis drug market of Norway especially that of Oslo. In such a terrain of deception the model of Jensen thrives within the state agencies giving rise to the question of who gave up the Cappelen crime group and its protector Jensen and why?

In the news reports mixed signals are presented on the operational basis of the importation of product by the Cappelen crime group. One case is the reported drug deal that took place in a Japanese restaurant at Lysaker station outside Oslo where close to 1 million Kroner was handed over by Cappelen purportedly for a shipment of product from The Netherlands to Norway. Cappelen was then according to this report paying in advance for the shipment. Another instance in the news reports is the position articulated by Cappelen and his attorney that product seized by the police in 2013 was not paid for therefore Cappelen was owing his suppliers and as a result his life was in danger. This describes another reality where you receive the shipment on consignment, sell the product then remit the money owed to the supplier. This only happens where you are part of the supplying organised crime group and you are under constant surveillance to ensure you don't steal their product. Both business models are simply not compatible as transnational organised crime is wary of placing trust in a retail market based crime group that is shopping around for the same product from alternate sources or expect transnational organised crime to both sell product to the same crime group that is receiving their product on consignment. Simply because such a business relationship opens the transnational organised crime group to the threat posed by the client crime group opening doors of access for competitors and the state agencies to launch assaults through. To mix the business models creates greed, leads to the recipient crime group stiffing/shorting the supplying crime group which sets in train tensions which lead to violence, informing and the exposure of the transnational organised crime

group to various assaults from the licit and illicit worlds. Given the comparatively small volume of product moved by the Cappelen crime group over 20 years it's then possible that they were sourcing supply from various sources of supply with various operational modes from transnational organised crime who demand cash in advance to small groups seeking to enter the Norwegian market thereby granting the Cappelen organised crime group shipments on consignment. A supply side riven with tension arising from the nature of its power relations. Who then gave up the Cappelen crime group and Jensen? The identity of the whistle blower can then be unearthed in the supply side of the Oslo hashish drug market.

The most potent indication of the unsophisticated nature of the operation of the Cappelen organised crime group is the methodology employed by Cappelen to launder the illicit cash proceeds from the sale of illicit product. This involved receiving and storing cash under his control which therefore entails being charged for money laundering. As a result of the police search on his domestic residence NOK 2.09 million in cash was found and seized in addition to NOK 3.4 million in a car under the control of Cappelen's son. Cappelen personally received cash and stored it in spaces under his control to exert control over the cash but failed to establish an illicit money storage and laundering operation that allowed him plausible denial. This failure resulted in the use of illicit money to purchase personal use items as watches, jewellery etc. and art in an attempt to wash the money. But in these attempts at laundering the illicit money Cappelen was involved, touched and stored the proceeds of the process denying himself space void of taint from the illicit business and its proceeds. Cappelen was then by his actions and methodology a low level street player as he never connected to the space in which professionals for the right price launder your illicit proceeds placing them offshore for safe keeping and recirculation.

Cappelen's claim to fame was then his willingness to inform and testify against Eirik Jansen when caught and charged with illicit drug storage and sales. The power relations with Eirik Jensen the police Officer of Oslo and the organic relationship spawned by these power relations enabled Cappelen his moment of glory in a bid to save himself. The power relations with Cappelen illustrates the nature of Eirik Jensen's quest for power and wealth utilising the impunity his job granted to him. The fact that Jensen embraced Cappelen from 1993-2013 as they jointly created an illicit enterprise whilst Jensen rose steadily in the ranks of the

Oslo police shows the limited range of choices Jensen possessed in the Oslo drug market which suggests that the organised and transnational organised crime players of the Oslo hashish drug market were already well served by agents of the state.

The Police Officer: Eirik Jensen

It is readily apparent that the police officer took a hustler involved in the drug market of Oslo and by utilising the power afforded a police officer they created and built a hashish trafficking organisation that occupied space in the middle tier of the supply side of the market. In return the hustler became his informer which accelerated the upward mobility of the police officer through the ranks of the Oslo police and as he rose in the ranks the impunity the police officer wielded redounded to the benefit of the criminal organisation. The police informer was also the enforcer for the criminal organisation as low level persons deemed threats to the criminal organisation were exposed to the full brunt of the law. This expanded the space on the drug market under the control of the Cappelen criminal organisation which benefitted sales and his take from the organisation. Law then was crucially strategic to the success of the criminal organisation. Eventually the impunity afforded by the police officer insulated the members of the Cappelen criminal organisation from assaults of law enforcement agencies which bred the condition common to criminals with state impunity. The criminals of the organisation then made enemies in the drug market and informers began mouthing off to the police on the role of the police officer and the activities of the criminal organisation he was serving. By 2013 it was now necessary to bring down the police officer and the criminal organisation as they were in breach of the rules of hierarchy of the Game which polices the order of the drug market. This police impunity meant that the Cappelen crime group was willing to bring about the down fall of those it considered as threats regardless of their connections to transnational and local organised crime. The aberration was marked for death as they were clear and present dangers to the order of the Oslo hashish drug market. Local and transnational organised crime then gave up the Cappelen crime group and ensured that Cappelen gave up Jensen for Cappelen has no choice but to submit as he is a marked man and prison is the playground of organised crime. And in this assault on Cappelen the agents of the state as in law enforcement who sell impunity to organised crime on the drug market were in active full support.

Eirik Jansen in his methodology despite his knowledge of the law and operational basis of law enforcement exhibited the same flaws as did Cappelen. He accepted cash payments and gifts from Cappelen and his attempts to launder the illicit cash through the licit financial system he personally moved from bank branch to bank branch making deposits that didn't exceed NOK 5,000 and moved cash to and deposited it in Sweden denying himself plausible denial by leaving a money trail. A failure to effectively utilise the services of professional launderers of the licit financial system which cost him a sentence of 21 years in prison. The same reality applied to the gifts received from Cappelen which left a paper trail even though Cappelen used another name he testified it was him and he signed the invoice leaving the forensic handwriting trail. And the police raid on the property of Jensen only uncovered NOK 34,300 in the wall of the garage of his farm in Norway. The question then is how much money Jensen earned from the illicit enterprise and what did he do with it? Cappelen stated that he paid Jensen NOK 15 million over the years but the prosecutor's case was based on an analysis of his expenditure in light of his declared income which realised an undeclared cash source of some NOK 1.98 million over the 10-year period of the forensic investigation. Given the official discourse of the size and scale of the illicit drug enterprise where then is the money earned by Jensen from the said enterprise? It's then a case of laundering and moving NOK 15 million out of Norway, or the illicit income amount over 10 years was paltry and simply didn't compensate for the risk embraced culminating in a 21-year prison sentence which illustrates the scale of the enterprise contrary to that propagated by the official discourse. The information in the public domain is insufficient to clear up this issue. What is then most likely is that Jensen has his nest egg derived from illicit activity safely stashed away.

Cappelen and Jensen then embraced each other in 1993 creating an illicit enterprise of mutual benefit as a small time drug trafficker brokered police impunity to grow into a known trafficker of hashish on the Oslo drug market. Jensen intervened into the drug market to create space to grow the market share of the illicit enterprise, protected its operations from the assaults of law enforcement and from operators of the drug market, protected imports of hashish as far as possible. In exchange Jensen received operational intelligence from Cappelen and other members of the crime group that created the persona

he loved and wore of the connected police officer in the underworld. This persona gave him his career path which defined him. The cash and gifts from Cappelen were simply earned dividends from his investments. This crime group was in fact the Cappelen/Jensen crime group. Jensen was not in the employ of Cappelen for Jensen and his police power created Cappelen the drug dealer of note and renown. Which explains the chronic limitations of the crime group and the vulnerabilities that brought it down.

Eirik Jansen the police officer inhabited a netherworld where he walked the licit and illicit worlds and fit into none of them. In the illicit world he was the corrupt police officer that used his power to pursue his quest for wealth and power with impunity. This gave birth to a wave of action geared to out Jensen and his criminal sidekick Cappelen. Why then didn't the law enforcement agencies act on the reports from the underworld of the impunity wielded by a corrupt police officer? In the world of law enforcement Eirik Jensen enjoyed rapid mobility up the ranks of special squads and task forces created to deal with organised crime driven by the momentum of the insider intelligence generated by Cappelen and other members of the crime group. But in his journey through the elite of law enforcement in Oslo Jensen stood out as he failed to blend in and soon struck the ceiling to his upward mobility. The traversing of this netherworld on a daily basis bred paranoia, arrogance and the delusion of invincibility driven by impunity. Jensen was then perceptually flawed which was potently illustrated by his failure to grasp and act upon the threat posed by Cappelen to his liberty. In 2013 Jensen was unable to pre-empt or stop the raid on Cappelen which exposed Cappelen to the prison time of being found guilty and simultaneously to vengeance from organised crime. Cappelen was also willing and able to inform on Jensen and then testify against him. Jensen simply then became a bystander to the events from 2013 to 2017 and his prison sentence has placed him in the hands of organised crime. This systematic failure of Jensen to protect himself and the illicit enterprise potently illustrates that Cappelen and Jensen were not members of transnational organised crime. The discipline expected of members of transnational organised crime is visibly and materially absent as is the operational structure with its failsafe system.

The Order of the MTTOs

The illicit order of the Mexican Transnational Trafficking Organisations (MTTOs) in Europe places drug organisations as the Cappelen/Jensen (C/J) crime group on the endangered species list. The MTTOs and their affiliates in this case Moroccan organised crime determines the strategic necessity to supply the C/J crime group with product. The decision to do so means that the group is now an affiliate of an affiliate of the MTTOs therefore a poly drug mix has now to be adopted by the C/J group. An asset as Jensen will be expected to create a drug smuggling operation under his control as Jensen evolves into a drug trafficker in his own right in the heart of the police force of Oslo and by extension Norway. This binds the law enforcement officer to the MTTOs and their affiliates whilst Cappelen can be rendered expendable. This C/J crime group remade in the image and likeness of the MTTOs will be provided a range of illicit products on consignment and they are expected to wholesale only to retailers under the control of the MTTOs especially retailers from Norwegian gangland. And run a retail operation that also includes members of Norwegian gangland and others. The wholesale and retail operations have to be policed and disciplined and the cash proceeds of sales collected and passed on to the cash traffickers of the of the grand enterprise. An operation as this of the desired scale and expanse will require that the MTTOs and their affiliates hold a hostage or hostages who are close family members of Jensen and Cappelen. What is commonly practiced is the placement of the child or children overseas with some common excuse as pursuit of education where they are under the constant surveillance of the grand enterprise. This also applies to brothers, wives, mothers etc.

It's obvious that the Cappelen/Jensen crime group in no way illustrated the characteristics and methodology of the order of the MTTOs and their affiliates. In the battle for hegemony the transnational organised crime group simply purged the market creating space which they then absorbed. The official discourse seeking to convince that the war on drugs is winnable proclaims the collapse of a minnow as evidence of the success of the war on drugs. Whilst the leviathans of the illicit economy remain masked as the discourse will never "gaze" upon them much less to articulate a discourse of transnational crime in Europe that approximates some portion of reality no matter how small compared to the wider reality. Discourse rooted in deception and delusion cannot approximate a measure of the reality necessary to effective and meaningful reaction. The war on



drugs is then an instrument of social control and good old north Atlantic imperialism.

<https://www.nrk.no/nyheter/rettssaken-mot-eirik-jensen-1.13307131>

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