

## 2. State

	Liberal democracy	Patronal autocracy	Communist dictatorship
RULING ELITE	constrained political elite	<a href="#">adopted political family</a>	nomenklatura
	<a href="#">non-patronal network</a>	<a href="#">informal patronal network</a>	<a href="#">bureaucratic patronal network</a>
	multi-pyramid system	single-pyramid system	single-pyramid system
	dominance of formal institutions	dominance of informal institutions	dominance of formal institutions
PRINCIPLE OF STATE FUNCTIONING	state subordinated to the <a href="#">principle of societal interest</a>	state subordinated to the <a href="#">principle of elite interest</a>	state subordinated to the <a href="#">principle of ideology implementation</a>
	competitive, deliberative reconciliation of interests	realizing elite interest at the expense of societal interest	forcibly imposed postulated interest
	transparent/regulated cooperation and connections between public and private spheres	non-transparent / informal collusion of public and private spheres	subordination of private sphere to public sphere
	conflict of private and public interests	fusion of private and public interests	repression of private interests
STATE CONCEPTS	<a href="#">constitutional state</a>	<a href="#">mafia state (clan state + neopatrimonial/neosultanistic state + predatory state + criminal state)</a>	party state
	separation of powers	connected powers	merger of powers

### 3. Actors

	Liberal democracy	Patronal autocracy	Communist dictatorship
<b>SPHERES OF SOCIAL ACTION</b>	separated spheres of social action	colluding spheres of social action	merged spheres of social action
<b>POLITICAL ACTORS</b>	<a href="#">prime minister / president</a> limited govern (within formal authorization)	<a href="#">chief patron</a> unconstrained dispose over (beyond formal authorization)	<a href="#">general party secretary</a> totalitarian command (within formal authorization)
	<a href="#">cabinet</a>	<a href="#">patron's court</a>	<a href="#">politburo</a>
	<a href="#">politician</a>	<a href="#">poligarch / political front man</a>	<a href="#">high level party cadre</a>
	<a href="#">trustee</a>	<a href="#">patron's hand</a> (смотрящий, смотрящий)	<a href="#">middle and low level party cadre</a>
	<a href="#">civil servant</a>	<a href="#">patronal servant</a>	<a href="#">administrative cadre</a> (аппаратчик, аппаратчик)
	<a href="#">state's secret service</a>	<a href="#">patron's secret service</a>	<a href="#">party's secret service</a>
	<a href="#">democratic party</a> politicians' party joining	<a href="#">patron's party</a> vassals' party cooptation / adoption	<a href="#">centralized party</a> cadres' party enrollment
	<a href="#">governing party</a>	<a href="#">transmission-belt party</a>	<a href="#">state party</a>
	<a href="#">opposition party</a>	<a href="#">marginalized / domesticated</a> <a href="#">absorbed / liquidated / fake party</a>	n.a.
<b>ECONOMIC ACTORS</b>	<a href="#">entrepreneur</a> subcontractor	<a href="#">oligarch / minigarch</a> client	<a href="#">state enterprise leader</a> n.a.
	<a href="#">lobbyist</a> business interest representation	<a href="#">corruption broker</a> facilitating corrupt exchange	<a href="#">tolkach</a> (толкач, „pusher“) plan or barter bargain
	n.a.	<a href="#">economic front man</a> (shell company)	n.a.
<b>COMMUNAL ACTORS</b>	<a href="#">citizen</a>	<a href="#">servant (client)</a>	<a href="#">subject</a>
	<a href="#">independent church</a>	<a href="#">client church</a>	<a href="#">repressed church</a>
	<a href="#">NGO</a>	<a href="#">GONGO (government-organized NGO)</a>	<a href="#">TRANSBO (transmission belt organization)</a>
<b>RULING ELITES</b>	constrained political elite	adopted political family	nomenklatura
	autonomous elites	patronalized elites	incorporated elites

## 4. Politics

	Liberal democracy	Patronal autocracy	Communist dictatorship
INTERPRETATION OF THE COMMON GOOD	constitutionalism	<a href="#">populism</a>	Marxism-Leninism
	electoral civil legitimacy	electoral civil legitimacy	non-electoral civil legitimacy
	public deliberation of the interpretation of the common good (the legitimate interpreters are the citizens)	patronal appropriation of the interpretation of the common good (the legitimate interpreter is the chief patron)	bureaucratic appropriation of the interpretation of the common good (the legitimate interpreter is the state party)
	legal-rational authority	substantive-rational authority	substantive-rational authority
INSTITUTIONS OF PUBLIC DELIBERATION	open <a href="#">sphere of communication</a> free speech	dominated <a href="#">sphere of communication</a> crowding out/ghettoization	closed <a href="#">sphere of communication</a> censorship
	competitive/two-party system	dominant-party system with competitive fringe / fake opposition	one-party system
	marketing <a href="#">campaign</a>	loyalty-structuring <a href="#">campaign</a>	rights-suspending <a href="#">campaign</a>
	fair <a href="#">elections</a>	manipulated <a href="#">elections</a>	uncontested <a href="#">elections</a>
	formal decision-making (in the parliament) MPs are politicians <a href="#">decision-making legislature</a>	informal decision-making (outside the parliament) MPs are political front men <a href="#">transmission-belt legislature</a>	formal decision-making (outside the parliament) MPs are party cadres <a href="#">transmission-belt legislature</a>
	<a href="#">rule of law</a> (equality before the law equality after the law)	<a href="#">law of rule</a> (equality before the law inequality after the law)	<a href="#">lawlessness</a> (inequality before the law inequality after the law)
	<a href="#">limited law</a> citizens subordinated to law	<a href="#">instrumental law</a> law subordinated to the adopted political family	<a href="#">instrumental law</a> law subordinated to the party
	<a href="#">normative law enforcement</a>	<a href="#">politically selective law enforcement</a>	<a href="#">politically selective law enforcement</a>
	impartial jurisdiction	politically selective jurisdiction	show trial
	evidence (crime committed, process launched automatically)	kompromat (crime committed, process launched on the basis of political decision)	fabricated evidence (crime not committed, process launched on the basis of political decision)
DEFENSIVE MECHANISMS	defensive mechanisms for pluralism	defensive mechanisms against pluralism	n.a.
	separation of branches of power	separation of resources of power	n.a.
	free civil society	subjugated civil society	non-existent civil society
	<a href="#">policy-questioning protests</a> peaceful change of government (without regime change)	<a href="#">legitimacy-questioning protests</a> regime change / systemic reproduction	no <a href="#">protests</a>  regime change (lawful revolution)

## 5. Economy

	Liberal democracy	Patronal autocracy	Communist dictatorship
RELATION	<a href="#">relation</a> between economic and political elites is voluntary (lobbying)	<a href="#">relation</a> between economic and political elites is coercive (patronalism)	n.a.
	interest representation	interest collusion	interest repression
	voluntary corruption <a href="#">free-market corruption</a>	coercive corruption <a href="#">criminal state pattern</a>	voluntary corruption <i>blat</i> (with nomenklaturists)
	system-destroying corruption	system-constituting corruption	system-lubricating corruption
	no authorized illegality (only unauthorized) in the <a href="#">criminal ecosystem</a>	authorized + unauthorized illegality in the <a href="#">criminal ecosystem</a>	no authorized illegality (only unauthorized) in the <a href="#">criminal ecosystem</a>
STATE INTERVENTION	<a href="#">normative state intervention</a> (minimum amplitude of arbitrariness)	<a href="#">discretionary state intervention</a> (maximum amplitude of arbitrariness)	n.a. (central planning)
	normatively <a href="#">closed markets</a>	discretionally <a href="#">closed markets</a>	n.a. (no private markets)
	<a href="#">rent</a> -seekers are interest groups	<a href="#">rent</a> -seekers are patronal networks	n.a. (no private enterprises)
	<a href="#">general</a> + <a href="#">sectoral taxes</a>	<a href="#">general</a> + <a href="#">sectoral</a> + <a href="#">discretionary taxes</a>	n.a. (no tax revenue from the private to the public sphere)
	active control mechanisms (neutral supervisory intervention)	disabled control mechanisms (weaponized supervisory intervention)	n.a. (bureaucratic coordination of the economy)
OWNERSHIP	founded via regime-changing privatization	founded via post-communist ownership redistribution	founded via communist nationalization
	hostile takeover	centrally-led corporate raiding ( <a href="#">reiderstvo</a> )	<a href="#">expropriation</a>
	<i>de jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> property rights coincide normative intervention in exogenous property rights	<i>de jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> property rights do not coincide discretionary intervention in exogenous property rights	<i>de jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> property rights coincide no exogenous property rights (monopoly of state ownership)
	buyers and sellers exchange at market value	predators and prey takeover at stalking, hunting and booty value	n.a. (normative expropriation)
	private property	<a href="#">power&amp;ownership</a> (vlast&sobstvennost)	state property
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC SYSTEMS	<a href="#">market economy</a> <a href="#">competitive market</a>	<a href="#">relational economy</a> <a href="#">relational market</a>	<a href="#">planned economy</a> <a href="#">administrative market</a>
	regulated market coordination	relational market-redistribution	bureaucratic resource-redistribution
	<a href="#">capitalism</a>	<a href="#">political capitalism</a> ( <a href="#">mafia capitalism</a> )	<a href="#">socialism</a>

## 6. Society

	Liberal democracy	Patronal autocracy	Communist dictatorship
<b>SOCIETAL NETWORKS</b>	open-access order	limited-access order	limited-access order
	the strength of weak <a href="#">ties</a> informal information-carrying <a href="#">ties</a>	the strength of strong <a href="#">ties</a> informal influence-carrying <a href="#">ties</a>	the strength of strong <a href="#">ties</a> formal influence-carrying <a href="#">ties</a>
	separation of communal network from economic and political networks	integration of communal network into economic and political network	separation of communal network from economic and political networks
	free entry and exit from political/economic networks	unfree entry and exit from political/economic networks	unfree entry and exit from political/economic networks
	scale-free social networks (market and voluntary decision)	non scale-free social networks (informal patronalism and coercion)	non scale-free social networks (bureaucratic patronalism and coercion)
	non-patronal class society	informally patronalized clientage society	bureaucratically patronalized class society
<b>REGIME STABILITY</b>	democratic pattern of mass persuasion (ideology in primary, co-optation in secondary role)	patronal pattern of mass persuasion (non-violent threats and ideology in primary, co-optation in secondary role)	communist pattern of mass persuasion (coercion in primary, ideology and co-optation in secondary role)
<b>IDEOLOGY</b>	<a href="#">ideology-driven</a> ruling elite ideology-neutral regime	<a href="#">ideology-applying</a> ruling elite <a href="#">ideology-applying</a> regime	<a href="#">ideology-driven</a> ruling elite <a href="#">ideology-driven</a> regime
	non-teleological rationality	non-teleological rationality	teleological rationality
	value coherence	functionality coherence	value coherence
	no public enemy or stigmatized group	variable public enemy or stigmatized group	stable public enemy or stigmatized group

Concept (in English)	Place of definition (chapter number)	Definition
regime	2210	<b>Political regime (or simply regime)</b> is an institutionalized set of fundamental formal and informal rules structuring the interaction in the political power center and its relation with the broader society.
state	2210	<b>State</b> is the institution by which the ruling elite of a people exercises the monopoly of legitimate use of violence to extract, manage and distribute resources within the borders of a certain territory.
violence	2210	<b>Violence</b> is a type of action when a person damages the self or property of another person against their will.
coercion	2210	<b>Coercion</b> is a type of action when one man's actions are made to serve another man's will, not for his own but for the other's purpose. Compared to his original position, the person who receives the offer cannot benefit but can only choose between losing greater amount—by rejecting the offer—or losing a smaller amount—by accepting the offer.
elite	2221	<b>Elite</b> is a group of people, related or unrelated to each other, who are leading actors in their walk of life, that is, having greater influence over the lives of others in the same walk of life than the influence of those people over them. ("Those people" are the non-elite.) This leading position stems from having extraordinary qualities, such as wealth, excellence, or high (formal) position in a hierarchy.
non-elite	2221	<b>Non-elite</b> is a group of people, related or unrelated to each other, who are following actors in their walk of life, that is, having lesser influence over the lives of others in the same walk of life than the influence of those people over them. ("Those people" are the elite.) This following position stems from having ordinary or poorer qualities, such as lack of wealth or having a low (formal) position in a hierarchy.
non-ruling elite	2221	<b>Non-ruling elite</b> is an elite without coercive (state) authority. In other words, a non-ruling elite can exercise its influence over its walk of life only through non-coercive means, such as persuasion, leading by example, or market transactions. Typically, there are numerous non-ruling elites in a society.
ruling elite	2221	<b>Ruling elite</b> is an elite with coercive (state) authority. In other words, a ruling elite can exercise its influence over its walk of life—the society itself, living under the rulers' authority—through coercive means, such as law enforcement. Typically, there is only one ruling elite in a society.
patron-client relationship	2222	<b>Patron-client relationship (patronal connection)</b> is a type of connection between actors where people are connected through vertical chains of command with a strong element of unconditionality and inequality in power. In a patron-client relation, one of the participants—the client—is a vassal (i.e., subordinate) of the other—the patron. A patronal connection is a coercive relationship, involving no free exit from the network (and often no free entry to the network either).
voluntary relationship	2222	<b>Voluntary relationship (non-patronal connection)</b> is a type of connection between actors where people are connected through horizontal relationships between equal parties. In a voluntary relationships, there is no vassalage (i.e., subordination) and no party is forced to obey another. A non-patronal connection is a non-coercive (voluntary) relationship, involving free exit as well as free entry.
formality	2222	<b>Formality</b> is a characteristic feature of a social connection and refers to having a legal and openly admitted form. In other words, an institution—that is, a humanly devised constraint that structures social interaction—is regarded as formal if its rules are written down, in congruence with effective law, and are made openly accessible to the majority of the population.

<b>informality</b>	2222	<b>Informality</b> is a characteristic feature of a social connection and refers to not having a legal and openly admitted form. In other words, an institution—that is, a humanly devised constraint that structures social interaction—is regarded informal if its rules are not written down and are not made openly accessible to the majority of the population (therefore its rules may or may not be congruent with effective law).
<b>patronal ruling elite</b>	2222	<b>Patronal ruling elite</b> is a ruling elite where the members are connected, formally or informally, through patron-client relations. The patronal ruling elite takes a pyramid-like structure of obedience (single-pyramid system), every member being part of a hierarchy subordinated to the chief patron.
<b>non-patronal ruling elite</b>	2222	<b>Non-patronal ruling elite</b> is a ruling elite where the members are connected, formally or informally, through voluntary connections, that is, horizontal relationships between equal parties. The non-patronal ruling elite is composed of numerous factions with certain degrees of autonomy (multi-pyramid system), avoiding the authoritarian rule of a single leader.
<b>top patron</b>	2223	<b>Top patron</b> is the head of a patronal network. He is singularly powerful, meaning there is no one like him in the network in terms of power and influence over the network's members.
<b>sub-patron</b>	2223	<b>Sub-patron</b> is a client of the top-patron who also has clients below him in the same patronal hierarchy. There are equals to the sub-patron, meaning his power is matched by others in the network, although he typically has clients who answer only to him (besides the chief patron, ultimately).
<b>principle of societal interest</b>	2310	<b>Principle of societal interest</b> is a dominant principle of state functioning, where the ruling elite aims at using political power to realize values (an ideology) but does not aim at exclusively possessing it (no power monopolization). In this principle, the ruling elite focuses on societal groups outside of the political sphere and state action manifests dominantly in enhancing the interests of such groups (their wealth, power, liberty etc.).
<b>principle of elite interest</b>	2310	<b>Principle of elite interest</b> is a dominant principle of state functioning, where the ruling elite aims at exclusively possessing political power (power monopolization) and using it for personal enrichment (personal-wealth accumulation). In this principle, the ruling elite focuses on itself, that is, the political sphere, and state action manifests dominantly in enhancing the interests of the rulers (their wealth, power, liberty etc.).
<b>principle of ideology implementation</b>	2310	<b>Principle of ideology implementation</b> is a dominant principle of state functioning, where the ruling elite aims at exclusively possessing political power (power monopolization) and using it to realize values (an ideology). In this principle, the ruling elite focuses on societal groups outside of the political sphere but state action does not manifest in serving the societal interest.
<b>constitutional state</b>	2320	<b>Constitutional state</b> is a state that is subordinated to the principle of societal interest and is led by a constrained political elite, its primary constraint being the separation of branches of power and the liberty and autonomy of societal groups, guaranteed by the constitution.
<b>party state</b>	2320	<b>Party state</b> is a state that is subordinated to the principle of ideology implementation and is led by the party of the ruling elite that is completely interwoven with the state. A party state is totalitarian, which means that (1) no other components of the regime have autonomy and (2) its rulers are not constrained by other components.
<b>network state</b>	2410	<b>Network state</b> is a state where the functions of the state organization are dominated by informal networks of the ruling elite, rather than being institutionalized, formalized, and realized through impersonal relations.

<b>patronal state</b>	2410	<b>Patronal state</b> is a network state where the command structure in the informal network is of the patron-client type, that is, featuring hierarchical chains of dependence.
<b>clan state</b>	2410	<b>Clan state</b> is a patronal state where the ruling elite is a clan type of adopted political family, that is, a patronal network of kinship and quasi-kinship relations organized under the patriarchal domination of the chief patron.
<b>patrimonial state</b>	2420	<b>Patrimonial state</b> is a state which runs on the principle of elite interest, represented by a ruling elite that aims at treating society as a private domain in the formal institutional setup that is given.
<b>sultanistic state</b>	2420	<b>Sultanistic state</b> is patrimonial state where the formal institutional setup has no constraining effect on the ruling elite (or rather the head thereof), which can pursue its elite interest and treat society as its private domain at its whim.
<b>neopatrimonial state</b>	2420	<b>Neopatrimonial state</b> is a patrimonial state where the formal institutional setup is democratic in form (featuring multi-party elections, the constitutional separation of the branches of power, and the legal recognition of the free enterprise system and basic human rights). This setting has a limited capacity to constrain the patrimonialism of the ruling elite, or at least the practices of the ruling elite are influenced and refined by the institutional setup (which, in turn, gets corrupted by the ruling elite).
<b>neosultanistic state</b>	2420	<b>Neosultanistic state</b> is a neopatrimonial state where the formal, democratic institutional setup has no constraining effect on the ruling elite (or rather the head thereof). In such a system, the ruling elite can pursue its elite interest and treat society as their private domain at its whim, whereas the institutions of democracy become pure instruments of patrimonialism.
<b>rent-seeking state</b>	2430	<b>Rent-seeking state</b> is a state where taxation is boosted to perform, beyond public services, various tasks in the particular favor of the ruling elite and its beneficiaries. "Rent-seeking" refers to increased incomes, whereas illegitimate expenditures can be dubbed as "favoritism." On this level, both governmental rents and favoritism stays within the limit of legal rules.
<b>kleptocratic state</b>	2430	<b>Kleptocratic state</b> is a rent-seeking state where favoritism happens illegally. Illegal diversion of current incomes and rents can take place outside the transparent and regulated channels of government spending, or they can be transacted inside state channels (such as the public procurement system) by disabling effective checks.
<b>predatory state</b>	2430	<b>Predatory state</b> is a kleptocratic state where monetary as well as non-monetary property (such as a company) is appropriated for the private gain of the leading political elite. The method of predation utilizes acts that are unlawful in and of themselves (such as extortion or misappropriation of funds), often combined with acts that are not unlawful in and of themselves (such as motions submitted by independent parliamentary representatives or instigating tax audits).
<b>predation</b>	2430	<b>Predation</b> is the coercive takeover of non-monetary property for private gain.
<b>corrupt state</b>	2440	<b>Corrupt state</b> is a state where corruption influences the implementation of the law. On this level, corruption happens by a high occurrence of separate/occasional incidents when officials of the state bureaucracy accept or request financial or other benefits (that is, bribes) for handling a case in a manner advantageous to the dispenser of the benefits (bribes). Furthermore, although in a corrupt state civil administrative or business matters can be best managed through bribes, bribery and corruption are regarded as deviant element by the state and persecuted as illegal acts accordingly.

<b>captured state</b>	2440	<b>Captured state</b> is a corrupt state where corruption influences the content of laws and rules as well. On this level, corruption vertically reaches even the higher layers of governance and, rather than manifesting in only occasional transactions, it shows signs of a regular nature with more or less permanent chains of corrupt vassalage. Furthermore, although state capture on this level is partial in the sense that the instruments of public authority are not fully appropriated by corrupt actors, corruption becomes a structural element of the system.
<b>criminal state</b>	2440	<b>Criminal state</b> is a captured state where corruption is centralized and monopolized by the ruling elite. On this level, the instruments of public authority are fully appropriated by the hierarchy of corrupt actors, usually a political enterprise gaining constitutional powers (for full appropriation requires disabling legal checks and corrupt a multitude of state institutions on the national level). Thus, corruption becomes, in a criminal state, a constituting element of the system.
<b>corruption</b>	2440	<b>Corruption</b> is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain.
<b>mafia state (organized upperworld)</b>	2450	<b>Mafia state</b> is a state ruled by an adopted political family, patrimonializing political power in a democratic environment and using it in predatory ways, routinely stepping over formal laws and operating the state as a criminal organization. In other words, the mafia state <b>is a combination of a clan state, a neopatrimonial/neosultanistic state, a predatory state, and a criminal state.</b>
<b>failed state</b>	2510	<b>Failed state</b> is an institution that is <i>de jure</i> a state but <i>de facto</i> fails to keep to monopoly of the legitimate use of violence. In other words, such a “state” degrades into a competitor on the market for violence.
<b>violent entrepreneur</b>	2510	<b>Violent entrepreneur</b> is a private actor who offers services on the market for violence. On this market, the offered services either include (1) protection, related to the institutional framework of economic and social functioning—such as information, security, enforcement, and dispute settlement—or (2) attacks against rivals or targets.
<b>oligarchic anarchy</b>	2510	<b>Oligarchic anarchy</b> is a regime which is characterized by a failed state and an oligopoly on the market for protection, featuring competing oligarchs as the new power centers (main hirers of violent entrepreneurs). While failed, the state still remains the largest political power center of the regime, but it is accompanied by other centers of legitimate use of violence.
<b>weak state</b>	2520	<b>Weak state</b> is a ( <i>de jure</i> ) state which is unable to utilize the (monopoly of) legitimate use of violence because of the disobedience of the state apparatus. In other words, while a weak state is regarded as the only legitimate user of violence, the way in which it is used is not determined by the ruling elite but other actors (inside or outside the state apparatus).
<b>normal state</b>	2520	<b>Normal state</b> is a state which keeps the monopoly of the legitimate use of violence and is able to utilize it within constitutionally set boundaries. In other words, a normal state is regarded as the only legitimate user of violence and the way in which it is used is determined by the ruling elite, but there are institutional control agents who can enforce formal rules to keep the rulers in check.
<b>strong state</b>	2520	<b>Strong state</b> is a state which keeps the monopoly of the legitimate use of violence and is able to utilize it without constitutional constraints. In other words, the ruling elite of a strong state determines the way in which state power is used and there are no institutional control agents who can enforce formal rules to keep the rulers in check.
<b>security guard</b>	2520	<b>Security guard</b> is a legal violent entrepreneur who is hired to provide some service of protection alone.

<b>security service</b>	2520	<b>Security service</b> is a legal violence-managing agency (violent enterprise) which is hired to provide some service of protection to a single actor or institution.
<b>security company</b>	2520	<b>Security company</b> is a legal violence-managing agency (violent enterprise) which is hired to provide some service of protection to numerous actors or institutions.
<b>private police</b>	2520	<b>Private police</b> is a legal violence-managing agency (violent enterprise) which is hired to provide some service of protection to every actor and institution in a certain geographical area.
<b>criminal protector</b>	2520	<b>Criminal protector</b> is an illegal violent entrepreneur who provides some service of protection alone to a single actor or institution. He is either hired or forces his customers to accept his services.
<b>criminal protection group</b>	2520	<b>Criminal protection group</b> is an illegal violence-managing agency (violent enterprise) which provides some service of protection to a single actor or institution. It is either hired or forces its customers to accept its services.
<b>criminal protection racket</b>	2520	<b>Criminal protection racket</b> is an illegal violence-managing agency (violent enterprise) which provides some service of protection to numerous actors or institutions. It forces its customers to accept its services.
<b>warlord</b>	2520	<b>Warlord</b> is an illegal violent entrepreneur who provides some service of protection to every actor and institution in a certain geographical area. He forces his customers to accept his services with the help of a militia (a group of violent actors hired by the warlord).
<b>sub-sovereign mafia state</b>	2530	<b>Sub-sovereign mafia state</b> is a type of local or regional government which works as a mafia state on the local level. It is part of a larger political entity and, in case that entity is a (nation-level) mafia state, it may prevail only if its leader is authorized by the chief patron to commit illegal action in his area.
<b>sphere of political action</b>	3200	<b>Sphere of political action</b> is a segment of a society that is populated by people who either do or aim at (1) setting the course of using political power, (2) using political power, and/or (3) facilitating the use of political power as hired employees. ("Political action" refers to the use of political power.) People in this sphere, which may also be called "political sphere," are <b>political actors</b> .
<b>sphere of market action</b>	3200	<b>Sphere of market action</b> is a segment of a society that is populated by people who either do or aim at (1) setting the course of production, (2) producing the supply of goods and services, and/or (3) facilitating production as hired employees. ("Market action" refers to production.) People in this sphere, which may also be called "economic sphere," are <b>economic actors</b> .
<b>sphere of communal action</b>	3200	<b>Sphere of communal action</b> is a segment of a society that is populated by people who either do or aim at (1) setting the course of reciprocal exchanges, (2) engaging in reciprocal exchanges, and/or (3) facilitating reciprocal exchanges as hired employees. ("Communal action" refers to reciprocal exchanges.) People in this sphere, which may also be called "communal sphere," are <b>communal actors</b> .
<b>reciprocal exchange</b>	3200	<b>Reciprocal exchange</b> is a type of interpersonal action that involves an act by party A to give something of value to party B, either (a) without knowing when B will reciprocate or (b) reciprocating an earlier favor given by B. Typically, reciprocal exchanges involve barter of goods and services, with the distinctive characteristic that, while at the time of the initial act reciprocation is implicit and its terms are unspecified, reciprocation from the other party is expected to take place at some future point.

<b>prime minister / president</b>	3310	<b>Prime minister or president</b> is an actor who is the head of executive power in a liberal democratic regime. The defining characteristic of his power is being <b>limited</b> : first, it is limited to the sphere of political action and, second, by the separation of branches of power within that sphere. Accordingly, his main action is to <b>govern</b> , that is, exercising authority in ruling a constitutional state, and he does so within formal authorization.
<b>chief patron</b>	3310	<b>Chief patron</b> is an actor who is formally the head of executive power and informally the head of a single-pyramid patronal network in a patronal autocracy. The defining characteristic of his power is being <b>unconstrained</b> : he has a monopoly in the sphere of political action with connected branches of power, so he has the opportunity to act in all the spheres without any effective check on his power. Accordingly, his main action is to <b>dispose over</b> , that is, exercising authority in ruling a mafia state, and he does so beyond formal authorization.
<b>general party secretary</b>	3310	<b>General party secretary</b> is an actor who is the head of executive power as well as the Marxist-Leninist party in a communist dictatorship. The defining characteristic of his power is being <b>totalitarian</b> : he leads a system which merges both the spheres of social action and the branches of power, so his necessarily acts in all the spheres without any effective check on his power. Accordingly, his main action is to <b>command</b> , that is, exercising authority in ruling a party state, and he does so within formal authorization.
<b>politburo</b>	3320	<b>Politburo</b> is a group of actors who make executive decisions in a communist dictatorship. It is led by the general party secretary and includes the top members of the nomenklatura (actors with formal positions on the top of the hierarchy of the Marxist-Leninist party) who (1) cannot decide against the will of the general party secretary and (2) hold formal positions following intra-party selection mechanisms.
<b>cabinet</b>	3321	<b>Cabinet</b> is a group of actors who make executive decisions in a liberal democracy. It is led by the president/prime minister and includes the high ranking members of the leading political elite (actors with formal positions in the executive branch) who can (1) decide against the will of the president/prime minister and (2) hold formal positions following the winner party's electoral mandate.
<b>patron's court</b>	3321	<b>Patron's court</b> is a group of actors who make executive decisions in a patronal autocracy. It is led by the chief patron and includes the top members of the adopted political family (actors with or without formal positions either in the executive branch or the economic sphere) who (1) cannot decide against the will of the chief patron and (2) not all of them hold formal positions following the winner party's electoral mandate.
<b>politician</b>	3330	<b>Politician</b> is an actor who only has formal political power which he can use autonomously, according to his own will. In other words, he acts freely but solely in the sphere of political action managing public affairs from positions of public authority, obtained (directly or indirectly) through elections.
<b>poligarch</b>	3330	<b>Poligarch</b> is an actor who has formal political power and informal economic power. In other words, he acts in both the sphere of political and the sphere of market action acquiring illegitimate economic wealth by the means of legitimate political power, running a political business venture.
<b>political front man</b>	3330	<b>Political front man</b> is an actor who has formal political power but cannot use it according to his own will. In other words, he acts in the sphere of political action but he is a client in a patronal network, subordinated to the will of a patron (ultimately the chief patron) who disposes over the front man's formal authorization.

<b>high level party cadre</b>	3330	<b>High level party cadre</b> is an actor who has formal political power in the nomenclatura of a communist dictatorship. In other words, following the nature of his system, the high level party cadre acts in every sphere of social action making decisions about the goals and plans of the Marxist-Leninist party.
<b>trustee</b>	3340	<b>Trustee</b> is an actor who is entrusted to act on behalf of his principals representing their formal interests. Such an actor may appear in the political sphere (political trustee) as well as the economic sphere (economic trustee), but they are always situated in the same sphere as their principals formally are. The trustee's activity is formalized, and can be either occasional or permanent.
<b>patron's hand</b>	3340	<b>Patron's hand</b> is an actor who is entrusted to act on behalf of his principals representing their informal interests. Because they are typically employed by the adopted political family, patron's hands are not necessarily situated in the same sphere as their principals formally are. The activity of a patron's hand is non-transparent, it is either formalized or informal, and it can be either occasional or permanent.
<b>middle/low level party cadre</b>	3340	<b>Middle/low level party cadre</b> is an actor who is formally entrusted to act on behalf of the Marxist-Leninist party. Such an actor may appear within any spheres of the social action that are bureaucratized by the party state. Because they are situated in a regime which is characterized by a merger of spheres of social action, middle/low level party cadres are always situated in the same sphere as their principals (higher level cadres) formally are. The middle/low level party cadre's activity is legitimate and permanent.
<b>civil servant</b>	3350	<b>Civil servant</b> is an actor who belongs to the bureaucratic administration of a liberal democracy. Accordingly, he is appointed on the basis of normative (professional) criteria to serve in a clearly defined sphere of competence subject to impersonal rules. He is expected to act in accordance with the law, and he is loyal to the organization and its ethos over his direct (and indirect) bosses.
<b>patronal servant</b>	3350	<b>Patronal servant</b> is an actor who belongs to the bureaucratic administration of a patronal autocracy. Accordingly, he is appointed on the basis of discretionary (political and personal) criteria to serve in a sphere of competence that is subject to informally changing political demand. He is expected to act in accordance with the will of the adopted political family, and he is loyal to his direct (and indirect/informal) bosses over the organization and its ethos.
<b>administrative cadre</b>	3350	<b>Administrative cadre</b> is an actor who belongs to the bureaucratic administration of a communist dictatorship. Accordingly, he is appointed on the basis of discretionary normative (professional) criteria to serve in a sphere of competence that is subject to formally changing political demand. He is expected to act in accordance with the will of the Marxist-Leninist party, and he is loyal to the organization and its ethos over his direct (and indirect) bosses.
<b>state's security service</b>	3360	<b>State's secret service</b> is an intelligence agency that answers to the institution of the state. It is under the control of the executive, and the confidential nature of its workings reaches over the electoral cycles of the regime for those outside the secret service and/or the cabinet.
<b>patron's security service</b>	3360	<b>Patron's secret service</b> is an intelligence agency that answers to the person of the chief patron. It is under the control of the executive, and the confidential nature of its workings can be violated according to the political needs of the patron's court.
<b>party's security service</b>	3360	<b>Party's secret service</b> is an intelligence agency that answers to the institution of the state party. It is under the control of the (non-separated) executive, and the confidential nature of its workings applies to everyone outside the secret service and/or the politburo.

<b>democratic party</b>	3370	<b>Democratic party</b> is an organized group of actors led by a democratically elected party leadership. The leadership is both the <i>de facto</i> and <i>de jure</i> top decision-making body of the party and its competences are strictly delimited by the party's formal rules (constitution or charter). The party's the membership is composed of politicians—autonomous actors—who entered the party through <b>joining</b> , that is, entering voluntarily and being accepted on the basis of predefined (formal and normative) criteria. Therefore such a party may also be called <b>politicians' party</b> .
<b>patron's party</b>	3370	<b>Patron's party</b> is an organized group of actors led by a chief patron, who is either head of the formal party leadership or not. The chief patron is the <i>de facto</i> but not necessarily <i>de jure</i> top decision-maker of the party and his competences are unlimited, regardless of the party's formal rules (constitution or charter). The party's the membership is made up of vassals—informally dependent clients—who entered the party through <b>co-optation</b> , that is, entering voluntarily and being accepted on the basis of non-predefined (informal and discretionary) criteria. Therefore, such a party may also be called <b>vassals' party</b> .
<b>centralized party</b>	3370	<b>Centralized party</b> is an organized group of actors led by a dictatorial party leadership. The leadership is both the <i>de jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> supreme decision-making body of the party and its competences are unlimited, according to the party's formal rules (constitution or charter). The party's membership is composed of high-, mid- and low-level party cadres—bureaucratically dependent clients—who entered through <b>enrollment</b> , that is, being permitted or ordered into membership by the party state. Therefore, such a party may also be called <b>cadres' party</b> .
<b>governing party</b>	3380	<b>Governing party</b> is a politicians' party which is the <i>de jure</i> ruling party in a liberal democracy. Its formal decision-making bodies have <i>de facto</i> power over the actions of the party. Therefore it indeed governs the polity in which it was elected.
<b>transmission-belt party</b>	3380	<b>Transmission-belt party</b> is a vassals' party which is the <i>de jure</i> ruling party in a patronal autocracy. Its formal decision-making bodies have no <i>de facto</i> power over the actions of the party, which does not make decisions but only represents and executes in the formal institutional realm the decisions made informally by the adopted political family. Therefore it indeed is the transmission belt of the adopted political family.
<b>state party</b>	3380	<b>State party</b> is a cadres' party which is the <i>de jure</i> ruling party in a communist dictatorship. Its formal decision-making bodies have <i>de facto</i> power over the actions of the party, which rules over the entirety of the state as well as the polity. Therefore it indeed is indistinguishable from the state.
<b>opposition party</b>	3390	<b>Opposition party</b> is a party that aims at getting political power, or the ruling positions of the state, removing its current holders. Opposition parties are autonomous organizations, independent in their executive decision-making from the prevailing government. They have their own voting base, and have the chance and willingness to expand that base to an extent where it can win the elections.
<b>marginalized party</b>	3390	<b>Marginalized party</b> is a party that aims at getting political power, or the ruling positions of the state, removing its current holders. Marginalized parties are autonomous organizations, independent in their executive decision-making from the adopted political family. They have their own voting base, but they do not have the chance, only the willingness, to expand that base to the level that it can win the elections, due to the intervention of the mafia state.

<b>domesticated party</b>	3390	<b>Domesticated party</b> is a party that formally aims at getting political power, but informally it acts out the role of an opposition incapable of ever winning against the ruling party. Domesticated parties are client organizations, dependent in their executive decision making on the adopted political family. They have an own voting base, but they have neither the chance nor the willingness to expand that base to the level that it can win the elections.
<b>absorbed party</b>	3390	<b>Absorbed party</b> is a party that formally aims at getting political power, but as it was an opposition party that was threatening for the ruling party it is co-opted and subsequently emptied by the regime. Absorbed parties (if they are not dissolved) remain autonomous organizations, independent in their executive decision-making from the adopted political family. They do not have a substantial voting base anymore and they do not have the chance, only the willingness, to expand that base to the level that it can win the elections.
<b>liquidated party</b>	3390	<b>Liquidated party</b> is a party that formally aims at getting political power, but as it was an opposition party that was threatening for the ruling party it was liquidated by the regime. Liquidated parties (if they are not dissolved) remain autonomous organizations, independent in their executive decision-making from the adopted political family. They do not have their own voting base anymore, and they neither have the chance nor the willingness to expand that base to the level that it can win the elections.
<b>fake party</b>	3390	<b>Fake party</b> is a party that formally aims at getting political power, but informally it was created by the adopted political family as virtual opposition. Fake parties are client organizations, dependent in their executive decision-making on the adopted political family. They might have their own voting base, but they have neither the chance nor the willingness to expand that base to the level that it can win the elections.
<b>entrepreneur</b>	3411	<b>Entrepreneur</b> is an actor who has formal economic power and nothing else. In other words, he is the owner an economic unit that exists under normative regulations. The criterion of his success is marketability (that is, his ability to meet consumer demand), on the basis of which he enjoys profit and loss. He does not necessarily have connections to (formally) political actors, but in case he does, those connections—or at least the decisive ones—are formal and voluntary on both sides (non-embeddedness in the ruling elite).
<b>oligarch</b>	3411	<b>Oligarch</b> is an actor who has formal economic power and informal political power. In other words, he is the owner of an economic unit that exists under discretionary regulations. The criterion of his success is patronal allegiance (that is, his ability to seek favors from patrons), on the basis of which he may enjoy profit and loss. He necessarily has connections to (formally) political actors, and those connections—or at least the decisive ones—are informal and coercive on either his or the other actor's side (embedded in the ruling elite).
<b>state enterprise leader</b>	3411	<b>State enterprise leader</b> is an actor who has no economic power but engages in economic action in the management of a specific state-owned enterprise. In other words, he is no owner but can make executive decisions about his economic unit that exists under normative regulations. His criterion of success is his ability to organize production in a way to meet the requirements of the central plan, from which it follows that he does not personally enjoy profits or losses of his activity. He necessarily has connections to (formally) political actors, and these connections—or at least the decisive ones—are formal and coercive from the side of the political actors (central planners).

<b>inner-circle oligarch</b>	3413	<b>Inner circle oligarch</b> is an oligarch who is among the founders of a patronal network. Indeed, he did not have significant wealth to begin with but made his start-up capital via positions weaving through politics. Inner circle oligarchs belong to the top spheres of the adopted political family, and also play seminal roles in both the spheres of political and market action.
<b>adopted oligarch</b>	3413	<b>Adopted oligarch</b> is an oligarch who has been accepted as member of a patronal network. Indeed, he had significant wealth to begin with but decided to boost his capital via positions weaving through politics. Adopted oligarchs may or may not belong to the top spheres of the adopted political family, and usually play greater roles in the sphere of market action than political action.
<b>patron-bred oligarch</b>	3413	<b>Patron-bred oligarch</b> is an oligarch who has been fostered by a patron (typically the chief patron). Indeed, he did not have significant wealth to begin with but became part of the adopted political family and has been given lucrative economic positions accordingly. Patron-bred oligarchs do not belong to the top spheres of the adopted political family, and act in the sphere of market action with the active help of others in the connected spheres of market and political action.
<b>surrendered oligarch</b>	3413	<b>Surrendered oligarch</b> is either a rival oligarch, who has lost his fight against the patronal network's domination attempt, or a former autonomous oligarch who has decided to be neutral towards the single-pyramid patronal network but could not remain autonomous. Indeed, those oligarchs who had been rivals in the sense that they had been members of a rival patronal pyramid in patronal democracy, also become surrendered in a patronal autocracy.
<b>fellow-traveler oligarch</b>	3413	<b>Fellow-traveler oligarch</b> is a former autonomous oligarch who has decided to be neutral towards the newly established single-pyramid patronal network and managed to remain autonomous, without any political ambition or further rivalry with the chief patron notwithstanding.
<b>recalcitrant oligarch</b>	3413	<b>Recalcitrant oligarch</b> is a former autonomous oligarch who has not decided yet what attitude he should have towards a newly established single-pyramid patronal network. Indeed, he made his wealth in a patronal democracy but, as the regime turned into a patronal autocracy, he is under the threat of being subordinated (made client) by the chief patron. Recalcitrant oligarch is a temporary category, meaning he eventually must decide from the three possible attitudes (positive, negative, and neutral).
<b>autonomous oligarch</b>	3413	<b>Autonomous oligarch</b> is an oligarch who has no patronal allegiance but maintains equally good relations to the major informal patronal networks. Indeed, he had significant wealth to begin with but secured his capital from positions weaving through politics. Autonomous oligarchs are not embedded into any adopted political family, and act in the sphere of market action with occasional help, but more generally freedom, from others in the connected spheres of market and political action.
<b>rival oligarch</b>	3413	<b>Rival oligarch</b> is a former autonomous oligarch who has decided to be negative towards the newly established single-pyramid patronal network. Indeed, he made his wealth in a patronal democracy but, as the regime turned into a patronal autocracy, he starts actively fighting the patronal network's domination attempt.
<b>liquidated oligarch</b>	3413	<b>Liquidated oligarch</b> is a former rival oligarch who has lost his fight against the patronal network's domination attempt, and was forced to leave the political-economic arena (either alive or dead).

<b>renegade oligarch</b>	3414	<b>Renegade oligarch</b> is a former member of the adopted political family (inner-circle, adopted or patron-bred oligarch) who has decided to betray his network and turn against it. Indeed, he made most of his present wealth with the help of the adopted political family but he starts actively fighting his initial patronal network.
<b>oligarch capture</b>	3414	<b>Oligarch capture</b> is a situation when, under the conditions of single-pyramid patronal network, oligarchs lose their autonomy to the chief patron. The oligarch's status and property become conditional upon the chief patron's decision, who can appoint their own oligarchs or dismiss out-of-favor ones. Oligarch capture is a top-down process of subjugation by an informal patronal actor, in contrast to state capture when formal political actors are captured by oligarchs in a bottom-up fashion.
<b>lobbyist</b>	3420	<b>Lobbyist</b> is an actor who creates contact between private actors (entrepreneurs) and public actors (politicians) through a legal, regulated and transparent way. His tasks, to which he is legally authorized, are (1) to represent the interests of individual economic actors toward political actors, (2) to communicate pieces of information to facilitate coordination of interests, and (3) to act as a broker in the legal process of exchange of valued resources between economic and political actors.
<b>corruption broker</b>	3420	<b>Corruption broker</b> is an actor who creates contact between private and public actors through illegal and non-transparent means. His tasks, to which he is not legally authorized, are (1) to represent the interests of individual private actors toward public actors, (2) to communicate pieces of information to facilitate coordination of interests, (3) to act as a broker in the illegal process of exchange of valued resources between economic and political actors, and (4) to guarantee the safety of the transaction as well as the protection from (legal) controls.
<b>tolkach</b>	3420	<b>Tolkach</b> is an actor who creates contact between cadres responsible for economic units (state enterprise leaders) and cadres responsible for bureaucratic coordination (central planners and party cadres on higher levels) through an unregulated and non-transparent way. His tasks, to which he is not legally authorized, are (1) to represent the interests of companies toward bureaucratic coordinators and (2) to transact plan bargains, that is, to try to adjust the plan in terms of modifying deadlines or speeding the flow of products toward the firm through aggressive intervention or corruption.
<b>economic front man</b>	3430	<b>Economic front man</b> is an actor who has formal economic power but cannot use it according to his own will. In other words, he acts in the sphere of market action but he is a client in a patronal network, subordinated to the will of a patron (ultimately the chief patron) who disposes over the front man's formal authorization.
<b>shell company</b>	3430	<b>Shell company</b> is an economic unit where the <i>de jure</i> owner provides anonymity for the <i>de facto</i> owner while guaranteeing control over the shell company and its resources.
<b>low-profile front man</b>	3430	<b>Low-profile front man</b> is an economic front man who has no personal wealth or financial expertise, and he can offer only his identity (name etc.) to the patron. His main function is formally to run empty shells ("phantomization"), thus there may be large sums to his name but only for a limited amount of time. Ideally, he has no other role in the adopted political family whatsoever.

<b>mid-profile front man</b>	3430	<b>Mid-profile front man</b> is an economic front man who has some personal wealth and/or financial expertise, and he can offer these as well as his identity (name etc.) to his patron. His main function is accumulation of wealth for his patron, thus there may be large sums to his name and he is employed for a longer period of time. He may also be a corruption broker or an oligarch.
<b>high-profile front man</b>	3430	<b>High-profile front man</b> is an economic front man who has considerable personal wealth and/or financial expertise, and he can offer these as well as his identity (name etc.) to his patron. His main functions are (1) accumulation of wealth and (2) operation of live shells, thus there may be large sums as well as companies on his name and he is employed for a longer period of time (often lifetime). He is almost always an oligarch as well.
<b>citizen</b>	3510	<b>Citizen</b> is an actor who lives under the authority of a constitutional state, which creates the laws he is subject to. He is granted basic rights and liberties, and he can exercise them free from direct interference (oppression) by the ruling elite.
<b>servant (client)</b>	3510	<b>Servant</b> is an actor who lives under the authority of a mafia state, which creates the laws he is subject to. He is formally granted basic rights and liberties, but he cannot exercise them free from direct interference (oppression) by the ruling elite.
<b>subject</b>	3510	<b>Subject</b> is an actor who lives under the authority of a party state, which creates the laws he is subject to. He is not granted basic rights and liberties, and if he tries to exercise any of them he is persecuted by the ruling elite (via the state's power machinery).
<b>NGO</b>	3520	<b>NGO</b> (non-governmental organization) is an organized group of actors embedded in the sphere of communal action and functioning <i>de jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> independently from the state. It is a bottom-up organization, which means that (1) it can be founded by any citizen or groups of citizens and (2) it aims at promoting the interests of the citizen vis-à-vis the ruling elite.
<b>GONGO</b>	3520	<b>GONGO</b> (government-organized NGO) is an organized group of actors embedded in the sphere of communal action and functioning <i>de jure</i> independently but <i>de facto</i> dependently on the state. It is a top-down organization, which means that (1) it can be founded by authorized members of the ruling elite and (2) it aims at promoting the interests of the ruling elite vis-à-vis the people (servants).
<b>TRANSBO</b>	3520	<b>TRANSBO</b> (transmission belt organization) is an organized group of actors embedded in the sphere of communal action and functioning <i>de jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> dependently on the state. It is a top-down organization, which means that (1) it can be founded by authorized members of the ruling elite and (2) it aims at promoting the interests of the ruling elite vis-à-vis the subjects.
<b>independent church</b>	3531	<b>Independent church</b> is a religious organization which is independent in its workings (communication, internal rules, ceremonies etc.) from the state. It is recognized by the state on a normative basis, and its primary function is to perform religious services to the believers. The state with respect to the independent church can be labelled a <b>secular state</b> for it aims at providing a neutral framework for the coexistence of religions.
<b>client church</b>	3531	<b>Client church</b> is a religious organization which is dependent in its workings (communication, internal rules, ceremonies etc.) on the state. It is recognized by the state on a discretionary basis, and its primary function is campaigning for the ruling elite and offer ideological (religious) cover for its actions. The state with respect to the client church can be labelled a <b>hypocrite state</b> for it uses religion as a political tool.

<b>repressed church</b>	3531	<b>Repressed church</b> is a religious organization which is either banned or hindered in its workings (communication, internal rules, ceremonies etc.) by the state. It is not recognized by the state, meaning it is deprived of open (legal) communal functions. The state with respect to the repressed church can be labelled an <b>anti-religious state</b> for it persecutes religious groups and churches.
<b>adopted political family</b>	3614	<b>Adopted political family</b> is an informal patronal network which takes the form of a clan, meaning it features kinship and quasi-kinship relations under the patriarchal domination of the chief patron. Adopted political families strive for political positions and coercive (state) power over every sphere of social action of a formally democratic regime. As it entails the respect of informal rules over formal ones, the rule of adopted political families tends to be illegal, regularly stepping over existing formal laws.
<b>clan</b>	3621	<b>Clan</b> is a network of people which is informal, patronal, and features kinship and quasi-kinship ties between its members.
<b>ethnicity-based clan</b>	3621	<b>Ethnicity-based clan</b> is a clan which is built upon the common ethnicity of its members, that is, similarities between them such as common ancestry, language, culture, or nation. Such a clan is characterized by a shared identity, which means the core feature it was founded upon (ethnicity) is shared by all of its members.
<b>nomenklatura-based clan</b>	3621	<b>Nomenklatura-based clan</b> is a clan which is built upon the common pre-regime change history of its members, particularly that they were members of the nomenklatura together. Such a clan is characterized by a split identity, which means the core feature it was founded upon (nomenklatura membership) is primarily shared by the founders and less by the members who were adopted later.
<b>party-based clan</b>	3621	<b>Party-based clan</b> is a clan which is built upon the common post-regime change history of its members, particularly a party which developed its own patronal network in the competition with other parties and their networks (that is, in patronal democracies [à 3.3.8]). Such a clan is characterized by a split identity, which means the core feature it was founded upon (party membership) is primarily shared by the founders and less by the members who were adopted later.
<b>fraternity-based clan</b>	3621	<b>Fraternity-based clan</b> is a clan which is built upon a small, very close and tightly knit community of friends or colleagues who had found their social bearings together (in, for example, college or a sport club). Such a clan is characterized by a split identity, which means the core feature it was founded upon (fraternity and close friendship) is primarily shared by the founders and less by the members who were adopted later.
<b>criminality-based clan</b>	3621	<b>Criminality-based clan</b> is a clan which is built upon a criminal group or syndicate that transformed itself, probably during the regime change, from the organized underworld to the organized upperworld. Such a clan is characterized by a split identity, which means the core feature it was founded upon (criminal-group belonging) is primarily shared by the founders and less by the members who were adopted later.
<b>shelter provision</b>	3631	<b>Shelter provision</b> means the discretionary use of (public) resources and means in favor of an actor. In patronal regimes, patrons engage in shelter provision toward their clients.
<b>krysha</b>	3631	<b>Krysha</b> is the informal, discretionary protection of one's freedom and property from legal and illegal threats.

<b>integrity breaking</b>	3632	<b>Integrity breaking</b> means the discretionary use of (public) resources and means against an actor's formally defined autonomous position. In patronal regimes, patrons engage in integrity breaking toward actors who are disloyal, pose a risk, or seem like enticing prey.
<b>patrimonialization</b>	4230	<b>Patrimonialization</b> is the act of a political actor by which he disables all control mechanisms (checks and balances) of the institution he leads or otherwise has access to, in order to become able to use it as his private domain.
<b>patronalization</b>	4240	<b>Patronalization</b> is the act of a political actor by which he becomes a patron (or expands his existing patronal network), turning other (new) people into his clients in the given sphere of social action. Patronalization may apply to individuals as well as to formal and informal institutions (organizations).
<b>sphere of communication</b>	4312	<b>Sphere of communication</b> is the sum of public and private institutions that serve the purpose of communication, that is, relaying views and pieces of information in political affairs from some person(s) to others in a polity.
<b>demonstration</b>	4321	<b>Demonstration</b> is an event where people occupy a public space to express their views in a political matter.
<b>legitimacy-questioning protest</b>	4322	<b>Legitimacy-questioning protest</b> is a type of demonstration which is outside the regime's internal political logic, that is, which involves people who treat the regime as illegitimate and the demonstration, as a replacement of the formal processes of public deliberation (i.e., peaceful change).
<b>policy-questioning protest</b>	4322	<b>Policy-questioning protest</b> is a type of demonstration which is inside the regime's internal political logic, that is, which involves people who treat the regime as legitimate. The demonstration is thus a complement to the formal processes of public deliberation (i.e., peaceful change).
<b>interest group</b>	4323	<b>Interest group</b> is a group of actors who gather together in a formal or informal organization to persuade public actors to perform various political actions—such as regulations or handing out subsidies—in favor of the members of the interest group. There is cooperation between interest groups and politicians, carried out in the form of lobbying.
<b>political campaign</b>	4331	<b>Political campaign</b> is a connected series of operations designed by political actors to bring about a particular result in the polity.
<b>election</b>	4332	<b>Election</b> is a formal process by which the voting population in a polity chooses an individual (or a party) to fulfill a public office (or form a government) for a predefined term.
<b>referendum</b>	4333	<b>Referendum</b> is a formal process by which the voting population in a polity is asked to vote directly on an issue or policy.
<b>policy</b>	4341	<b>Policy</b> is a way of using political power by formal means (via the formal channels of the state).
<b>public policy</b>	4341	<b>Public policy</b> is a type of policy in the principle of societal interest, meaning it aims at realizing an ideology but without power monopolization.
<b>power policy</b>	4341	<b>Power policy</b> is a type of policy in the principle of ideology realization, meaning it aims at realizing an ideology through power monopolization.
<b>patronal policy</b>	4341	<b>Patronal policy</b> is a type of policy in the principle of elite interest, meaning it aims at accumulation of personal wealth and power monopolization.
<b>law</b>	4342	<b>Law</b> is a legal device for the formulation of policies, used by political actors and backed by state coercion (formally).
<b>limited law</b>	4342	<b>Limited law</b> is a law formulated for public policies and applied in a legal environment that limits its content and enforcement, meaning it must be congruent with the constitution and with other laws.

<b>instrumental law</b>	4342	<b>Instrumental law</b> is a law formulated for power or patronal policies and applied in a political environment that determines its content and enforcement, meaning it must be congruent with the leaders' will.
<b>normative law</b>	4342	<b>Normative law</b> is a form of law which targets social groups which meet certain criteria irrespective of who the exact persons belonging to the group are. Typically, normative law is used to reach public policy objectives.
<b>discretionary law</b>	4342	<b>Discretionary law</b> is a form of law which targets certain people or institutions which either belong to the leading political elite (e.g., the adopted political family) or are against it, as a result of the decision of its head (e.g., the chief patron). Typically, discretionary law is used to achieve patronal policy objectives.
<b>custom-tailored lex</b>	4342	<b>Custom-tailored lex</b> is the indirect type of discretionary law. Instead of identifying its target by name, a unique quality, it circumscribes its target by listing many different qualities, each shared by several different actors but in the given combination unique to the target (technicization).
<b>decision-maker legislature</b>	4344	<b>Decision-maker legislature</b> is a <i>de jure</i> legislative body, the members of which are politicians who have a say in the policy goals of the laws they pass. Decision-maker legislatures are ideal typical to democracies, both liberal and patronal.
<b>transmission-belt legislature</b>	4344	<b>Transmission-belt legislature</b> is a <i>de jure</i> legislative body, the members of which are mainly cadres or political front men who have no say in the policy goals of the laws they pass. Transmission-belt legislatures are ideal typical to dictatorships, both communist and market-exploiting, and autocracies, both conservative and patronal.
<b>rule of law</b>	4351	<b>Rule of law</b> is a status of legality of a polity that features (1) equality before the law and (2) equality after the law. Prevailing typically in liberal democracies, the rule of law means that no citizen is exempt from the law, regardless his actions or motives, political or social status.
<b>law of rule</b>	4351	<b>Law of rule</b> is a status of legality of a polity that features (1) equality before the law and (2) inequality after the law. Prevailing typically in patronal autocracies, the law of rule means that <i>de jure</i> no servant is exempt from the law but <i>de facto</i> some can be, if they are of interest to the adopted political family.
<b>lawlessness</b>	4351	<b>Lawlessness</b> is a status of legality of a polity that features (1) inequality before the law and (2) inequality after the law. Prevailing typically in communist dictatorships, lawlessness means that any subject can be exempt from the law <i>de jure</i> as well as <i>de facto</i> , if they are declared enemies or they are of interest to the nomenklatura, respectively.
<b>normative law enforcement</b>	4351	<b>Normative law enforcement</b> is the way of enforcing laws in a regime characterized by equality after the law. Therefore, such law enforcement treats everyone in the same way, whereby every person receives the same legal treatment and, eventually, equal political action (legitimate use of violence) for equal rights violation.
<b>politically selective law enforcement</b>	4351	<b>Politically selective law enforcement</b> is the way of enforcing laws in a regime characterized by inequality after the law. Therefore, such law enforcement treats people differently by their political status, and people (typically servants or subjects) receive different legal treatment and, eventually, different political action (legitimate use of violence) for equal rights violation.
<b>white coercion</b>	4354	<b>White coercion</b> is a type of coercion which is legal in the polity by default, that is, it relies on the state's legitimate use of violence as a part of the state. In other words, white coercion is exercised by legal public institutions (violence-managing agencies), which act as parts of the state and use violence to extract, manage and distribute resources within the borders of the regime.

<b>grey coercion</b>	4354	<b>Grey coercion</b> is a type of coercion which is legal in the polity by the authorization of the state. In other words, grey coercion is exercised by legal private institutions (violence-managing agencies), which act as licensed actors and/or subcontractors of the state and use violence within the range of their authorization.
<b>black coercion</b>	4354	<b>Black coercion</b> is a type of coercion which is illegal but still employed by the state to achieve its goals. In other words, black coercion is exercised by illegal private institutions (violence-managing agencies), which act as informal contractors of the state as violent entrepreneurs.
<b>constitutional coup</b>	4413	<b>Constitutional coup</b> is a process of changing the constitution as well as the basic ( <i>de jure</i> ) institutional framework of a democratic polity by a single political actor to empower the executive—that is, himself and his leading political elite—at the expense of other branches of power, in the name of substantive rational legitimacy (populism).
<b>relation</b>	5310	<b>Relation</b> is a kind of connection between people which is informal/illegal and/or involves people who are formally situated in different spheres of social action.
<b>cooperation</b>	5310	<b>Cooperation</b> is a type of relation when an actor or group of actors <i>de facto</i> and <i>de jure</i> situated in the economic sphere and an actor <i>de facto</i> and <i>de jure</i> situated in the political sphere connect voluntarily and formally/legally.
<b>collusion</b>	5310	<b>Collusion</b> is a type of relation when an actor or group of actors <i>de jure</i> situated in the economic sphere and an actor or group of actors <i>de jure</i> situated in the political sphere connect informally/illegally.
<b>free market corruption</b>	5322	<b>Free-market corruption</b> is a type of corruption where private actors collude with non-elite public administrators, and they carry out corrupt transactions voluntarily and occasionally. While the collusion may be initiated by either party, the corrupt transaction is initiated (demanded) by the private actor, and it is supplied by the public administrator.
<b>cronyism</b>	5322	<b>Cronyism</b> is a type of corruption where elite private actors collude with elite public administrators or governmental actors, and they carry out corrupt transactions voluntarily and occasionally or permanently (sometimes involving public administrators and non-elite private actors as servers). While the collusion may be initiated by either party, the corrupt transaction is initiated (demanded) by the private actor, and it is supplied by the governmental actor.
<b>state organization collusion</b>	5322	<b>State organization collusion</b> is a type of corruption where elite administrative actors (leaders of state organizations) collude with private actors, and they carry out corrupt transactions voluntarily and regularly (using non-elite public administrators as servers). Both the collusion and the corrupt transaction are initiated (demanded) by the administrative actor, and he is also the supplier.
<b>capture</b>	5323	<b>Capture</b> is a form of corruption, involving collusion of a coercive nature with only a part of the capturer's sphere of social action. In other words, capture refers to partial cases of coercive corruption only.
<b>bottom-up state capture</b>	5323	<b>Bottom-up state capture</b> is a form of corruption where elite private actors collude with elite public administrators or governmental actors, and they carry out corrupt transactions coercively and occasionally or permanently (sometimes involving public administrators and non-elite private actors as servers). The collusion and the corrupt transaction are both initiated (demanded) by the private actor, and supplied by the governmental actor.
<b>top-down state capture</b>	5323	<b>Top-down state capture</b> is a form of corruption where governmental actors collude with economic actors via the public administration, and they carry out corrupt transactions coercively and occasionally or permanently. Both the collusion and the corrupt transaction are initiated (demanded) by the administrative actor, and he is also the supplier.

<b>criminal state pattern</b>	5323	<b>Criminal state pattern</b> is a form of corruption where elite governmental actors collude with elite economic actors by using the entire public administration under them, and they carry out corrupt transactions coercively and permanently. Both the collusion and the corrupt transaction are initiated (demanded) by the administrative actor, and he is also the supplier.
<b>criminal ecosystem</b>	5343	<b>Criminal ecosystem</b> is the community of illegal public and private actors in a defined geographical area, interacting as a system.
<b>state intervention</b>	5411	<b>State intervention</b> is an action by the state in the private market which employs state coercion to (a) make involuntary deals happen or (b) prevent voluntary deals from happening.
<b>normative intervention</b>	5411	<b>Normative intervention</b> is a form of state intervention which targets social groups that meet certain criteria irrespective of who the exact persons belonging to the group are. In other words, the effects of a normative regulation depend on objective and formal criteria, not allowing for different treatment of people on the basis of their identity (impersonal with no double standard).
<b>discretionary intervention</b>	5411	<b>Discretionary intervention</b> is a form of state intervention which targets certain people (e.g., the adopted political family or its enemies) as a result of the decision of its head (e.g., the chief patron). In other words, the effects of a discretionary regulation depend on subjective and informal criteria, allowing for different treatment of people on the basis of their identity (personal with double standard).
<b>open market</b>	5421	<b>Open market</b> is a type of market where the entry of new competitors does not depend on the decision of the state or the market's incumbents (already entered market participants).
<b>closed market</b>	5421	<b>Closed market</b> is a type of market where the entry of new competitors depends on the decision of the state or the market's incumbents (already entered market participants).
<b>rent</b>	5421	<b>Rent</b> is the profit stemming from the lack of competition. More precisely, rent is the difference between (1) what income would have been in an open market and (2) the actual income, resulting from closing the market to certain participants.
<b>tax</b>	5431	<b>Tax</b> is a form state intervention, compelling a private actor—the taxpayer—to transfer wealth to the state as part of his legal economic functioning (on a regular basis).
<b>general tax</b>	5431	<b>General tax</b> is a tax to be paid by the general public, that is, actors from multiple sectors of economic and communal spheres (income tax, value added tax etc.).
<b>sectoral tax</b>	5431	<b>Sectoral tax</b> is a tax to be paid by economic actors from a single economic sector (tax on banking, telecommunication, fast food etc.);
<b>discretionary tax</b>	5431	<b>Discretionary tax</b> is a tax to be paid by (a) a single economic actor or (b) a small group of actors (companies, NGOs etc.) within an industry.
<b>transfer</b>	5431	<b>Transfer</b> is the form of government spending when tax monies are given directly to certain (groups of) people, either in form of cash—which can be spend for anything the recipient wants—or some kind of voucher—which can be spent only for predefined goods or services.
<b>public service</b>	5431	<b>Public service</b> is the form of government spending when tax monies are given indirectly to certain (groups of) people, in form of a (public) good or service the state spends the monies on.
<b>expropriation</b>	5530	<b>Expropriation</b> is the coercive takeover of non-monetary property for public gain.
<b>bribe money</b>	5531	<b>Bribe money</b> is the payment, monetary or otherwise, that is given informally and voluntarily in exchange for the supply of a corrupt service.

<b>protection money</b>	5531	<b>Protection money</b> is the payment, monetary or otherwise, that is given informally and non-voluntarily upon the extortion of a patron.
<b>reiderstvo</b>	5531	<b>Reiderstvo</b> is a type of predation that targets economic units (firms, companies, enterprises etc.).
<b>black raiding</b>	5531	<b>Black raiding</b> is a type of reiderstvo which is carried out by the direct threat or use of physical violence (physical abuse, extortion at gunpoint etc.). Black raiding is typically initiated by (a) the organized underworld (criminal groups) or (b) rival entrepreneurs or oligarchs.
<b>grey raiding</b>	5531	<b>Grey raiding</b> is a type of reiderstvo which is carried out by the use of state coercion in a corrupt or captured state. Grey raiding is typically initiated either by (a) rival entrepreneurs or oligarchs, (b) low, middle or high level members of public authority or (c) top level public authority.
<b>white raiding</b>	5531	<b>White raiding</b> is a type of reiderstvo which is carried out by the use of state coercion in a criminal state. White raiding is typically initiated by the organized upperworld, that is, (a) low, middle or high level members of public authority or (b) the chief patron as a top-level actor of public authority.
<b>freelance broker</b>	5532	<b>Freelance broker</b> is a corruption broker who does not belong to any specific power network (political, economic, or patronal). In other words, he can be employed by any kind of person regardless of power affiliations. His main function is linking corrupt supply and demand in lower levels of state administration.
<b>representative broker</b>	5532	<b>Representative broker</b> is a corruption broker who belongs to a specific power network (political, economic, or patronal). In other words, he is employed by people of a specific power affiliation or sometimes one certain person, oligarch or poligarch.
<b>crony's representative broker</b>	5532	<b>Crony's representative broker</b> is a representative broker who is employed in cronyism by either side, the private or the public actor. His main function is linking corrupt supply and demand in higher levels of state administration.
<b>state organization's representative broker</b>	5532	<b>State organization's representative broker</b> is a representative broker who is employed in state organization collusion by the elite public administrator who initiates the corrupt scheme. His main function is disabling control mechanisms, while he is also used to involve money launderers and private entrepreneurs who become the regular subcontractors of the corrupted state organization.
<b>oligarch's representative broker</b>	5532	<b>Oligarch's representative broker</b> is a representative broker who is employed in bottom-up state capture by an elite private actor (oligarch). His main function is disabling control mechanisms, while he is also used to connect money launderers and politicians, who receive the corrupt offers of the oligarch through the broker who also supervises the corrupt transactions.
<b>poligarch's representative broker</b>	5532	<b>Poligarch's representative broker</b> is a representative broker who is employed in top-down state capture by a governmental actor (poligarch). His main function is disabling control mechanisms, while he is also used to involve money launderers and private entrepreneurs, who receive the corrupt offers of the poligarch through the broker, who also supervises the corrupt transactions.
<b>gatekeeper</b>	5532	<b>Gatekeeper</b> is a corruption broker inside the public administration who is employed by a patron (in an informal patronal network). His main function is to hinder legal accountability, that is, to guarantee the bureaucratic background and protection of illegitimate deals.

<b>corruption designer</b>	5532	<b>Corruption designer</b> is a corruption broker outside the public administration who is employed by a patron (in an informal patronal network). Corruption designers can be individuals, like in cases of corruption brokers managing (international) laundromat schemes, or firms, the main function of which is to facilitate the process of transferring governmental monies to private hands.
<b>hot nationalization</b>	5533	<b>Hot nationalization</b> is a type of predation that violates an exogenous property right, namely <b>the right to security and protection of property</b> . This right refers to the obligation of the state normatively to provide the protection of private property rights to everyone living under its authority.
<b>monopolizing nationalization</b>	5533	<b>Monopolizing nationalization</b> is a type of predation that violates an exogenous property right, namely <b>the right to carry out an economic activity</b> . This right refers to the obligation of the state not to close the entrance to private markets for those who wish to enter and are in a position to do so, and to not to take away the opportunity from those who have already entered.
<b>cold nationalization</b>	5533	<b>Cold nationalization</b> is a type of predation that violates an exogenous property right, namely <b>the right to fair treatment</b> . This right refers to the obligation of the state to treat every economic unit in a normative manner, taxing and regulating them according to predefined rules and not discretionally or according to the leading political elite's whim.
<b>renationalization</b>	5533	<b>Renationalization</b> is a type of hot nationalization involving the complete seizure of a formerly privatized company by the state for a longer-lasting period.
<b>deprivatization</b>	5533	<b>Deprivatization</b> is a type of hot nationalization involving the expansion of state shareholding among privatized companies.
<b>bandit nationalization</b>	5533	<b>Bandit nationalization</b> is a type of hot nationalization involving the nationalization of private assets after state threat or deception.
<b>transit nationalization</b>	5533	<b>Transit nationalization</b> is a type of hot nationalization involving property-taking intervention against a target company, which is reprivatized to chosen actors at a later date.
<b>market raiding</b>	5533	<b>Market raiding</b> is a type of monopolizing nationalization involving (a) custom-tailoring the licensing requirements to certain economic actors or (b) the discretionary revoking of the license of the competitors of the members of the adopted political family in a certain market.
<b>market acquiring nationalization</b>	5533	<b>Market-acquiring nationalization</b> is a type of monopolizing nationalization involving the nationalization of an economic activity or the right to it, making the previously private activity a state monopoly.
<b>competency nationalization</b>	5533	<b>Competency nationalization</b> is a type of monopolizing nationalization involving the monopolization of an economic activity by revoking municipal governments' competence to commission it from private actors.
<b>power&amp;ownership</b>	5535	<b>Power&amp;ownership</b> is a type of ownership which is operated and protected by the informal political ties of the owner. Political ties may mean that the owner is a client—when he owns his property as an economic front man of his patron—or that he is a patron—when he owns his property as an oligarch or poligarch and also exercises ownership rights in the formal/legal property of his front men.
<b>capitalism</b>	5600	<b>Capitalism</b> is an economic system which is characterized by the dominance of <i>de jure</i> private ownership of the means of production.
<b>socialism</b>	5600	<b>Socialism</b> is an economic system which is characterized by the dominance of <i>de jure</i> public ownership of the means of production.
<b>planned economy</b>	5600	<b>Planned economy</b> is an economic system which is characterized by the dominance of <i>de facto</i> public ownership of the means of production.

market economy	5600	<b>Market economy</b> is an economic system which is characterized by the dominance of <i>de facto</i> private ownership of the means of production.
relational economy	5600	<b>Relational economy</b> is an economic system which is characterized by the dominance of <i>de facto</i> power&ownership of the means of production.
administrative market	5612	<b>Administrative market</b> is a segment of an economic system which is dominated by <i>de facto</i> public ownership. The administrative market is the dominant market type of planned economies (where the main economic mechanism by which administrative markets operate is bureaucratic resource-redistribution).
competitive market	5613	<b>Competitive market</b> is a segment of an economic system which is dominated by <i>de facto</i> private ownership. The competitive market is the dominant market type of market economies (where the main economic mechanism by which competitive markets operate is regulated market coordination).
relational market	5613	<b>Relational market</b> is a segment of an economic system which is dominated by <i>de facto</i> power&ownership. The relational market is the dominant market type of relational economies (where the main economic mechanism by which relational markets operate is relational market-redistribution).
political capitalism	5630	<b>Political capitalism</b> is a capitalist economic system which is characterized by collusive corruption of governmental actors in significant enough a number to influence the workings of the economy's dominant economic mechanism.
crony capitalism	5630	<b>Crony capitalism</b> is a type of political capitalism where the collusive corruption involving governmental actors is cronyism. In crony capitalism it is cronies who initiate the corrupt transaction, resulting in (1) occasional corrupt transactions without vassal chains, (2) a rent-seeking state with free competition for rents (free entry, free exit) and (3) market capture.
oligarchic capitalism	5630	<b>Oligarchic capitalism</b> is a type of political capitalism where the collusive corruption involving governmental actors is bottom-up state capture. In oligarchic capitalism, it is oligarchs who initiate the corrupt transaction, resulting in (1) regular corrupt transactions with local/segmental vassal chains, (2) a rent-seeking or kleptocratic state and (3) market and state capture.
patronal capitalism	5630	<b>Patronal capitalism</b> is a type of political capitalism where the collusive corruption involving governmental actors is top-down state capture. In patronal capitalism it is poligarchs who initiate the corrupt transaction, resulting in (1) regular corrupt transactions with local/segmental vassal chains, (2) a kleptocratic or predatory state and (3) market and state capture.
mafia capitalism	5630	<b>Mafia capitalism</b> is a type of political capitalism where the collusive corruption involving governmental actors is the criminal state. In mafia capitalism, it is the adopted political family who initiates the corrupt transaction, resulting in (1) regular corrupt transactions with monopolized and centralized vassal chains, (2) a predatory state with rents being distributed from above (adoption/casting out) and (3) market, state and oligarch capture.
social tie	6211	<b>Social tie</b> is a direct connection between members of society carrying information and/or influence.
ideology	6400	<b>Ideology</b> is a belief-system (1) about the proper functioning of society and (2) used by a political actor in an attempt to win popular support for his actions.
ideology-driven actor	6411	<b>Ideology-driven actor</b> is an individual or collective political actor that acts by an ideology. More precisely, a political actor is ideology-driven if (1) the fundamental character or the defining/constituting elements of his actions can be derived from his communicated ideological panels, (2) he varies his ideological positions rarely and (3) any varying is followed by a change in his actions accordingly (value coherence).

<b>ideology-applying actor</b>	6411	<b>Ideology-applying actor</b> is an individual or collective political actor that communicates an ideology but does not act by it. More precisely, a political actor is ideology-applying if (1) the fundamental character or the defining/constituting elements of his actions cannot be derived from his communicated ideological panels, (2) he varies his ideological positions frequently and (3) varying is not followed by, but rather follows, a change in his actions accordingly (functionality coherence).
<b>conspiracy theory</b>	6424	<b>Conspiracy theory</b> is a theory (1) about the secret collaboration of a group of people and (2) with an uncertain epistemological status, meaning there is little or no factual evidence for it.
<b>populism</b>	6430	<b>Populism</b> is an ideological instrument for the political program of morally unconstrained collective egoism.
<b>democracy</b>	7210	<b>Democracy</b> is a political regime where (1) the government can be removed through a peaceful and civilized procedure, (2) institutions which concertedly guarantee accountability are well-established, (3) legal parliamentary opposition exists (multiple parties run for elections), and (4) there is no terror.
<b>autocracy</b>	7210	<b>Autocracy</b> is a political regime where (1) the government cannot be removed through a peaceful and civilized procedure, (2) institutions which could concertedly guarantee accountability are either formal or weak, (3) legal parliamentary opposition exists (multiple parties run for elections), and (4) there is no terror (but various means of coercion are occasionally used against political adversaries).
<b>dictatorship</b>	7210	<b>Dictatorship</b> is a political regime where (1) the government cannot be removed through a peaceful and civilized procedure, (2) institutions which could allow/guarantee accountability do not exist, (3) no legal parliamentary opposition exists (only one party runs for elections), and (4) there is terror (large-scale detention in forced-labor camps and executions).
<b>liberal democracy</b>	7210	<b>Liberal democracy</b> is a type of democracy that features (1) non-patronal ruling elite, (2) a politicians' party as ruling party, and (3) the dominance of formal institutions.
<b>patronal democracy</b>	7210	<b>Patronal democracy</b> is a type of democracy that features (1) informal patronal ruling elite, (2) a vassals' party as ruling party, and (3) the dominance of semi-formal institutions.
<b>conservative autocracy</b>	7210	<b>Conservative autocracy</b> is a type of autocracy that features (1) a governing party, (2) market coordination and the dominance of private property, and is (3) ideology-driven.
<b>patronal autocracy</b>	7210	<b>Patronal autocracy</b> is a type of autocracy that features (1) a transmission-belt party, (2) relational market-redistribution and the dominance of power&ownership, and it is (3) ideology-applying.
<b>communist dictatorship</b>	7210	<b>Communist dictatorship</b> is a type of dictatorship that features (1) bureaucratic resource-redistribution (monopoly of public ownership), (2) system-lubricating corruption, and is (3) totalitarian.
<b>market-exploiting dictatorship</b>	7210	<b>Market-exploiting dictatorship</b> is a type of dictatorship that features (1) a dynamic balance of market coordination, bureaucratic resource-redistribution, and relational market-redistribution, (2) system-destroying corruption, and is (3) unconstrained.
<b>regime trajectory</b>	7310	<b>Regime trajectory</b> (or simply trajectory) is the development of a regime through a period of time, expressed in terms of the changes of regime-specific features.

<b>pattern change</b>	7310	<b>Pattern change</b> is a regime trajectory leading from the vicinity of one ideal-type regime to that of another. More precisely, a regime that dominantly shares the features of one ideal-type regime performs a pattern change if it starts to dominantly share the features of another ideal-type regime.
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