

Annex 3.1. The Two-Dimensional Table of Economic Species

		INCOME REDISTRIBUTION, PERCENT OF GDP									
	%	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-100
GOVERNMENT RESTRICTION, % of GDP	91-100									TP AC	IC KR
	81-90								CD AP PC MD	IP PT SP HI	WC
	71-80			RE GI	BO PB	TS MM	FT SF FY CT	WM RC UB HE	MP FD PP UP	RP CP	FC
	61-70		PIG	RS TA	MR RD AT	PV GC CM WA	GS FG IT SM	FM FS NE SG	ZA FP	LM	
	51-60			PW AW RT	WS PR	FE PS HM DT	TF NS VI	LB SS RV ST	PO		
	41-50			DL SR	ME OS	CS FR SU CL	CR CA PE	EC TT DS NA		CC	EN
	31-40			PL FV CW	FA TR IL	IS CN GU	KI NW MT	VA NR	PF		
	21-30			TB WF CF LA	FL	TU	VT QC	SL		ENS	
	11-20	PI		QS RA FF	MA	TW	PD	VC			VP
	1-10			BM	TD PY	SE	CQ	BR			CO

Legend:

- AC - agrarian commune with forced production (e.g., the Inca Empire)
- AP - agricultural central planning: centralized irrigation network and forced delivery of output to the state wholesale monopsony/monopoly (e.g., ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, China, Japan, India, the Olmec, Maya, the Aztec Empire, the Great Zimbabwe)
- AT - arbitrary and confiscatory taxation
- AW - ancient Welfare State (e.g., Rome, 58 B.C.-453 A.D.)
- BM - black market
- BO - bailouts (soft subsidies)
- BR - brigandry
- CA - castes (e.g., India)
- CC - centralized privately run colonies (e.g., Java)
- CD - collectivized delivery: forced delivery in collectivized agriculture, state-directed self-management in industry (Algeria, 1963-65)
- CF - corporate fraud
- CL - coloni (the late Roman Empire)
- CM - colonial mercantilism (e.g., Portugal, Holland, 1600s)
- CN - corruption
- CO - common output of primordial hunters and gatherers
- CP - collectivized plantation: forced plantation labor and collectivized delivery in agriculture, nationalized industry (Madagascar, 1973-86)
- CQ - conquest
- CR - corporatism (e.g., South Africa, Argentina under Peron)
- CS - the corporate state (e.g., Fascist Italy)
- CT - collective (communal) taxation (e.g., pre-colonial India, pre-modern Islamic states, pre-Columbian America, Imperial Russia)
- CW - coordinated and open wholesale and foreign trade and workshop manufacturing, indirectly financed by the government (financed by private intermediaries from government deposits of accumulated tax revenues, that is, implicit fiscal lending for business finance) and free, private retail trade, agriculture, and hand manufacturing with slave labor; free product and labor markets apart from slavery (ancient Greece and Rome)
- DL - sectoral draft labor (e.g., corvée in France)
- DS - debt-based, local government-enforced private slavery (Mycenae, Sparta, pre-Solon Athens, pre-Republic Rome, and the ancient Near East)

DT - delegated taxation at specific tax rates levied by the government and collected by designated individuals (e.g., ancient Greek city-states, the Roman Republic, the early Roman Empire, the kingdom of Theodoric the Great, 488-526, under the government of Boethius, the Empire of Charlemagne, 768-814)

EC - export control, mandated repatriation of foreign exchange revenues, which leads to enforcement of tax remittance under Enterprise Network Socialism (Russia since 1999)

EN - enslavement (e.g., pre-colonial Africa, early medieval Germanic societies, the Vikings, 800-1050, Iran, 1501-1850, the Ottoman Empire, pre-colonial India, e.g., Malabar, the Indian societies of the American Northwest coast, e.g., Kwakiutl and Yurok, spin-offs of piracy, and other world-wide episodes)

ENS - Enterprise Network Socialism, symbiont government (e.g., Russia in the 1990s)

FA - foreign aid

FC - forced plantation commune (e.g., Guarani)

FD - franchised output delivery quotas: under franchised taxation and wholesale monopsony/monopoly, taxation in money or in kind with preset quotas for centralized remittance and residuals accruing to local governors converts into local forced delivery quotas (e.g., ancient and medieval Persia, medieval Arab states, the Ottoman Empire, pre-colonial India, medieval China and Japan)

FE - feudal network (medieval Europe)

FF - financial fraud and insurance fraud, including insurance risk abuse and bank insurance abuse (“moral hazard” in banking)

FG - fiscal guilds (e.g., Byzantium)

FL - financial looting (e.g., Chile in the late 1970s)

FM - franchised taxation and franchised wholesale monopsony/monopoly (e.g., pre-Meiji Japan and late Imperial China)

FP- franchised central planning with forced delivery (e.g., medieval and Tokugawa Japan, medieval China)

FR - financial suppression, e.g., direct financial repression in Latin America and other less developed economies by the government and financial-industrial quasi-cartels and networks

FS - franchised slavery (or franchised serfdom, which is a misnomer) (e.g., Russia, 1497-1861, Korea, 1392-1725, the Kanem Bornu Empire, 1580-1846, the Oyo Empire, 1650-1800, the Fulani Empire, 1790-1897)

FT - franchised taxation (e.g., ancient and medieval Persia, medieval Arab states, the Ottoman Empire, pre-colonial India, medieval China)

FV - franchised violent enterprises (government-franchised piracy) (e.g., colonial Portugal)

FY - franchised tribute (e.g., the early Arab Caliphate, the Mongol Empire, Kievan Rus, Muscovy, 1147-1380)

GC - government-financed colonization and resettlement of landless peasants (ancient Greece and Rome)

GI - industrial policy and government-directed investment (e.g., post-World War II Japan, South Korea, China, 1990s, associational planning and the New Deal planning in the U.S., 1920s-1930s, indicative planning, France, 1950s-1960s)

GS - government-supplied slavery (ancient Greece and Rome and non-agricultural sectors in Phoenicia and Carthage)

GU - private guilds (e.g., pre-industrial Europe)

HE - helotry, a servitude community in private agricultural service to members of the ruling community under government management, and to the state directly (Sparta, 9th century-371 B.C.)

HI - militarized central plan plantation (Hispaniola under Toussaint, 1800-1802)

HM - hierarchical guild mercantilism (the Hanseatic League, 1158-1669)

IC - industrial central plan commune with terror-enforced forced production and output quotas (e.g., North Korea)

IL - IMF loans and subsidies from other international lending organizations

IP - multi-industry central planning with forced production, output quotas, and the soft budget constraint, without terror enforcement (e.g., the USSR, part of Eastern Europe, and China under Communism except for periods ca. 1940-1953 in the USSR, ca. 1958-71 in China, ca. 1949-1953 in Hungary, etc.)

IS - indentured servitude (e.g., Spanish colonies in America and the Philippines)

IT - imperial tribute/taxation (e.g., the Empire of Alexander the Great and the successive states, the Roman Empire)

KI - subsidized communal income (kibbutzim) (Israel)

KR - agricultural central plan commune with forced production (Communist Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge, 1975-79)

LA - litigation abuse

LB - wage scissors (landlord bias) - suppressed wages and sectoral wage/rent scissors (e.g., India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Jordan)

LM - state-coordinated labor management with implicit output quotas, forced delivery, forced investment and technology application but without suppressed wages and forced saving (Communist Yugoslavia)

MA - mafia (e.g., Italy, U.S. cities) and other parasitic non-governmental and violent redistributive enterprises (e.g., Latin America)

MD - managed delivery: forced delivery in agriculture, central plan with indicative output targets in industry (Egypt, 1960s)

ME - mercantilism (e.g., pre-industrial Europe, Meiji Japan)

MM - military mercantilism (e.g., Genoa, Venice, Florence)

MP - mono-industrial central planning with forced production (output quotas) in the textile industry and forced delivery in agriculture (Egypt under Mohammad Ali, 1805-49)

MR - monopoly rights

MT - collective monopsony/monopoly trade (e.g., Medieval Maghreb)

NA - confiscations and nationalizations of firms, banks, and land (e.g., Western European Welfare States, 1930s-1980s, Latin America, and developing and post-colonial economies)

NE - natural-resource based national estate, e.g., national oil company, with economic rents accruing to a theocratic or tribal network which subsidizes a welfare state for the rest of the population, including broad price subsidies and subsidies for secondary and tertiary industries (e.g., Saudi Arabia since the 1960s, Iran since 1979, Libya since 1969, etc.)

NR - pre-Neolithic and Neolithic rationing of output, emergence of income and government as insurance (e.g., Katal Huyuk, Jericho)

NS - network serfdom (e.g., the Polish Kingdom)

NW - network wholesale monopsony as part of the encomienda system which started as the agglomerated local wholesale monopsony of settlers franchisee tax collectors in the New Spain (whose arbitrary tribute rights forced the Amerindians to produce output surpluses and sell untaxed surpluses to the franchisee monopsony for the lack of other wholesalers) and evolved into the network wholesale monopsony, network labor monopsony, and network landowner/labor monopsony after the Wars of Independence and the abolition of the encomienda system (Latin America, 1493-1811 and the network evolution thereafter)

OS - other sectoral subsidies

PB - ad hoc subsidies (pork barrel)

PC - peripheral franchised central planning with forced delivery of output and communal taxation for supporting the central irrigation and infrastructure network (e.g., pre-Columbian North America)

PD - plunder

PE - peonage (e.g., Spanish American colonies)

PF - private joint-stock network of forced production (e.g., the Virginia colony)

PI - near-total private income with government as public utility (classical market economy, e.g., England and the U.S. before the Welfare State, Singapore, Hong Kong)

PIG - sectoral private income in a two-track economy, with government as protective custody, restricting the new-entrant market sector from the inherited network of state enterprises, and vice versa (e.g., China, post-1978, Vietnam, post-1986, Cambodia, Myanmar)

PL - the Poor Laws (e.g., England)

PO - private auxiliary plots and orchard plots (e.g., USSR, 1947-1991)

PP - central planning over private corporations with output quotas of forced production and forced labor (e.g., Nazi Germany)

PR - patronage, “crony capitalism” (e.g., India, Indonesia, Mexico)

PS - private serfdom: unpaid non-free labor in lieu of rent (medieval Europe)

PT - centrally planned slave trade and forced production (output quotas) by slaves on state plantations (Dahomey, 1680-1892)

PV - privileges (e.g., pre-industrial Spain and France, Latin America)

PW - public works (e.g., U.S., 1930s, China, 1990s)

PY - piracy

QC - quasi-cartels of private industrial, financial, and agricultural networks with labor monopsony (including landowner/labor monopsony) and suppressed wages (Mexico and other countries of Latin America since the 1810s, Chile until 1983, sub-Saharan Africa since the 1990s)

QS - quasi-states of private colonies, large mining and industrial firms, and large farms (British South Africa under Cecil Rhodes)

RA - racketeering (e.g., U.S. cities in the 1920s)

RC - recursive confiscations of land, agricultural output, and industrial output, with offsetting cross-subsidies between tribes, factions, and between rural and urban sectors (Zimbabwe, since 1987)

RD - repudiations of government debt (e.g., Spain, 1600s)

RE - rationed exchange (e.g., Western Europe, 1940s)

RP - reformed planning: industrial central planning with the soft budget constraint and enterprise discretion over production quotas (e.g., Hungary, 1968-1989; Poland, 1980s)

RS - regional subsidies

RT - regulated local trade in traditional, historical, and developing economies

RV - religious violent enterprises (the Holy Roman Empire, 754/843/962-1508, the Crusades, 1095-1291 and to ca. 1500), with localized markets and delegated economic arbitration (Prince-Bishoprics, ca.500 - ca. 1500, Missi Dominici, 754- ca.1000)

SE - other scattered expropriations, redistributive transfers through violent and non-violent crime, etc.

SF - subsidized private foreign trade (e.g., Ming China, Indonesia, the 10th-11th centuries, South-East Asia and throughout the Indian Ocean, the 13th century)

SG - state guilds (e.g., the Aztec Empire, particularly in Tenochtitlan)

SL - private slavery (e.g., U.S. antebellum South, Cuba, Brazil, 1600-1860)

SM - government concessions to private slave operators in silver and other mines (e.g., Carthage and ancient Athens)

SP - scattered central planning with forced delivery and output quotas in primary industries and manufacturing, with cross-subsidization between manufacturing and agriculture but without forced investment and technology application (Nicaragua, 1980-90, Ethiopia, 1975-1991, Angola, 1975-1990, Mozambique, 1975-1990, Guinea-Bissau, 1975-90)

SR - settlement restrictions (e.g., England, 1700s)

SS - state syndicates (e.g., the USSR in the 1920s)

ST - suppressed trade, including wholesale trade from agricultural producers to merchants, retail trade by merchants, and general inter-local and inter-regional trade, suppressed by feudal warlords-cum-landlords, both by force and by prohibitive levies, with only localized and scattered markets intact (Europe in the Dark Ages, 476-ca. 1000/1100)

SU - quasi-state unions (e.g., Israel)

TA - tariffs

TB - sectoral third party billing (e.g., U.S. employer-paid health insurance, wherein providers bill the insurance companies; Medicare, wherein providers bill the government; and U.S. state college education wherein providers bill the state for tuition)

TC - tribute central planning and franchised fiscal colonialism as part of the encomienda system: government allotment to settler fiscal franchisees of control over land and mines with a capped number of indentured indigenous workers, who remained collective land owners, for the purpose of revenue collection for the crown, in-kind taxation of precious metals and agricultural commodities, and wealth transfer to Spain (the New Spain in the South and Central America and the Caribbean, 1493-ca. 1810)

- TD - transaction fraud
- TF - tax concessions, known as tax farming, assigned by feudal kingdoms to landowners and middlemen, started with the mayors of the palace in the Merovingian France, 476-750, and lasted intermittently in the feudal Europe through the 14th century, without setting specific centralized tax rates and evolved into arbitrary taxation of agricultural surpluses which suppressed wholesale trade and localized the markets
- TP - terror-enforced central planning with forced production, output quotas, and forced labor (e.g., the USSR, 1940-53, China, 1958-1971, Hungary, 1949-1953, Albania, 1949-1985)
- TR - tribute (e.g., barbarians around the late Roman Empire)
- TS - political network transfer-seeking (rent-seeking) converging with inherited wholesale and labor monopsonies (e.g., Latin America, India, Turkey)
- TT - tribal transfers between tribal networks inside artificial borders (e.g., Africa) in conjunction with rural-to-urban transfers across tribes
- TU - trade unions
- TW- terrorist networks with power agendas and private, non-tax-based Welfare States financed by foreign charities or racket (e.g., Al-Qaeda, Hamas, Hizballah, etc., 1990s)
- UB - urban bias (the price scissors), rural-to-urban transfers (e.g., Africa, the Middle East, the USSR in the 1920s)
- UP - urbanization central planning: forced food supply and forced labor for construction of urban administrative centers (e.g., centralized medieval Arab states, the Sung and early Ming dynasties in China, Central Asia under Timur in the 14th century, the Mughal Empire in India, medieval and Tokugawa Japan, Imperial Russia of Peter the Great in the early 18th century)
- VA - village agriculture: small group agriculture and private agriculture in the village, with private output residual surpluses as private inventories for exchange after delivery to Neolithic and post-Neolithic government storages for insurance (Neolithic settlements, pre-dynastic Egypt, pre-Kish Mesopotamia, pre-Mycenaean Greece, Celtic and Germanic communities, North-American Indian communities)
- VC - voluntary communes (e.g., the Mennonites, monasteries)
- VI - feudal tribute (e.g., Europe between the fall of the Roman Empire and the Empire of Charlemagne, the Vikings)
- VP - voluntary plantation communes (e.g., the Plymouth colony, Russian communes during War Communism, 1918-20)
- VT - violent transfer taking (rent-seeking) (e.g., Latin America in the 19th century)
- WA - wholesale agricultural monopsony licensed by the governments of merchant kingdoms to private merchant networks to operate wholesale agricultural auctions with suppressed procurement prices followed by free, competitive retail trade and free and government-financed foreign trade (Phoenicia, Carthage, ancient Israel, and other ancient Levant)
- WC - forced delivery of output without forced production (output quotas) and without central plan of supply chains, state confiscation of output above subsistence (War Communism in Russia, 1918-1920, the Reign of Terror, France, 1793-1794)

WF - welfare fraud (e.g., contemporary Italy, the U.S.)

WM - government wholesale monopsony/monopoly (e.g., medieval Islamic States, the Ottoman Empire, India, China, Japan)

WS - the Welfare State: redistributive transfers, entitlements, explicit and implicit household subsidies (e.g., Western Europe)

ZA - central plan private monopolies (zaibatsu) with forced production, output quotas, and forced delivery (Japan, 1930s-1940s)

Source: Annex 3.4