

THEORY of TYPES OF SOVEREIGNTY and DEGREES OF SOVEREIGNTY by Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev from 2009 and conquest of countries and nations by the deep mafia through their control and management

¹Prince Lord Prof. Momtchil Dobrev-Halachev, ²Princess Lay Prof Mariola Garibova-Dobrev
Scientific Research Institute Dobrev&Halachev.JSC.,Sofia.Bulgaria

ABSTRACT

Lord prof PhD PhD Momtchil Dobrev-Halachev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev developed 2009 "Theory of types of sovereignty and degrees of sovereignty" based on a complete analysis of the types of sovereigns in a country in dependence on modern trends and the modern development of societies on planet Earth.

KEYWORDS: sovereignty, law, mafia, corruption, theory.

1. INTRODUCTION

Lord prof PhD PhD Momtchil Dobrev-Halachev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-DObreva developed 2009 Theory of types of sovereignty and degrees of sovereignty and the relationships between them. Apart from that, Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev also related how the deep mafia usurps economies, states, political elites and political systems in respective countries of interest to it by subordinating their respective sovereignty in their favor.

In the year 2001 Lord Prof. Momtchil DObrev developed the Theory of the mafia and Theory of corruption. All the two theories have been developed by analyzing the mafia and the corruption all over the wrld. In Bulgaria, Germany, European Union, and other countries.

In the year 2010 Lord Prof. Momtchil Dobrev developed the "Theory of Mafiotismus" as a new type of government oriented only and only in the private interests of private individuals and private institutions.

1.1 Introduce the Problem

The nature of sovereignty and the types of sovereigns in a country are of important importance to the development of a country, how dependent it is on foreign countries, on foreign political systems, on whether it makes decisions in defense of its own national interests or, conversely, in defense of the interests of foreign countries. 2009 Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibovaz-Dobrev, after a thorough analysis, created a theory about the types of sovereigns and degrees of sovereignty in a state in modern society.

In modern society, many types and types of sovereignty are distinguished and they must be analyzed, taken into account, the dependence of one sovereignty on other sovereignty and its degree must be taken into account.

Based on this complete and comprehensive analysis, Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev judge a complete theory of the types of sovereigns, the degrees of sovereigns and the dependencies between them.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

Research methods of analysis, verification, control of all types of sovereignty in a state, including the degrees of sovereignty that define and characterize each state. Creating accurate, complete theory related to practice.

- Analysis of the types of sovereignty for a country
- Analysis of the types of sovereignty depending on the current conditions in the development of societies on planet Earth.

- Analysis of the types of sovereignty depending on participation in a union of states - the European Union and the European Commission
- Analysis of the implementation of the laws of a country and the European Commission
- Analysis of governance in a state and a society and the European Commission's protection of its types of sovereignty
- Identification of the indicators on which a sovereignty depends and its degree
- Identification of dependencies of one sovereignty on another sovereignty

3. Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrova Theory of types of sovereignty and degrees of sovereignty - , their dependence and connectivity

To characterize the types of sovereigns and the degree of the respective type of sovereignty, it is necessary that each type of sovereignty be:

- Well characterized
- Good to be distinguished from any other species,
- Each species should be exceptional
- Each type must be original
- Every kind to be universal The universality of sovereignty also means that the sovereign of the state can legislate for every aspect of the individual's individual and public life.
- Each type should be exclusive and concern a specific country and especially it
- Each type must be permanently defined and determined in time and relate to a precisely defined environment of social life, not to be changed, not to be replaced, not to be erased, deleted. Each type must be consistent over a long period of time
- All types must cover completeness of objects
- Each species must differ from every other species well enough, to be distinct, to be distinguished from every other species, to identify a separate area, environment, object
- Each species cannot disappear, be replaced, be transferred to another country.
- Any kind cannot be transferred, sold, to another country
- Each species to be absolutely definite and distinct with respect to all other species
- To characterize the modern development of society and
- To characterize the modern development of our civilization
- To characterize most of the countries on our planet.
- Every kind to characterize every element of our social life
- Each type to characterize each element of the development of our social life
- Each type to characterize the future development and determine it
- Each type 10 Characteristics of Sovereignty for better understanding
- Each species has its own life and it continues until the end of the existence of the respective country
- Each type has and is based on the right of a state, on its structure and functioning and management of the public and private individual life of the people building a society.

The characteristics of a sovereignty are: permanence, exclusivity, complete understanding, inalienability, unity, irresponsibility, indivisibility, absoluteness, originality and universality.

A state is said to be sovereign when it has complete autonomy over itself; it is independent of other countries. The term 'sovereignty' comes from the Latin term 'superanus', meaning 'supreme'. Although the term is modern, the idea can be traced back to Ancient Greece, where thinkers believed in the supreme power of the state.

Its main meaning today can be defined as "the supreme power of the territory". It can have three dimensions: a sovereign who is responsible for sovereignty, the absoluteness of sovereignty, no one is above it, and its internal aspects. The state is the political institution in which sovereignty is represented.

According to Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova Dobrova's THEORY OF TYPES and DEGREES OF SOVEREIGNTY, the main elements of this theory are the following postulates:

LAW and formula of Prof. MOMCIL DOBREV and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrova on SOVEREIGNTY OF A STATE:

A country's sovereignty depends on the different types of sovereignty listed below and their degree of sovereignty.

LAW OF DEPENDENCE of CERTAIN SOVEREIGNTY and its degree from OTHER SOVEREIGNTY/ SOVEREIGNTIES and its/ their degree, DIRECT DEPENDENCE, dependence through another sovereignty, CAUSAL DEPENDENCE of one sovereign and its degree from another sovereignty and its degree.

LAW ON THE DEGREES OF SOVEREIGNTY of Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev

Each type of sovereignty is characterized by its degree, and each sovereignty depends on the relevant indicators that determine it and on whose degree each sovereignty depends.

EACH SOVEREIGNTY is characterized by its degree of sovereignty, which depends on the relevant indicators that determine this sovereignty.

SOVEREIGNTY / of a country/ = The sum of the DEGREES OF SOVEREIGNTY of this country in the following types of sovereignty:

4. TYPES OF SOVEREIGNTY AND THEIR DEGREES

After a thorough analysis, Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev distinguish the following types of sovereignty

National sovereignty
Sovereignty in education
Sovereignty in health care
Sovereignty in the political system
Sovereignty in the military sphere
Sovereignty in defense
Currency sovereignty
Financial sovereignty
Tax sovereignty
Sovereignty in the Economy
Land sovereignty
Air sovereignty
Maritime sovereignty
Cultural sovereignty

Religious sovereignty
Food sovereignty
Energy sovereignty
Digital Digital / Sovereignty
Media sovereignty
Sovereignty in Intellectual Property
Sovereigns in investment
Sovereignty in technology
Sovereignty in government
Investment sovereignty
Sovereignty in economic policy
Sovereignty in ethnic groups
Sovereignty in science
Sovereignty in law
Sovereignty in justice
Sovereignty in the rights and freedoms of the people
Sovereignty in foreign policy
Sovereignty in domestic politics
Sovereignty in national security
Climate sovereignty
Environmental sovereignty
Technological sovereignty
Production sovereignty
Consumer sovereignty

Innovative sovereignty
Migration sovereignty
Financial sovereignty
Currency sovereignty
Technological sovereignty
Banking sovereignty
Legal sovereignty
Sovereignty over corruption in the state
Sovereignty over the mafia in the state
International legal sovereignty

Data sovereignty

5. SOME TYPES OF SOVEREIGNTY AND THE INDICATORS ON WHICH THE RESPECTIVE DEGREES OF THESE TYPES OF SOVEREIGNTY DEPEND

5.1. ENERGY SOVEREIGNTY

Energy sovereignty depends on the following indicators that determine its degree:

It concerns raw materials such as oil, gas, energy, energy carriers, gasoline.

Dependence on foreign energy sources

Degree of dependence on foreign energy sources

Availability of own energy sources

Degree of relation to own/foreign energy sources

Price ranges, price stocks,

Quantity discounts

Diversification and rate of diversification

Availability of own sources for energy sources developed in the future

Years in development

Availability of pipelines for gas, oil, hydrogen and others

Availability of contact points for gas, oil, hydrogen and others

Force majeure circumstances and decisions in such cases/options

Own power production facilities

Private enterprises owners of energy-producing enterprises from the country,

Private enterprises, owners of energy-producing enterprises from a foreign country

Import of energy sources

Export of energy sources

Import of equipment for power generators

Own equipment for power generators

Own experience and traditions, know-how in own production

Dependence on foreign energy sources - raw materials such as nuclear fuel and others

Security of own energy sources

Electricity export policy

Policy and percentage of sales on the domestic and foreign market - export

State policy of protection of domestic production

State policy of dependence of domestic production on own energy production

State policy of dependence on domestic/foreign electricity production.

Access and possibility and availability of electricity export / import points.

Possibilities for exporting electricity.

Possibilities to import electricity.

State policy of protectionism

State policy of limiting prices for the domestic market

State policy of export restrictions

State policy of import restriction

State investment policy in energy sources and various water producers of electricity.

State policy of diversification of electricity production from thermal power plants, hydroelectric power plants, atomic energy, photovoltaics, wind turbines, water turbines

State policy on the percentage participation in the energy mix of thermal power plants, hydroelectric power plants, atomic energy, photovoltaics, wind turbines, water turbines

Dependence on the prices of imported energy carriers
Political dependence on the politics of a foreign country
Vassal dependence on the politics of a foreign country
Relation of energy sovereignty to other sovereignty

5.2. SOVEREIGNTY IN CULTURE

Cultural sovereignty means that this country makes independent decisions about how to educate and conduct its cultural policy - in the sense of listening to, for example, the relevant folk and national music, teaching the children the relevant folk tales, teaching the people the relevant history - everything that which determines the national self-determination and self-awareness of the people and which is part of the culture of this people should not be subjected to the massive invasion, invasion and displacement, replacement by some foreign culture, which naturally happened in the last 26 years.

Cultural sovereignty depends on the following indicators and its degree is determined:

Access to native music
Access to foreign music
Imposing foreign music
Dumbing down native music
Access to native literature
Access to foreign literature
Imposition of foreign literature
Dumbing down of native literature
Access to native folktales
Access to foreign folk tales
Access to foreign culture
Displacement, substitution, of native music by foreign music
Displacement, bequeathing of a native literature by a foreign one
Access to foreign art – opera, operettas, dances,
Access to native art - opera, operettas, dances, own styles of music
Access to native art - painting, sculpture, and others
Access to foreign art - painting, sculpture, and others
Access to native film production
Access to foreign film production
Investments in native culture – films, books, painting, sculpture, art
Supporting native culture - films, books, painting, sculpture, art
State policy for investment and support of native culture
Protection of intellectual property in the field of culture

5.3. FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

Food sovereignty depends on the following indicators, on which the determination of its degree also depends:

Availability of own production of agricultural products - grain, vegetables, fruits Limited agricultural production
A system of proportional development of grain and cereal production and vegetable production and fruit production - for example, the right solution - a producer with a maximum of 100,000 acres of grain production, of which 10% is retention production of vegetables and fruits, since the cost of production of vegetables and fruits is higher than that of grain and cereals.

System not uneven development and distribution of agricultural areas for grain and cereal production, vegetable production and fruit production

Uneven distribution of profits from grain and cereal production, vegetable production and fruit production

Presence of problems in vegetable production and fruit production

Uneven distribution of subsidies to vegetable production, fruit production to grain and cereal production.

Lack of cereal production - an example of African countries in which in a fortnight orange, yellow and all kinds of color revolutions can be unleashed and governments can be changed

Trends in grain and cereal production

Trends in vegetable production;

Trends in fruit production

Limited subsidization of vegetable and fruit production

Import of vegetables and fruits from neighboring countries

Importing vegetables and fruits from neighboring countries full of pesticides

Lack of control for pesticides on imported goods

Provision of all the products necessary for a mass of the population of a country.
Political interference in creating problems and irresponsible planning and management of subsidies for the production of various commodities - grain, fruits, vegetables
Existence/ Absence of a strategy for prices of agricultural commodities for the domestic and foreign markets
Presence/absence of a strategy for the export of the overproduction of grain, cereals and other products
Presence/absence of a strategy to protect and satisfy consumption
Degree of satisfying the consumption of the population with basic products
Full satisfaction of the population's consumption with basic products
Dependence on imports of certain goods and services
Price dependence on the import of certain goods
Absence/presence of price protection of domestic production from the import of agricultural products
Availability/unavailability of stock of goods
Availability/unavailability of the possibility of delivery of goods in a precisely defined period, time interval
Stock market dependence/independence of commodity prices
Agricultural commodity prices policy for the domestic market and
Policy of export of agricultural goods in excess of the production required to satisfy the population for one year.
Policy of dependence on policies of foreign neighboring countries.
Food sovereignty depends on the following indicators, which also determine its degree:
Availability of own production of agricultural products - grain, vegetables, fruits
Limited agricultural production
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5.4. INTERNAL POLITICAL SOVEREIGNTY

Internally, political sovereignty depends on the following indicators, from which its degree is determined:
Imposition/non-imposition of foreign interests in domestic politics

Limitation/unlimitation of our domestic political sovereignty
Free/unfree conduct of internal policies
Presence/absence of supervision by foreign countries
Presence/absence of interference by foreign countries
Influence/non-influence of domestic politics by foreign countries
Dependence/independence of domestic policy on foreign countries/unions
Surveillance/non-surveillance of domestic politics by foreign countries
Control/non-control of domestic politics by foreign countries
Imposition/non-imposition of domestic policy by foreign countries
Conducting/not conducting domestic policy in favor of foreign countries
Domestic policy subordinated/not subordinated to foreign countries
Protection/non-protection of national interests in domestic politics

5.5. FOREIGN POLITICAL SOVEREIGNTY

Externally, the political severity depends on the following indicators that determine its degree:

Limitation/unlimitation of foreign policy depending on foreign countries
Influence/non-influence of foreign policy by foreign countries
Dependence/independence of foreign policy on foreign countries/unions
Oversight/non-oversight of foreign policy by foreign countries
Control/non-control of foreign policy by foreign countries
Imposition/non-imposition of foreign policy by foreign countries
Conducting/not conducting foreign policy in favor of foreign countries
Foreign policy subordinated / not subordinated to foreign countries
Protection/non-protection of national interests in foreign policy

5.6. SOVEREIGNTY IN EDUCATION

Sovereignty in education depends on the following indicators, which also determine its degree

Own education system
Foreign education system
Mixed education system
Objectives of the educational system
Evaluation of the achievement of the goals of the educational system
Development of the educational system
Systems of assessment of students' knowledge
Trends of the educational system
System of development of the educational system
General framework of development of the educational system
Freedoms to determine the education system
Responsibility for the educational system, culture
Policies concerning the education system
Dependence of education system policies on parties and ideologies
Comparison of the education system with those of other countries, trends, development
Budgeting of the education system
Budget trends
Trends in the economy that force trends in the education system
Need for relevant qualified personnel for industry and all other branches of society
A political framework for determining the framework for development in education, at the state level, at the municipal level,
According to the legislation, who defines the policies in the legislation in the management and development in the field of education, curlura, art, science.
Budgeting of education, science and research and culture for each year
Policy of increasing the budget for education, science, culture, research for the year ahead
Priority of development of science, education, culture, research.
Investments in education, science, research, culture
System of support and investment in science, culture, education, research
A system of supporting and investing in the respective country's own scientific projects
System of support and investment in common scientific projects of several countries, unions, European Union,
A system of increasing budgets for science, education, culture, research.
System of compulsory school education, school attendance,

A system of special schools
A system of compulsory primary education and a minimum age for it
A system of public and private prisons
A system of high selectivity of the education system - after a certain age a slave to different types and types of schools such as high school, real school, main school, general school
A system of learner uniformity or non-uniformity
Systems of evaluation of results of the habit of students, students, of the respective degrees.
A system for evaluating the results of students of immigrant origin,
a system of international assessment of education, at the appropriate level, of the relevant different disciplines – mathematics, biology, physics, chemistry, creative problem solving, creative problem solving in physics, chemistry, biology, etc.
Vocational training systems in a vocational school
System of dual training to provide the business with a qualified workforce.
Payment system for teachers, professors,
Pay system for teachers, lecturers, compared to average salaries
A trend system for increasing the salaries of teachers, professors.
Status of teachers, teachers, insurance system, additional salary, additional privileges, protection from dismissal
Dual training system - combinations of training in a production enterprise and theoretical lessons in a vocational school
System of traditions in education, secondary, higher in the respective country
Acquisition system of other systems and parts of education systems of other countries.
A system of destroying quality education in a country
A political system of destroying quality education in a country
System of derationalization - apathy, nihilism, hatred, in learners.
A system of reforms in education, science, culture, research.

5.7. SOVEREIGNTY IN HEALTHCARE

Sovereignty in healthcare depends on the following indicators that determine its degree:

Drug pricing policy
Drug policy of drugs produced by a manufacturer in the country and a foreign manufacturer
Price protection of medicines manufactured by a foreign manufacturer
Creating conditions for competition of foreign drug manufacturers
Policy of payment of medicines from the health fund
Payment policy for treatment paths from the health fund
Payment policy for specific drugs
Hospital pathway payment policy
Referral Pay Policy, Referral Volumes
Policy of pre-hospital care
Hospital care policy
policy of providing modern equipment and technologies
Policy of ensuring the transfer of experience in the various fields of medicine
A policy of enforcing the latest technology in both hospital care and universities.
Own educational system in medical sciences
A foreign educational system in medical sciences
Mixed education system in medical sciences
Goals of the educational system in medicine
Assessment of achievement of the goals of the educational system in medicine
Development of the educational system in medicine
Systems of assessment of knowledge of medical students
Trends of the educational system in medicine
System of development of the educational system in medicine
General framework of development of the educational system in medicine
Freedoms to determine the education system in medicine
Responsibility for the educational system, culture in medicine
Policies concerning the educational system in medicine
Dependence of education system policies on parties and ideologies
Comparison of the educational system with those of other countries, trends, development in medicine

Budgeting of the educational system in medicine
Trends in health care budgeting
Trends in the economy that dictate trends in the medical education system
Need for relevant qualified personnel in health care

5.8. DIGITAL/ DIGITAL/ SOVEREIGNTY

Digital sovereignty depends on the following indicators that determine its degree:
Ability to work with data, databases,
Ability and access to data, databases
Limited access to data, databases
Data organization systems, databases
Own/foreign data organization systems
Own/foreign data systematization systems
Possibility of different systems for systematizing the data for different purposes, systems in the country
Ability to speed up data processing
Ability to analyze data
Degrees of access to the data
Data Security Levels
Degree of confidentiality of data
Data encryption level
Degree of access to data from different countries
Degree of access to personal data by foreign countries
Extent of use, management and data by foreign countries and governments
Extent of enforcing the use of data management procedures from foreign countries
Limiting the use of personal data by foreign countries and structures and governments and institutions
Degree of access to foreign data
Degree of data management
Data localization
Privacy/non-confidentiality of data
Legal aspects

5.9. Data Sovereignty

Data sovereignty depends on the following indicators that determine its degree:
Concept that data is kept under the jurisdiction of the country of its owner to ensure legal data protection obligations.
It depends on local groups and data autonomy in the country
It depends on its dependence on post-colonial states
It depends on the transnational flow of data.
Dependence on the use of cloud computing and technology and the legislation of the relevant country regarding the control and storage of data
Dependence on identity of data use
Data is subject to the laws of a country
The data depends on the governance structure within a country in which it is collected.
Data sovereignty is related to data security, cloud computing and technological sovereignty.

5.10. Tax sovereignty

Tax sovereignty depends on the following indicators that determine its degree:
Tax policy - medium-term, short-term, long-term
Excise policy
VAT differentiation policy
VAT policy for food and goods
VAT Policy for Medicines
VAT policy on services
VAT policy for restaurants and hotels
VAT policy for books and culture
VAT policy for culture and
Income policy
Politics of poverty
Income Tax Policy

Income tax policy for young families, parents with children,
Minimum tax-free income policy
Policy on share of VAT, excise duty, taxes
Tax policy and taxation of natural persons
Tax policy and taxation of corporate clients - companies and others
Foreign country tax liability policy
Union Obligations Policy
Policy of obligations under VAT and any taxes, excises and others

5.11. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SOVEREIGNTY

Intellectual property sovereignty depends on the following indicators, which determine its degree:
Access to intellectual property - lack of such access
Own intellectual property
Foreign intellectual coBstevonst
Availability of access to foreign intellectual property
Prohibition of this/ impediments to this/ sanctions/ embargo/ others
Ability to purchase intellectual property
Ability to acquire intellectual property in other ways
State policy
Percent dependence on foreign country intellectual property
Capability of intracervical potential
Financing opportunities in intellectual property - personal, proprietary, foreign capital
Opportunity for venture capital in intellectual property
Possibility of European funding in intellectual property
Possibility of other financing in intellectual property
Overtaking the competing countries, companies, countries with the respective years
Degree of availability of production and technological capacity for the implementation of innovations
Degree of resource security from personal resources, foreign resources
Percent dependence on foreign country intellectual property
Ability of inner potential
Financing options - personal, own, foreign capital
Speed of introduction of intellectual property
Intellectual property renewal rate
percentage of proprietary patents in the specific field
the percentage of importance n these proprietary patents
an anticipatory effect with a corresponding coefficient - years ahead of others
corresponding lag factor
degree of the rate of lagging of
dependent on foreign technologies,
degree percent approachability ,
years needed
years of total domination,

5.12. INNOVATIVE SOVEREIGNTY

Innovation sovereignty depends on the following indicators, which determine its degree:
State innovation policy
State policy on stimulating and supporting own innovations
State policy on stimulating and supporting foreign innovations
Possibility of financing innovations - venture capital, stock market in others

5.13. TECHNOLOGICAL SOVEREIGNTY –

Technological sovereignty depends on the following indicators that determine its degree:
Available technology
Opportunity available to develop this technology
Non-availability of technology
Time frame years until this technology can be acquired
Ability to acquire in another way
Option to acquire the technology through purchase
Possibility of acquiring the technology for rental development activity

Ability to create the conditions of an investor who owns the technology

Foreign technology available

Available possibility/impossibility to develop this foreign technology

Prohibitions on this / obstacles to this / sanctions / embargo / others

Percentage of dependence on foreign technologies,

percent approachability, years needed, years to reach full dominance,

Dependence on foreign technologies

Presence of intelligent technological sovereignty

Total domination

Partial percentage dominance

Percent dependence

Speed of adoption of new technologies

Speed of imposition of new technologies

DEGREE OF TECHNOLOGICAL SOVEREIGNTY - percentage of dependence on foreign technologies,

percentage of opportunity to approach, years needed, years of complete dominance,

Total domination

Partial percentage dominance

Percent dependence

Time

Access to intellectual property

Own intellectual property

Foreign intellectual coBstevonst

Percent dependence on foreign country intellectual property

Capability of intracervical potential

Financing options - personal, equity, equity capital

Venture capital opportunity

Possibility of European funding

Possibility of other financing

Overtaking the competing countries, companies, countries with the respective years

Degree of availability of production and technological capacity for the implementation of innovations

Degree of resource security from personal resources, foreign resources

Technological sovereignty means having all the critical technologies to have a functioning government and economy.

Then you are dependent on the countries that produce the critical technologies for your existence.

This leads to a kind of technological colonization, in the present case by the US and China. Let's call them the three circles of technological sovereignty - those around the US, China and Europe.

6. SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN THE TYPES OF SOVEREIGNTY IN MANAGEMENT, CONTROL, GOALS OF THE GLOBAL MASONIC MAFIOTIZED ELITE AND THE DEEP STATE CONTROLLED BY IT, THE MAFIA AND MAFIOTISM FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF A FOREIGN COUNTRY

The global masonic mobster elite and the deep state by conquering and ruling and controlling the respective sovereigns rule the respective one country.

The deep mafia attacks all types of sovereignty in a country, with the ultimate goal of mastering a country and managing it, using it, draining it, enslaving it in every way - economically, politically, culturally, intellectually and in every way.

The following types of sovereignty are attacked by the deep mafia in a country in order to control and rule that country and enslave it, as well as its population, its resources, territory, assets as follows:

- The sovereigns of the state administration and its sovereignty. This includes governments, prime ministers, ministers, state departments, and institutions, local authorities and others, their control through confiscations and other addictions, sexual addictions and other addictions.
- Sovereignty of a country's political system. This includes parliament, political parties, trade unions, movements, commercial and non-profit associations, degradation of the political elite, their control through kompromat, and other addictions, sexual addictions and other addictions.

- Sovereignty of the national security systems, secret services, intelligence services of a country. Control and management of the leadership and management of intelligence services, intelligence agencies, departments of homeland security, intelligence services - space, central security services, national security services, intelligence and counterintelligence agencies, intelligence agencies of the Department of Defense, naval intelligence, air services, secret services, secret services
- Defense sovereignty, national security, air sovereignty, maritime sovereignty, control and management of the sphere of military structures, defense structures, defense structures, the military-industrial complex
- Sovereignty in health care,
- Sovereignty in education,
- Sovereignty in the social system
- Sovereignty in the economy
- Sovereignty in media policy / radio, television, newspapers, magazines and other media /, their control and management through racketeering, coercion, natism, sanctions and others.
- Sovereignty in the sphere of the "civil sector" / civil associations, non-governmental organizations and others /
- Sovereignty in the Banking and Financial System of a State
- Sovereignty in social networks and information technology
- Sovereignty of the judicial system /judges, prosecutors, investigators/, their control through addictions -, bribes, gifts, excursions, control through komproamat, and other addictions - sex, gambling and others.
- Sovereignty of law enforcement institutions / prosecutor's office, investigative services, police/, their control through dependencies, bribes, etc.
- Financial, banking, investment, sovereignty
- Scientific sovereignty,
- Cultural sovereignty
- Defensive sovereignty, offensive sovereignty, maritime sovereignty, land sovereignty, satellite sovereignty
- Military Sovereignty and Defense Sovereignty
- Currency sovereignty
- Financial Sovereignty
- Tax sovereignty
- Sovereignty in the Economy
- Food sovereignty
- Energy sovereignty
- Digital digital / sovereignty
- Media sovereignty
- Sovereignty in intellectual property, Sovereigns in investments, Sovereignty in technology
- Sovereignty in law, Sovereignty in justice, Sovereignty in the rights and freedoms of people
- Sovereignty in foreign policy, Sovereignty in domestic policy
- Sovereignty in national security
- Climate sovereignty
- Environmental sovereignty
- Technological sovereignty, Production sovereignty, Consumer sovereignty,
- Innovative sovereignty
- Sovereignty over corruption in the state, Sovereignty over the mafia in the state, International legal sovereignty

By conquering the respective sovereignty, the deep mafia overthrows regimes through "yellow", "orange" revolutions and the appointment of governments, presidents to serve the interests of the deep state By conquering the respective sovereignty, the deep mafia impose policies in respective countries that are of the economic interests of the deep state and their profits from it, imposing policies in the case of NATO for the purpose of threats, wars against third countries from the territories of straitened countries, imposing world management New world order to allow them to more easily manage countries, nations, peoples, economies, production, finance, capital, creating conditions, causing chaos through various schemes and occasions - wars, refugee waves, crises - social , public, political, economic, state schemes with the ultimate goal of profits - economic, financial - profit and personal gain, management, control, manipulation, zombification of civil society, through non-governmental organizations, their financing / example SOROS/, Imposing their requirements for military budgets of all countries in order to sell weapons from their companies from the military-industrial complex of e rusty, countries,. Control of criminal groups and gangs. Control of commercial, military, corporate groups, in the defense industry, financial sector, corporate media and counter-terrorism, control and management of public money, budgets, of the respective country, imposition of globalization as an

ideology, imposition of ideology and society on lesbianism, gay . Total control of society control of society through social activity on Facebook, Twitter, etc., driving license, movies watched or recorded, activity on various blogs, photos viewed or sent, detention by the police, subway trips, credit and debit cards, financial information, photos viewed, photos sent, facial recognition from surveillance cameras, e-mails sent, e-mails received, searching information on the web, health card, education, train, bus, plane travel tickets, recorded applications in mobile phones, applications used, traffic, transactions online, sent test messages, and messages, Terrorist actions through the US state and NATO and other military organizations, Terrorist actions through private formations, Ruin and collapse of the education system, killing the national achievements of democracy, ruining the social system, polarization of society, destruction of national values, destruction of national culture, destruction of rights and freedoms, destruction of the middle class, increase in poverty and inequality, increase in begging, indebtedness of countries, governments through the IMF, WB, ECB, Dependence on the media - televisions, radios, newspapers, magazines, Control, management of the drug business since the 18th century by the black aristocracy, Creating inequalities in society, managing these inequalities, destroying the middle class, with the ultimate goal of enslaving society, Creating conditions for the control and management of the economies of entire countries with the sole purpose of personal gain, Creating an elite from a university - a masonic mafioso global elite to rule countries and other institutions for the benefit of the Global masonic elite, Control and management of education in one country for the purpose of obfuscation, by large control and managing the masses and the younger generation for the purpose of zombification and management and control at every level - emotional national, educational, social and others, Creation of a system for SOCIAL GENOCIDE, Control is management of health care with the ultimate goal of reducing the population of the planet, Control and management of the system of creating drugs and dependence of the population on drugs, Control and management of patents and develop and eliminate scientists who create discoveries that can improve people's lives Control and eliminate scientists who create drugs but new treatments that are cheap and interfere with the wealth of the elite Control and eliminate scientists who create drugs of systems for generators of zero point and generators of free energy, Control, management, production of drugs and creation of dependence among the population with the ultimate goal of profit, Control, creation of GMO products, food, for the purpose of profit and reduction of the population, Control and population control through food, lethal medicine, lethal vaccines, psychiatric drugs, lethal food a, deadly grain, deadly sweeteners, GMOs, deadly water, air, Control and Management of the media, conquering the media, and propagandizing only to their targetconquering the media, and propagandizing only their goals, ideas, aspirations, plans, disguised under the slogan that they care about humanity and the people in it, Creating institutions through which countries, policies will be governed, such as the UN, UNICEF and others , Control of the special and secret services through their Masonic people to serve the lodges and their personal interests, but not the laws of the respective country, Propaganda and manipulation to reduce critical thinking

- - increase in closedness, oppression, dependence, the feeling of slavery and dependence on the decisions and actions of the rulers

- - turning your back on real facts and evidence

- - dependence on propaganda

- - addiction to propagandized fear and stress

- - increase in mental illness

- - increase in drug abuse

- - increase in homelessness

- - increase in the unemployed

- - increase in malnourished people

- - increase in malignant incurable diseases

- - increase in theft

- - increase in crime

- - increase in murders

- - increase in bankruptcies of companies

- reducing the duration of / THEORY OF THE TYPES OF STRESS AND STRESS RATE - 2009 Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobрева, control by the global Yamsonian mafia elite of each country and its management through the control and management of special services and the secret services of the respective country, Control by the global masonic mafia elite of all masonic and other and any lodges of masons throughout the world, Control and management of election, election and appointment of presidents, prime ministers, chancellors in the respective countries of the structures of the deep state.

The global masonic mobster elite and its controlled deep state and its agents act as a shadow government.

The global Masonic mobster flies and the deep state controlled by him does not respect the rights, freedoms, constitutions of the respective country, treaties for the formation of unions, such as the European Union.

In reality, the Global Masonic mobster elite and the deep state they rule use the following undemocratic governance models as follows:

- Autocracy
- Oligarchy
- Plutocracy
- Kleptocracy
- Corporatocracy
- Cryptocracy

All these systems of government are run based on the principles of MAFIOTISM and Financial Banking Resource Technological Mafiositized MATERIALISM.

MAFIOTISM and Financial Banking Resource Technological Mafiotized Materialism - THE IDEOLOGIES OF THE GLOBAL MASONIC MAFIOTIZED ELITE AND THE DEEP STATE PRINCIPLES OF MAFIOTISM and the Financial Banking Resource and Technological Mafiosi Materialism - THE NEW KINDS OF GOVERNMENT IN PRIVATE AND PERSONAL INTERESTS - THE IDEOLOGY OF THE GLOBAL MASONIC MAFIOTIZED LEI AND THE DEEP STATE RULED BY IT in favor of the Global Masonic Mafiositized Elite The differences between fascism and mafia.

State capitalism - is a system in which the state replaces private entrepreneurs in their role as factor - capitalists. Under state capitalism, all property and all means of production are concentrated in the hands of one capitalist - the state, which in most cases is governed by party officials and party nomenclature.

The added value from production is redistributed by the only capitalist – the state. It is often called either socialist or communist.

It is often claimed that the countries of the socialist bloc are neither popular nor social, and the economic system actually represents state capitalism

Capitalism is an economic system in which production, trade are privately owned and managed according to the methods of the market economy, which in turn follow the principles of supply and demand. The main driver in such a system is supposedly "competition".

Fascism - professes the idea of a one-party state, . Fascism believes that nations and races are in constant conflict, Fascist governments ban and suppress criticism and opposition to themselves.

They are opponents of class conflict.

Fascism is a Mussolini-like government that elevates the nation and race above the individual, establishes a one-party system, promotes nationalism, imposes strict economic and social control, applies violence, censorship

The state is governed by the Prime Minister, if the same state is a parliamentary republic, who has established and manages every state institution - ministry, state agency, manages both the executive and the judiciary through appointments that are close to him, and manages the legislature power - the parliament.

The people are mobs according to mafia. Principles of crowd control: inducing the masses to be driven by petty passions.

Creating problems for the "crowd" - the people through taxes, high prices, high interest rates on banking services, management of the free funds of middle-class citizens, in this way, through cunning and hypocrisy, the greatest human virtues - frankness and honesty, are suppressed, which according to mobsters are vices,

The administration of law - where law begins, where it ends.

Deferred force of laws, "liberalism" rights"

The right of the strong,

It intervenes and removes all existing regulations and ordinances

Mafia puts its hand on the laws, rearranges the institutions, the necessary and useful

FORMULA OF THE MAFIOTISM

The most simple model of the mafia which describes the factors which influence about the amount, type, and etc, of the mafia is the following:

MAFIOTISMUS = PERSONAL/GROUP / hidden or open/ Power / on the top of the state institutions/state and etc./ + Influence + Connections / to personal, private companies + Interests / personal , private, corporate / + ORDER/ORDERS + Personal Management of all state levels + Personal Control of all state levelsMafia structure/ inside of or outside/ + Monopoly Rights+ laws/ rules/ practices/procedures + possibility of taking an alternative decision – obligation – responsibilities –

morality/ethics + Personal management and personal control of distribution of public state monetary and other resources/ including European funds and funds/.

7. CONCLUSION

The recently described Theory of the types of sovereignty and degrees of sovereignty provide a basis for how to protect a country so that it does not lose its sovereignty and is not used for its colonization and conquest and destruction by another country, the deep mafia and the deep state.

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