

DOI: 10.37930/2782-618X-2022-1-1-30-47

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NOONOMY AS THE FORMING LINCHPIN FOR THE NEW TECHNOLOGICAL AND WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER¹

Abstract: The author has repeatedly addressed international military and political tensions in his works and linked them to changes in technological and world economic patterns. The author used his own methodological apparatus to analyse the new technological, managerial and social structures, including the author's terms of such as technological and world economic structures. Considering the global crisis as a process of change in technological and world economic structures, the author concludes that a new cycle of capital accumulation has emerged in the Asian century. The new world economic order, according to the author, is based on the principles of non-discrimination, which enables developing countries to establish equitable and mutually beneficial relations with other states. In identifying three scenarios for the transition to Noonomy, the author assumes that the option of forming a world government is the least likely to occur.

Keywords: cycle, technological change, technological mode, institutional change, resources, noonomy, new civilisation, world economy.

For citation: Glaziev S.Yu. (2022). Noonomy as the forming linchpin for the new technological and world economic order. *Noonomy and Noosociety. Almanac of Scientific Works of the S.Y. Witte INID*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 30–47. DOI: 10.37930/2782-618X-2022-1-1-30-47.

Received January 10, 2022

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智力经济是形成新的技术和世界经济秩序的核心

摘要: 作者在其文章中多次提出国际军事和政治紧张问题, 并将其与技术和世界经济模式的变化联系起来。在分析新的技术、管理和社会结构时运用了作者自己的方法论, 包括作者对技术和世界经济制度等概念的定义。作者将全球危机视为技术和世界经济制度变化的过程, 得出了关于亚洲资本积累新的百年周期形成的结论。作者认为, 新的世界经济制度建立在非歧视原则基础之上, 这使得发展中国家能够与其他国家建立公平和互利的关系。作者提出了向智力经济过渡的三种情形, 并预测, 其中形成世界政府情形的可能性是最小的。

关键词: 周期、技术变革、技术体制、制度变革、资源、智力经济、新文明、世界经济制度。

¹ This article is a revised and expanded version of previously published material by the author (Glaziev S.Y. Noonomy as the linchpin of the formation of a new technological and world economic order. A(O)ntology of Noonomy: the fourth technological revolution and its economic, social and human consequences. Edited by S.D. Bodrunov. Spb INID, 2021, – pp. 93-131 (In Russ.); Glaziev S.Y. Noonomy as the linchpin of the formation of a new technological and world economic order. Economic Revival of Russia – 2020. – No.2 (64). – pp. 15-32. (In Russ.)

引文注释: 格拉斯耶夫 S. Yu. (2022). 智力经济是形成新的技术和世界经济秩序的核心//智力经济和智力社会. 新兴工业发展研究所论文选, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 30–47. DOI: 10.37930/2782-618X-2022-1-1-30-47.

文章已收到 2022 年 1 月 10 日

Introduction

The revolutionary technological and institutional changes taking place in the world give rise to the feeling that it is not the end of history but the end of the world that is at hand. Orthodox fundamentalists see signs of the Apocalypse in the widely implemented digital passes and codes as part of the quarantine measures, in Israel rabbis declare the coming of the Messiah (Mashiach¹), in London the formation of a world government². In a permanent financial crisis, capitalists speak of a new reality and beg the state for money at negative interest rates, while socialists announce the end of capitalism.

Therefore, in this study the essence of what happens is analyzed in terms of the theory of great cycles: technological shifts in the economy are analyzed in terms of the theory of long waves and underlying technological patterns; institutional changes – in terms of the theory of century cycles of capital accumulation and underlying patterns of the world economy. On this basis, the conceptual view of the ongoing transition to a new world order emerges as a formation – from the economy of commodity production to the economy of knowledge, which is the core of Noonomy.

Research Methodology

Since this material is concerned with the emergence of new technological, managerial, and social structures, it is advisable to provide the authors' definitions for an accurate interpretation of the terms used.

A **technological mode** is understood as a group of technologically interconnected industries identified in the technological structure of the economy, linked by similar technological chains and forming a reproducible integrity. Each of these patterns is a holistic and sustainable formation, within which a complete macro-productive cycle is carried out, which includes the extraction and preservation of primary resources, all stages of their processing, and the production of a set of final products that satisfy the corresponding type of social consumption [Glaziev, 2018, p. 38].

The **world economic order** is understood as a system of interconnected international and national institutions that ensure the extended reproduction of the economy and determine the mechanism of global economic relations. The leading role is played by the institutions of the leading country, which have a dominant influence on the international institutions regulating the world market and international trade, economic and financial relations [Glaziev, 2016a, 2016c].

According to the definition of S.D. Bodrunov [Bodrunov, 2018, p. 171], the author of the theory of **Noonomy**, it is understood as a non-economic way of organizing the economy to satisfy needs, carried out by a person who has gone beyond material production. Unlike all previous stages, the

¹ In an interview with Chamal News, Israeli Health Minister Yaakov Litzman said

² This was stated by former British Prime Minister G. Brown // UK savior proposes world interim government // RIA Novosti (URL: <https://ria.ru/20200328/1569257083.html> – March 28, 2020).

essence of the noostage of civilizational development is that individuals do not relate to each other in the process of material production. Nevertheless, two different spheres of civilizational construction – production (nooproduction, reduced to the technosphere) and human society – enter into relationship with each other.

The transition to Noonomy, proves S.D. Bodrunov [Bodrunov 2018, p. 326], «will be based on the natural, knowledge-based and technological revolution. Such a transition will take place through the progress of knowledge, intellect and intelligence, aimed at ever greater satisfaction of the growing needs of people. The very possibility of such an ever more comprehensive satisfaction of needs will be the most important condition for the elimination of the conflict of transition. And at the same time, in the very structure of needs, the truly human needs – education, study of the universe, spiritual development, culture – will become more and more central. On the basis of culture, all aspects of the human way of life will be transformed – the culture of the physical, the culture of relationships, the culture of consumption... The accelerated development of human knowledge will force society to adjust the pace of its spiritual and social development to the pace of technological development... Therefore, there must first be a natural «equalization of shares» of material and spiritual needs, and then the growth of spiritual needs before them. On this basis – and only on this! – noocivilization will rise. And it is not economy, but Noonomy that will become a knowledge-intensive and «intelligent» way of meeting the needs of both the individual members of a noosociety and noosociety as a whole.

The theory of Noonomy clarifies the concept of post-industrial society, which emphasizes the role of¹ scientific and technological progress and the intellectualization of the economy. To this conceptual series should be added the definition **of the knowledge** economy as «a model of development of post-industrial society or a stage of development of post-industrial economy in connection with the improvement of ICT, active use of innovative technologies in the industry, the globalization of markets» [Kuznetsov, 2009, p. 27].

In contrast to the concepts of post-industrial society and «Industry 4.0», which merely reflect the changes in the structure and factors of production without touching the relations of production, the theory of Noonomy speaks of such a qualitative leap in the development of productive forces, which no longer gives any content to the relations of production at all. The logic behind this leap springs from the assumption that advances in the automation of production will make it unnecessary for human beings to finally get rid of the curse of Adam². The long-awaited «leap of mankind from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom» will finally take place [Engels, 1878, p. 288].

In fact, the level of productive forces already makes it possible to feed more than 20 billion people [Klukin, Gutnikov, 2018, p. 493]. Today, the share of those working in material production is less than a quarter of the labor force and tends to decrease further [Zinoviev, 2000, pp. 97-98]. At the same time, the share of those employed in routine work in management, social services, construction, and infrastructure is decreasing. They are being replaced by robots,

¹ The founder of the complex theory of post-industrial society is considered to be D. Bell, who described the main elements of this theory in his books *The Coming Post-Industrial Society* (1973) and *Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism* (1978).

² «And he said unto Adam, Because thou hast obeyed the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree of which I commanded thee, saying: You shall eat of it with sorrow all the days of your life; thorns and thistles shall it bring forth for you, and you shall eat of the herbs of the field; in the sweat of your face you shall eat bread until you return to the land from which you were taken: for dust you are and to dust you shall return” // Old Testament, Genesis, Chapter 3

algorithms, and automated processes. It can be assumed that this trend will lead to the complete displacement of all non-creative activities in the foreseeable future. And in this realm of freedom from drudgery, work relationships will be replaced by social relationships. However, this does not yet mean general well-being and harmony. Inequality in the ownership of property, money, and power creates complex, contradictory relationships between people that can be antagonistic.

Perhaps in the future the laws of economic reproduction as a unified system of technical and socioeconomic relations will cease to apply. But this cessation can only occur through this very action. The following extrapolates the patterns of long-term economic development into the future to reveal the signs of Noonomy in the emerging new technological, social, and economic structures.

Main results and their discussion

The world crisis as a process of change in technological and world economic patterns. The crisis that has the world in its grip is structural in nature and is driven by dramatic technological and institutional changes.

Currently, a transition is taking place from the fifth to the sixth technological mode, based on a complex of nano-, bioengineering, and additive technologies, which, together with information and communication technologies and cognitive technologies, are a key factor in the growth of the new technological mode. Their core is growing at a rate of about 35% per year, forming the technological trajectories of a new long wave of economic growth [Nanotechnology as a key factor..., 2009, p. 25].

The transition to the sixth technological mode occurs through another technological revolution that dramatically increases the efficiency of the main directions of economic development. The cost of manufacturing and operating nanotechnology-based computing devices will decrease by another order of magnitude, and the scope of their application will increase many times over due to miniaturization and adaptation to specific consumer needs. Nanomaterials have unique consumer properties that are created specifically. These include repeatedly increasing the strength, wear resistance and reliability of products made from them. In mechanical engineering, automated assembly complexes and 3D printers capable of assembling any macroscopic object according to a predetermined three-dimensional grid of atomic arrangement are created on the basis of the «nanocomputer – nanomanipulator» system. With the development of nanomedical robots, methods of targeted drug delivery to affected areas of the body, and cellular technologies in medicine, opportunities for preventive treatment and prolongation of human life are dramatically expanding¹. Medicine is getting the technology to fight diseases at the cellular level, involving the precise delivery of drugs in the minimum amount and maximum use of the body's regenerative abilities. Transgenic crops repeatedly reduce costs, increase efficiency and improve the consumer qualities of pharmaceutical and agricultural production. Genetically modified microorganisms will be used to extract metals and pure materials from mining raw materials, revolutionizing the chemical and metallurgical industry [Matchenko, 2012, p. 180].

¹ The author of this material in 2016 registered scientific discovery Regularity of change of technological modes in the development of the world and national economies (registration certificate No. 65-S issued by the International Academy of authors of scientific discoveries and inventions under the scientific and methodological guidance of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences)

Simultaneously with the technological revolution, the socio-political revolution is developing. There is a transition from an imperial to an integrated world economic order; the American century cycle of capital accumulation is being replaced by the Asian¹. The system of institutions that determined the course of the American accumulation cycle no longer ensures the progressive development of the productive forces. Only a quarter of a century after the establishment of U.S. global dominance, the world market no longer provides for the extended reproduction of the institutions of the American accumulation cycle. On the periphery of the American accumulation cycle, a new center of rapidly expanding reproduction has emerged in Southeast Asia, which has surpassed the United States in the production of goods.

The PRC has had record growth rates in investment and innovation and has been at the forefront of global economic growth for more than thirty years. While the U.S. economy remains stagnant despite a quadrupling of the dollar money supply over the past decade, the PRC combines the highest levels of monetization of the economy, savings rates, and growth rates. The American financial oligarchy, focused on maximizing current profits, is clearly inferior to the Chinese communists, who use market mechanisms to increase social welfare through increased production and investment. Before the pandemic, India, which introduced the world to its version of an integral democratic system of government, was also experiencing record growth rates. Today, all countries following the path of forming a convergent model that combines socialist ideology and state planning with market mechanisms and private entrepreneurship and regulates the latter to increase production of material goods, are showing advanced sustainable development in contrast to the stagnation of the leading capitalist countries.

A new, more efficient system of economic reproduction institutions is emerging, the center of world development is shifting to Southeast Asia, so we can speak of the beginning of a new – Asian – century cycle of capital accumulation. In addition to China and India, Vietnam, Japan, Singapore and South Korea, which differ fundamentally in their political structure and the prevailing form of ownership, also form the core of the new world economic order. What they have in common is a combination of institutions of state planning and market self-organization, state control over the main parameters of economic reproduction and free enterprise, the ideology of the common good and private initiative, and the primacy of the public interest over the private, expressed in strict mechanisms of personal responsibility of citizens for conscientious behavior, strict fulfillment of their duties, compliance with the law, and service to national goals. The system for managing socio-economic development is based on the mechanisms of personal responsibility for improving the welfare of society.

The formation of the core of the new world economic order is accompanied by changes in the world economic order and international relations. This is also reflected in the revival of the institutions of socio-economic development planning and state regulation of the main parameters of capital reproduction, industrial policy, control of cross-border capital flows and currency restrictions, which are rejected by the economic mainstream [Tolkachev, 2020, p. 30].

The new world economic order is based on the principles of non-discrimination, mutual respect for the sovereignty and national interests of the cooperating states, and directs it not to serve international capital, but to increase the welfare of the people. The approach to interna-

¹ The scientific hypothesis of S.Yu. Glaziev's Hypothesis of Periodic Change of World Economic Structures (Certificate No. 41-H for registration by the International Academy of Authors of Scientific Discoveries and Inventions under the scientific and methodological guidance of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, 2016.

tional politics characteristic of the countries at the core of the integrated world economy (rejection of interference in internal affairs, military intervention, trade embargoes) offers developing countries a real alternative to building equal and mutually beneficial relations with other states. It fundamentally rejects the use of force as well as the use of sanctions in foreign policy.

The failure of the U.S.-centered power and financial oligarchy's attempt to strengthen its competitive advantage by organizing transoceanic free trade zones and partnerships in which national jurisdiction over disputes between the state and foreign investors was to be replaced by international arbitration courts points to the end of the liberal globalization pursued by Washington's financial institutions, which served the purpose of expanding the reproductive possibilities of the American capital accumulation cycle. As the U.S. ruling elite becomes increasingly aggressive in its efforts to maintain global hegemony through global hybrid war, the core countries of the emerging new world order have no reason to maintain the financial pyramid of American liabilities that forms the basis of the American capital accumulation cycle. The decision of the Russian leadership to stop using the dollar as a reserve currency, as well as the cessation of the buildup of China's dollar reserves, mark the limit beyond which the clash of interests of the ruling elites of the core countries of the old and the new world economic order becomes antagonistic [Mityaev, 2021, p. 40].

The transformation of world economies has always been accompanied by world wars. They were triggered by the fact that the leading global power lost influence at the last stage of the life cycle of the corresponding world economic order in order to keep control over its periphery. And they always ended with the emergence of a new global leader whose dominance was secured by the institutional advantages of the new world economic order. Thus, the two world wars of the last century mediated the transition from the world economic order of colonial empires to an imperial order that took the form of liberal globalization in the final phase of its life cycle. The driving force behind this transition was the contradiction between the rapid expansion of production on the American and European periphery, which dominated the British system of world economic relations, and its ability to maintain global control [Glaziev, 2016b, p. 111].

The current escalation of the global hybrid war reflects the desire of the U.S. ruling elite to delay the collapse of its financial system by any means necessary and to jump on the long growth wave of the new technological order before it arrives. To achieve this, they are trying to shift the burden of servicing their obligations to other countries or write them off altogether. The wars in the Middle East are helping to maintain control of petrodollars. The coup in Ukraine and the establishment of an anti-Russian Nazi regime in the Republic are aimed at pitting European NATO countries against Russia and weakening all parties to the conflict in order to increase the U.S. ruling elite's control over them and strengthen their ability to weaken China. At the same time, U.S. geopoliticians have traditionally viewed control over Russia as key to maintaining global leadership.

In terms of historical analogies, the current decade resembles the Great Depression that preceded World War II. The current situation is characterized by the overlapping processes of change in technological and world economic structures, which lead to a significant increase in crisis phenomena. The arms race, which is typical of technological change, intensifies military and political tensions and turns into a world war, which is a logical phase of world economic change. Although the issuers of world currencies have been able to mitigate the structural crisis and avoid a sharp decline in production, the economies of the world's leading countries are in a

state of long-term stagnation. The cumulative loss of potential GDP in this decade is quite comparable to the damage caused by the decline in output in the 1930s (see Fig. 1).

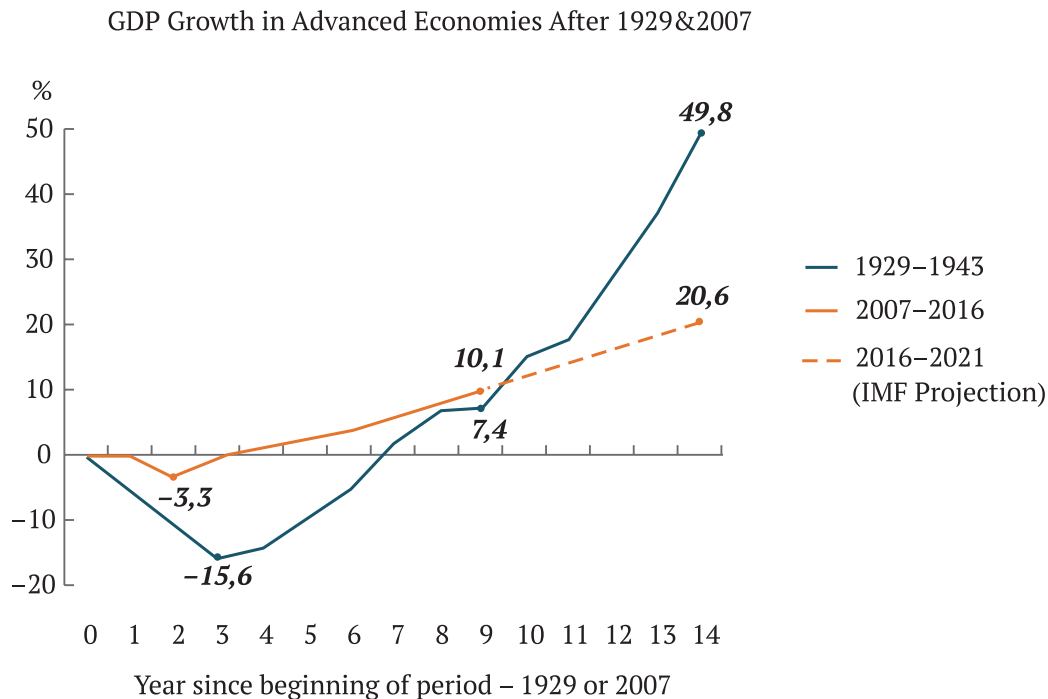


Fig. 1. GDP growth in advanced economies after 1929 and 2007. [Ross, 2016]¹

But if at that time the overcoming of the Great Depression occurred quickly and dramatically through a huge increase in government demand due to the militarization of the economy in the run-up to and during the World War, the hybrid war that is taking place today is being waged mainly in the field of humanitarian technology. It does not require the production of large quantities of weapons and military equipment.

And fortunately, it is not accompanied by gigantic losses of population and material wealth, so the rising costs of reconstruction can be avoided. At the same time, the threats to humanity posed by the profound structural changes in the global economy should not be underestimated. Especially in a situation where an outgoing hegemon has opened a biological war front to retain economic dominance that poses an existential threat to humanity.

Because of the inexorable laws of global socioeconomic development, the U.S. and the nations that operate in its wake are doomed to defeat in the trade war it has launched with China. But the American ruling elite will try to fight for global leadership with all the means at its disposal, regardless of international law. However, it has already destroyed the latter: Disregarding WTO norms in its trade war with China; violating the Charter UN by armed aggression in the Balkans and the Middle East and by organizing coups in several European and South American countries; violating the IMF Charter by financial sanctions against Russia; Development of biological weapons, cyberterrorism, and increased military presence in other countries and in outer space in violation of international conventions; promotion of religious extremism and neo-Nazism to

¹ Source: Calculated from *Madisson Historical Statistics of the World Economy 1-2008 AD*; IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2016.

organize and manipulate terrorist organizations; seizure of property and kidnapping of undesirable citizens of other countries. In full accordance with the theory [Glaziev, 2016b, p. 19], the U.S. ruling elite initiated this war to maintain its global hegemony in the face of the emergence of a more effective system of economic development control in the PRC.

World wars differ significantly in the technology used. World War II was a war of engines that gave a strong impetus to the development of the automobile and organic synthesis industries, which formed the core of a new technological structure for the time. By the mid-1970s, it had reached the limits of its growth. It was gradually replaced by the next technological stage, whose core was formed by the microelectronics industry and information and communication technologies. The “Star Wars” doctrine and the American arms race in the field of missile and space technologies gave this sector a strong impetus for growth, which continued until the beginning of this century. Today, this technological mode is being replaced by the next one, whose core is digital, nano and biotechnologies. This process is still stimulated by the arms race. However, the basic technologies of today’s new technological order are very different from those that preceded them. The high-precision missiles, targeted biological, cyber, and cognitive information weapons are well suited to stimulate their development and strike strategic facilities, control systems, the population, and the mind of the enemy.

It is not difficult to see the current use of these weapons: High precision weapons in combat operations, biological weapons in the form of the coronavirus pandemic, cyber weapons in cyberattacks on financial and energy infrastructure, and cognitive weapons in social media. When nuclear and chemical weapons cannot be used, modern world warfare becomes hybrid warfare, using financial, commercial, and diplomatic techniques on a large scale to destroy the enemy. The U.S. uses its superiority in all these areas to try to strengthen its advantages in the world economy at the expense of weakening the enemy.

The world wars of the last century were fought over the possession of territory. At least by the main aggressors, Germany and Japan, who proclaimed the goal of expanding the living space of their nations, who wanted to enslave the rest of humanity. The U.S. ruling elite is waging the current global hybrid war to control the world economy, especially the financial system. By privatizing the function of issuing the world’s currency, the U.S. ruling oligarchy can exploit humanity by exchanging the fiat money it creates for real material goods and assets. The goal of their aggression is to complete the process of liberal globalization. All countries should ensure the free circulation of the dollar as the world currency and exchange all national goods and assets for it. Therefore, in today’s hybrid warfare, hostilities are not carried out through the use of tanks, ships and airplanes as in the last century, but through the targeted use of financial instruments, trade restrictions, cyberattacks and the manipulation of public consciousness. Armed forces are used for punitive purposes in the final stages of hostilities to finally demoralize the already defeated enemy. And biological weapons – to create a panic among the population, disorganize the administration and stop economic activity. And finally, to devalue the assets of millions of investors and citizens in order to buy them up and establish the control of the U.S. power and financial elite over systemically important companies and industries in other countries of the world [Perkins, 2005, p. 112]. A typical example of this policy was the takeover of control of RusAl, the backbone of the Russian aluminum industry, by the U.S. government, which used sanctions against the company’s owners to get them to cede their management rights to U.S. Treasury board members.

The collapse of the world system of socialism should be considered as the beginning of the modern transition to a change in world economic structures [Schweitzer, 1995, p. 18]. Today it is entering its final phase, in which the final destruction of the imperial world order, which came under U.S. control after the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the transition to a new world order must take place. The contours of this new world order have already emerged in China and other Southeast Asian countries, mastering institutions and creating systems to manage the reproduction of the economy of the integrated world economic order. They prove their effectiveness not only in dynamics of macroeconomic indicators, but also in successful defense against American aggression in a hybrid world war.

There is every reason to believe that China's system of regulating economic reproduction will emerge even stronger from this crisis. Its monetary authorities have used the decapitalization of the financial market to consolidate national control over segments of the Chinese economy dependent on foreign shareholders. It will undoubtedly become even more efficient and attractive to foreign investment.

The further unfolding of the global financial crisis will objectively be accompanied by a strengthening of China and a weakening of the United States. Countries on the periphery of the U.S.-centered financial system, including the EU and Russia, will also be significantly affected. The only question is the magnitude of these changes. In favorable circumstances, the great stagnation of Western economies, which has been going on for more than a decade, will continue for a few more years, until the capital remaining after the collapse of financial bubbles will be invested in the production of a new technological way and they will be able to "ride" a new long Kondratiev wave. In the worst case, the monetary pumping up of the financial system will lead to galloping inflation, which will result in a disorganization of economic reproduction, a drop in living standards, and a global political crisis. The U.S. ruling elite will have two choices: accept the loss of global dominance and engage in the design of a new world economic order or continue to escalate the global hybrid war it is already waging. And although they cannot objectively win this war, the damage to humanity could be catastrophic, even fatal.

The New World Order: scenarios of transition to Noonomy. In the past century, during a similar period of simultaneous change in technological and world economic modes, the world economic and political system developed along three distinct global political trajectories. After the socialist revolution in Russia, the prototype of a new world economy emerges with a communist ideology and total state planning. A decade and a half later, the United States implements the New Deal to overcome the Great Depression, forming a different type of new world economic order with the ideology of the welfare state and state-monopolistic regulation of the economy. A little later, a third type emerges in Germany with Nazi ideology and a public-private corporate economy.

All these changes take place in the last period of the British cycle of capital accumulation and its underlying colonial world order. At the center of the global economic system, Britain's ruling elite is trying to resist the changes that are undermining its global dominance. An economic blockade is imposed against USSR and only grain from Russia is allowed to be imported to provoke mass starvation. A trade embargo is imposed on the United States. In Germany, an anti-communist Nazi coup is supported, and in order to push back the influence of the USSR, British intelligence protects Hitler and brings him to power. With the same intentions and expecting high dividends, American corporations invest heavily in modernizing German industry (Higham, 1983, p. 56).

The British apply their traditional geopolitics of «divide and rule» by provoking a war between Germany and the USSR. They hope to repeat their success in unleashing World War I, which led to the self-destruction of all of Britain's main rivals in Eurasia: the Russian, German, Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, and eventually the Chinese empires. However, immediately after the outbreak of the war, the qualitative superiority of the Third Reich over all European countries, including Great Britain, in terms of efficiency of economic management and mobilization of all available resources for military purposes becomes clear. And although Great Britain was one of the victors after the World War thanks to its alliance with the USSR II, it also lost its entire colonial empire with the end of the life cycle of the colonial world order.

The Soviet economic system proved to be the most effective at that time, accomplishing three economic miracles at once: the evacuation of industrial enterprises from the European part to the Urals and Siberia, where new industrial regions were created within half a year; the achievement of labor productivity and productivity parameters far above those of other countries and surpassing those of Nazi-unified Europe; the rapid restoration of cities and production sites that had been completely destroyed by the occupation after the war.

Roosevelt's new course greatly increased the mobilization capacity of the American economy and enabled the U.S. to defeat Japan in the Pacific region. In postwar Western Europe, the U.S. had no rivals: The former colonies of European states became an area of rivalry between American corporations and Soviet ministries. Subsequently, world development took place in the Cold War format of the two empires – the Soviet and the American – which had similar technocratic and diametrically opposed political models for managing socio-economic development. Both had their advantages and disadvantages but were radically superior to the system of family capitalism, with its ruthless exploitation of wage laborers and enslaved people, of the previous colonial world order in terms of the efficiency of organizing mass production and the ability to mobilize resources.

A similar picture is emerging in the present. The emerging new world order also has three possible variants. The first of these has already emerged in the PRC under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. It is characterized by a combination of institutions of state planning and market self-organization, state control over the key parameters of economic reproduction and free enterprise, the ideology of the common good, and private initiative. It demonstrates an astounding efficiency in managing economic development that is superior to the American system by an order of magnitude.

The second type of integral world order is taking shape in India, the largest truly functioning democracy in the world. The foundations of India's version of the integral system have already been laid by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru on the foundation of Indian culture. The nationalization of the banking system by the Indira Gandhi government made it possible to align the management of financial flows with indicative economic development plans. The right priorities provided the impetus for the development of key areas of the new technological paradigm, and today India ranks first in the world in terms of economic growth. As in China, the state regulates market processes to increase the prosperity of the people by encouraging investment in the development of production and new technologies. At the same time, financial and monetary constraints keep capital in the country, while state planning directs entrepreneurial activity toward the production of material goods.

The third type of new world order can be seen in the mist of a spreading pandemic: The effort to create a new world order is initiated from within the deep state of the United States. In the

wake of the pandemic, private institutions are being established that claim to govern humanity. The B. Gates Foundation oversees vaccination activities from WHO. At the same time, vaccination can be used to promote its long-developed biological programming technology to reduce fertility and totally control the behavior of the vaccinated.

The third type of new world economic order involves the formation of a world government led by the U.S. ruling elite in the interests of the financial oligarchy, which controls the issuance of world currency, transnational banks and corporations, and the global financial market. It is a continuation of the trend of liberal globalization, supplemented by authoritarian technologies of control over the population of countries deprived of their national sovereignty. According to the traditional confessions, this is the scenario of the «electronic concentration camp,» a precursor to the end of the world described in many dystopias.

Each of the variants of the new world economic order described above involves the use of advanced information technology, which is a key factor in the new technological order and the material basis of Noonomy. They all use Big Data processing techniques and artificial intelligence systems, which are necessary to control not only unmanned production processes, but also people in economic and social behavioral regulation systems. The goals of this regulation will be determined by the ruling elite, whose method of formation will dictate the essential characteristics of each of the variants of the new world economic order.

The formation of the new world order will take place in competition between these three variants of the new world order. At the same time, the latter excludes the first two, which can coexist peacefully. Just as the victory of Nazi Germany and Japan in the war against the USSR and the United States would have excluded both the Soviet and the American models of the new world economic order for that time. After the overall victory, the USSR and the United States created competing political systems that divided the world into zones of influence and avoided direct confrontation.

Thus, there are three forecast scenarios for the transition to Noonomy. Their common material basis is a new technological mode, the core of which is a combination of digital, information, biotechnology, cognitive, additive, and nanotechnology. They are now used to create unmanned, fully automated industries, artificial intelligence systems controlling unlimited databases, transgenic microorganisms, plants and animals, cloning living beings and regenerating human tissue. On this technological basis, the institutions of an integrated world economic order are emerging, enabling deliberate control of the socioeconomic development of both sovereign states and, potentially, all of humanity. This will be achieved through a combination of state strategic planning and market competition based on public-private partnerships. Depending on whose interest it is to regulate the autonomous economic entities, one of the variants of the new world economic order described above emerges. The first two, communist and democratic, can coexist peacefully, compete and cooperate on the basis of international law. The third, oligarchic, contrasts with the first two in that it involves the establishment of inherited world domination by a few dozen American-European family clans that is incompatible with either democratic or communist values. The main threat of such a political system lies in its utter irresponsibility and immorality, and in the commitment of its hereditary ruling elite to Malthusian, racist and misanthropic views.

Which of the three predicted scenarios for human evolution will occur depends on the outcome of the hybrid war being waged by the American ruling elite against all countries beyond its control, using a broad arsenal of financial, informational, cognitive, and already biological tech-

nologies to destabilize and chaoticize them. The goal of this war is to create a global system of institutions under its control that will regulate not only the reproduction of the world economy, but also of all humanity through modern information, financial, and biological technologies. The most dangerous thing is that the described desire of the hegemon to remain within the framework of the world economic order directed at it is camouflaged by the imitation process of negotiations on security guarantees initiated by Russia.

The peculiarity of Noonomy is the leading role of knowledge in the management of socio-economic development at the national, international and global levels. Once the mechanism of issuing the world money is no longer a secret for the national monetary authorities of sovereign states, the dominant position of the American and European oligarch clans in the global financial market will end. The weakness of their position lies in the fiat (fiduciary) nature of modern money, whose purchasing power is based on the trust formed by state power. Trust in the dollar is based on U.S. military, political, and economic power, which is rapidly eroding in the wake of hybrid warfare. Each act of U.S. aggression, while bringing political benefits in the short term, worsens the position of the United States in the long and even medium term. Financial sanctions undermine confidence in the dollar as the world currency. The frequent crises of the dollar financial system, accompanied by asset collapses, indicate that the system is in turmoil and may collapse in the near future (see Fig. 2).

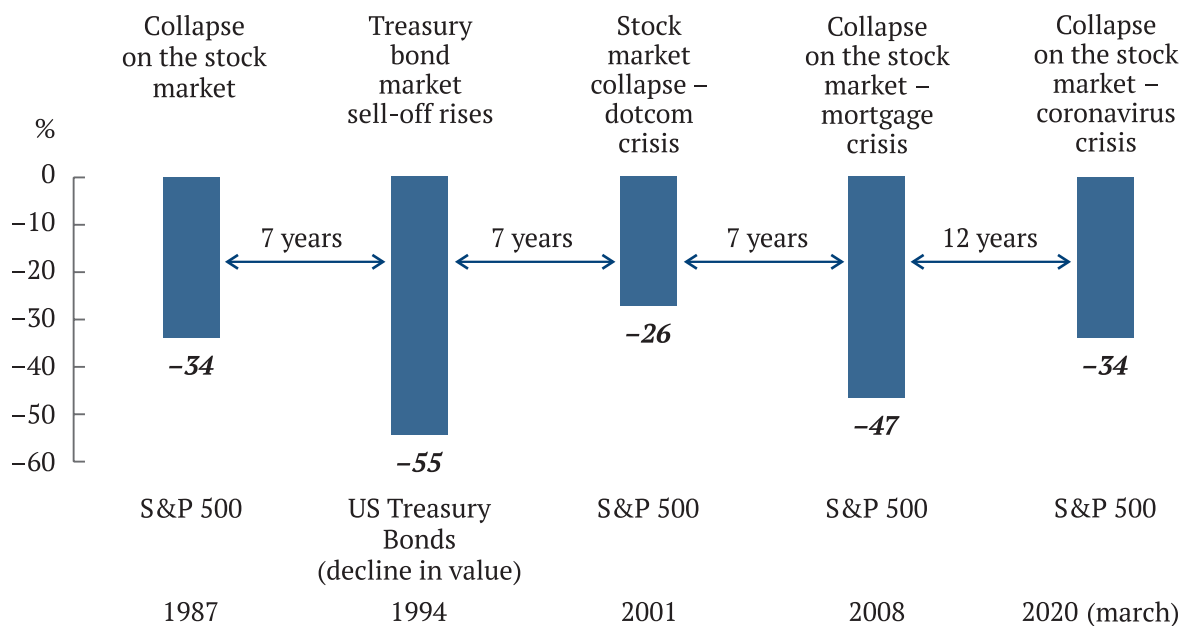


Figure 2. "Cyclicity" of failures (dynamics of the S&P 500 Index, %) [Ershov, 2020, p. 44]

Increasing global inflation indicates the destabilization of the dollar monetary and financial system, provoking the search for new payment and settlement instruments and accelerating the transition to a new world economic order.

Conclusions

Noonomy of the future world economic order. Of the three scenarios described above for the formation of a new world economic order, the option of a world government seems the least likely.

Although the global hybrid war is currently unfolding in its wake, the U.S. ruling elite is doomed to lose it due to the qualitatively higher efficiency of Chinese mobilization capabilities and the disinterest of all countries of the world in this war. It can be stopped by the formation of a broad anti-war coalition based on the creation of a monetary and financial system independent of the dollar, the conclusion of an international convention against cyberterrorism, and the formation of a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons, which entered into force in 1975.

If we assume the most likely outcome of the global hybrid war unleashed by the ruling elite of the United States, which will not end in its favor, the new world economy will emerge in competition between communist and democratic variants, whose outcomes will be determined by their relative effectiveness in developing opportunities and neutralizing the threats of the new technological order. This competition will be peaceful and regulated by international law. All aspects of this regulation, from global security control to the issuance of world currencies, will be based on international treaties. Countries that refuse to make commitments and accept international monitoring of their compliance will become isolated in relevant areas of international cooperation. The world economy will become more complex. The restoration of the importance of national sovereignty and the diversity of national systems of economic regulation will be accompanied by the fundamental importance of international organizations with supranational powers.

The competition between the communist and democratic variants of the integral world order will not be antagonistic. For example, the Chinese «One Belt, One Road» initiative with its ideology of «one destiny of mankind» involves many countries with different political systems. Democratic EU countries are creating free trade areas with communist Vietnam. The competitive landscape will be determined by the comparative effectiveness of national management systems. They will all face the next challenges of the new technological order.

First. The mass redundancy of routine workers will be replaced by automatic control systems in material production and services. These people will either have to learn new creative occupations or have the option of taking early retirement.

Second. The division of society into a creative class of people engaged in creative fulfillment and a precariat content to be service workers and consumers. Social elevators and welfare systems must work toward social harmony between these two groups so that the low-income population can get a good education and the low-income population can enjoy life.

Third. The fragmentation of society into social networks that differ in worldviews, moral values, and needs. The integration of these network communities by the state should be done by harmonizing their interests to achieve common goals to improve the common good.

Fourth. The concentration of power in the noocracy, whose knowledge creates unlimited opportunities to use potentially dangerous technologies for society. These people must agree to restrict creative freedom in areas that pose a danger to humanity, including bioengineering, nuclear physics, systems programming, fine chemistry, etc.

Fifth. The erosion of social groups based on a physical sense of solidarity due to the sociopathy of a growing segment of the population trapped in virtual space. These people need special conditions for their survival and self-realization, which require appropriate mechanisms of social adaptation. Their integration into society becomes a major national security concern.

Sixth. An increasing amount of free time by freeing people from labor-intensive activities. To use it for creative purposes, areas of creative fulfillment must be developed that are not associated with work for the sake of consumption. Beyond the threshold of this challenge, the door to Noonomy opens.

The challenges of today's technological revolution can be continued endlessly. Institutions capable of taking them on and using them constructively are being formed within the framework of an integrated world economic order. The common denominator of their two basic variants is Noonomy, which defines the capacity of the management system to create and regulate automatically reproduced processes of socioeconomic development. The effectiveness of both the democratic and communist hypostases of the integrated world economy will depend on leveling the negative influence of the subjective factors of governance and promoting their positive role. The positive selection of these factors will be achieved through the automatically functioning mechanism of the decision-makers' responsibility to society. The PRC is experimenting with a system of social credit that is superior to China's traditional Confucian ethics. Under the system, each citizen's social opportunities depend on his or her rating, which is constantly adjusted based on the ratio of good and bad deeds. The higher the rating, the more credible the person is in hiring, promotions, credit, and delegation of authority. This peculiar modernization of the well-known Soviet system of keeping personnel records, which accompanied a person throughout his working life, has its positive and negative sides, the evaluation of which is beyond the scope of this article. The main problem area is the dependence of the mechanism of formation of a productive elite of society on artificial intelligence.

The second type of the new world order is determined by the democratic political system, which can vary greatly from country to country. It is most developed in Switzerland, where important political decisions are made in referendums. In most countries, it is heavily plagued by corruption and subject to manipulation by big business, which can be patriotic or comprador. The introduction of modern information technology into the system of popular elections can significantly improve the efficiency of this political system, eliminate electoral fraud, and ensure equal access of candidates to the media. Their dissemination in the blogosphere creates competition among information sources and increases their reliability and objectivity. With adequate legal support for the use of modern information technology in the electoral process, an automatic mechanism of accountability of the authorities for the results of their activity in the interest of society is created. The more educated and active citizens are, the more effectively a democratic political system functions. Its main problem is the dependence of the ruling elite's education on clan corporate structures, which are not interested in transparency and fairness of elections.

The main competition between the communist and democratic variants of the new world order is likely to be between China and India, which today lead the pace of economic development and together with their satellites claim a good half of the world economy. In Japan, Korea and the ASEAN countries, institutions of the new world economic order are being successfully formed on the basis of Noonomy. The question of the future of other countries, including Russia, whose ruling elite opposes the principles of Noonomy, remains open. Without the creation of automatically functioning mechanisms of accountability of authorities to society and positive selection of personnel, it will be impossible to create the institutions of the new world economic order in its democratic and communist hypostasis. And without them it will be impossible to master the production of the new technological mode, which requires high professionalism and social harmony.

Noonomy removes resource constraints in providing for the material needs of mankind. Modern agricultural technology makes it possible to feed twice as many people as live on the planet today. Energy technologies, especially solar energy, eliminate the problem of limited non-reproducible raw material resources. Information technology removes the limitations of the human mind on the amount of data that can be processed. The limitations to socio-economic development today are created primarily by subjective governance factors – corruption, incompetence, cronyism, greed and thirst for power – incompatible with the principles of Noonomy and the institutions of the new world economic order.

The Eurasian dimension of Noonomy. Let me quote again an excerpt from the work of S.D. Bodrunov [Bodrunov, 2018, p. 326]: «...The accelerated development of human knowledge will force society to adjust the pace of its spiritual and social development to the pace of technological development...Therefore, first there must be a natural «equalization of the proportions» of material and spiritual needs, and then the growth of spiritual needs will precede...». The reference to this quote is not accidental, as it allows us to assess the Eurasian component of Russia's socio-economic development and its perception of the proposed concept of Noonomy.

Currently, the EAEU is a purely economic association of states, each of which retains its national sovereignty, independent political system, and full autonomy of state institutions. The Russian leadership has no plans to restore the USSR that Western politicians see in their minds. As can be seen from the patterns of emergence of the new world economic order, the modern integration of states does not mean their merger into one state formation. The concept of the Great Eurasian Partnership presented by the Russian president goes back to the same thing.

The idea of a common market is clearly not enough for sustainable, mutually beneficial and future-oriented integration. If aggressive players emerge in this market, treating competition as a zero-sum game, then instead of common benefits we will see the enrichment of some at the expense of others. An example of this is the European Union, where Germany's successful development has been accompanied by the ruin of Greece, Spain, and Italy, whose competitiveness in attracting multinational companies is significantly lower than that of their northern neighbors.

I define the European Union as a bureaucratic empire whose supranational bodies serve the interests of transnational American-European corporations at the expense of the national interests of its member states. The EU Common Market is regulated by the European Commission in the interests of big business, and supranational legislation is designed to meet its requirements. The Eurasian Economic Union works differently: all decisions are made by consensus, taking into account the national interests of each member state. But staying within the concept of a common market and even a common economic space, the EAEU cannot guarantee that this space will work for the benefit of all peoples living in the Union. This requires a common goal as well as agreed mechanisms to achieve it.

According to the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of May 29, 2014, its goal is to «create a single market for goods, services, capital, and labor» and to «comprehensively modernize economies, cooperate, and improve their competitiveness in the global economy.» These goals are purely instrumental and formal and have no ideological content. And the absence of an official ideology in modern conditions always means a libertarian ideology that reflects the interests of the owners of money, the capitalists. The largest and most competitive of them are interested in the free movement of goods and factors of production in order to subordinate their interests to the common market. The smaller and less competitive ones, on the other hand, are interested in

protection by their states. Under this objective, the supranational regulator must automatically protect the interests of the former while ensuring that the latter have the opportunity to seek protection from national governments. In this case, the largest and most competitive companies are often foreign corporations that develop our common market to the detriment of the interests of domestic producers in all member states.

Eurasian ideology implies the unification of peoples with a common historical destiny. The unification of destinies is based on love, friendship and mutual assistance, and it must also be mutually beneficial. The peoples of the EAEU are united by the historical experience of the common construction, development and protection of the largest and most influential states in the world. The positive aspects of this experience, when viewed in an objective frame of reference, are far more positive than negative. Moreover, today's EAEU states would not exist without this common historical experience. At the same time, the association they create must not only have a strong historical basis for joint creative work in the past, but also look to the future.

Trubetskoy wrote about the formation of a Eurasian national identity as a union of the national interests of all Eurasian peoples. Of course, the goal of this unification cannot be only the formation of a common market. If that is all, the antagonistic interests of competing groups will soon lead to the satisfaction of some national interests at the expense of others. It follows that the objective of the EAEU should be supplemented with the criterion of improving the welfare of the peoples of the EAEU member states as well as ensuring progressive socio-economic development of the member states before other countries. Then the supranational body will have a clear idea of how to regulate the common economic space. Ensuring the free movement of goods, services, capital and labor should not be an end in itself, but should serve to improve the well-being of people and the competitiveness of the economy of each member country of the EAEU. This corresponds to the regularities of the formation of a new world economic order, which I have characterized in my works [Glaziev, 2019].

The ideology of Eurasians also allows us to concretize the way in which the community of destiny of mankind is formed. It is the creation of a coalition of countries interested in the formation of a new world economic order that excludes confrontation and the use of military force in international relations and that should be based on respect for the national interests and peculiarities of all countries, mutually beneficial voluntary cooperation, and strict compliance with international law. It is important to add that we have called the new world economic order integral because the main function of the state is to harmonize the interests of all social groups on the basis of a common goal – the improvement of human welfare. Their system of industrial relations combines strategic planning with market competition and state control of the monetary system and infrastructure industries with private enterprise, whose freedom is limited by the state only to those activities that contribute to the achievement of this common goal. An integrated world economic order provides a synthesis of socialist ideology, market economy and national interests.

For all the peace-loving ideology of Eurasians, who tend to romanticize relations among the peoples of Eurasia, it must be recognized that Eurasian integration must be protected from American aggression. The stakes in the struggle between the Western power and financial oligarchy, which seeks to maintain world domination, and the community of humanity's destiny are as high as ever. At stake is the very existence of humanity, upon which the modern adherents of libertarianism are preparing a transformation into a posthuman species in which human cyborgs are stripped of any group identity (national, gender, and even species) and manipulated by artificial

intelligence. Without a compelling, unifying humanist ideology, the community of destiny for humanity will not only fail to win this battle, it will not even be able to form.

Such an ideology can be based on the concept of noonomy. The Chinese Communist Party has partially followed this path of forming an integral ideology (with its own peculiarities, of course), adopting the traditions of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. As shown above, India has its own variant of building the Noonomy by combining the idea of mass access to the fruits of scientific and technological progress with the traditions of Hinduism and Buddhism. The modern form of theocratic state in Iran based on the Islamic tradition with democratic elections and respect for the social rights of citizens, and the synthesis of Islamic tradition, parliamentary democracy and a market economy in Turkey are further examples of a socially conservative synthesis – Noonomy.

The adoption of the conceptual provisions of Noonomy will clarify the agenda of Eurasian integration in the broadest context, including those related to the ideological and semantic foundations of the EAEU development. This, in turn, will ensure the consolidation of a common economic space with a common development strategy for the growth of public welfare. The model of Noonomy as applied to Russia and its EAEU partners could well combine the spiritual tradition of the Eurasian peoples with the results of cooperation between the states of the Union in high-tech areas.

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