

*Book Review of “Nuovo Ordine Sociale. Conoscere e Agire la Noonomia”¹***REGARDING REGULARITIES OF NOONOMY
IN VIEW OF THE LEGACY OF PROFESSOR V. ORATI**

“The New Social Order” is an ambitious and insightful book offering a clear, well-reasoned rethinking of contemporary geopolitical and economic transformations. Sergey Bodrunov and Sergey Glazyev seamlessly combine analytical rigor with strategic vision: their work goes beyond describing the symptoms of the global crisis, seeking to identify its structural causes and outline specific paths to building a more just and sustainable international order.

The book’s key strengths include:

- **Systems analysis.** The authors offer a holistic view of the interrelations between international politics, the real economy, and national sovereignty; they convincingly demonstrate how macroeconomic decisions influence geopolitical equilibrium (it’s no coincidence that the term “political economy” is used in academia).

- **Practical focus of the proposals.** In addition to an in-depth analysis of existing problems, the authors propose detailed solutions — institutional reforms, monetary strategies, and industrial policies — designed to strengthen the resilience and economic independence of states.

- **Clarity and credibility of presentation.** Despite the complexity of the topics covered, the book is written in plain language without sacrificing scholarly rigor. The presentation is supported by numerous facts and references of interest to both the academic community and policymakers.

- **Alternative vision.** The book serves as a necessary counterweight to prevailing concepts, offering original, less orthodox, but potentially more effective approaches to addressing inequality, technological dependence, and financial instability — the obvious ills that plague modern capitalism.

Reflections on Noonomy and the Significance of the 20th Century Heritage

The book takes on particular relevance when considered in light of the concept of noonomy — a knowledge-based economy, networked interactions, and high-tech production. Bodrunov and Glazyev emphasize the need for policies that recognize and regulate the key role of intangible assets, digital infrastructure, and critical technological value chains. It is here that the concept of noonomy becomes a crucial theoretical foundation for understanding how economic power, technological sovereignty, and competitiveness are intertwined today.

Personally, I (as the son of Professor Vittorangelo Orati²) am convinced that my father would have enthusiastically supported many of the ideas presented in the book — much more so than the theories awarded with Nobel Prizes in economics, which were essentially created ad hoc to

¹ Bodrunov S., Glazyev S. Nuovo ordine sociale. Conoscere e agire la noonomia [New Social Order. Understanding and Implementing Noonomy] / Bodrunov S., Glazyev S. – Italy: Sandro Teti Editore, 2026. – 400 p. (editor’s note: in Russia, the book was published under the title “Regularities of the Noonomy Foundations Formation as Future Social Order: To Know and Operate. – St. Petersburg: S. Yu. Witte INID; Moscow: Centercatalog Publ., 2023. – 340 p.)

² Editor’s note: Professor Vittorangelo Orati is a renowned Italian scholar. He is the author of the well-known work titled “The Stagflation Anomaly and the Crisis of Economic Paradigms” (1984). V. Orati has lectured at the universities of Nice, Lisbon, Copenhagen, Johannesburg, Bologna, Boston, and San Francisco. Together with Nobel laureates in economics Lawrence Klein and Robert Solow, Orati contributed to the first issue of the International Institute for Advanced Economic and Social Studies (IIAESS) journal, dedicated to Paul Samuelson. Orati was one of the first to deeply analyze and explain the contradictory nature of stagflation.

maintain the status quo (or, more accurately, the comatose state) of the economic and geopolitical structure in a monocentric world.

Professor Orati's scholarly legacy based on a radical reexamination of the fundamental tenets of modern economic theory — primarily a critique of simplified models that reduce economic analysis to a “composite good world” — also provides important theoretical tools for understanding noonomy. His multi-commodity model of value and price formation helps explain how technological innovation and knowledge alter processes of capital accumulation, resource redistribution, and systemic risk.

Reflecting on the past century, the book and the framework it presents also encourage a critical rethinking of economic history. Hasty dismissal of the former USSR and its socialist models as “losers” leads to the neglect of their significant contribution to global progress. The authors are talking about advances in fundamental science, the large-scale electrification of a vast country, the creation of major industrial complexes, and space programs — all of which, in the context of noonomy, are once again gaining particular relevance, as they demonstrate the ability of a state or an entire economic system to purposefully develop innovation and technological education.

If you're looking for a book that encourages critical reflection on contemporary processes while offering practical tools for reassessing economic, industrial, and technological sovereignty policies, then “The New Social Order” will be a truly valuable read.

Combined with the ideas of noonomy and the theoretical legacy of Vittorangelo Orati (as interpreted in this review), this book prompts a rethinking not only of national and international development strategies but also of the very hierarchy of historical narratives that have accompanied mankind's technological and economic development.

This book is recommended for politicians and government officials, economists, foreign affairs analysts, and anyone seeking a conscientious and truly scholarly approach to explore an alternative, well-reasoned perspective on the key challenges of our time.

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