

# ARTYKUŁY

*Andrii Grytsenko*

*National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine<sup>1</sup>*

*ORCID: 0000-0002-5030-864X*

## **NEW PRAGMATISM BY GRZEGORZ W. KOLODKO AND THE FORMATION OF A NEW ECO-SOCIO-ECONOMIC ORDER**

### **■ MODERN CONTRADICTIONS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE SEARCH FOR WAYS TO RESOLVE THEM**

The modern world is changing very quickly and significantly. This is due primarily to the emergence of the information-network economy and the corresponding social transformations, the formation of a new world order, which began with the collapse of the USSR, went through a number of stages and entered the most acute phase with the outbreak of the war in Ukraine, and a number of other factors that aggravate the modern contradictions of the global and local development. The search for forms and ways to resolve contradictions is being conducted by scientists and practitioners all over the world. In this article, I would like to draw attention to the concept of New Pragmatism by Grzegorz W. Kolodko, who, in his academic research, and government-political activities, and his way of life, is aimed at the formation and practical implementation of new approaches that are adequate to the new reality. In this context, it is especially important to pay attention to the organic unity of Grzegorz W. Kolodko's personality, theory and socio-political activities, which is very rare in history.

Grzegorz W. Kolodko's life path, track record and main achievements are well known. Twice Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of Poland, architect of Polish economic reforms, who made a huge contribution to Poland's accession to the OECD and its integration into the European Union. He is a scientist with experience in international research structures and is currently heading the TIGER (Transformation Integration and Globalisation Economic Research) research Institute at Kozminski University. He is the author of numerous papers and books that consistently attract great attention and have been translated into many languages. When published, some of these books became worldwide bestsellers.

He is a person who is always interested in understanding deep causes and concrete mechanisms of social development, who has visited over 170 countries

---

<sup>1</sup> E-mail: and.gryt@gmail.com

and brings from his travels not only diverse impressions, but also huge material for reflection, search of institutional, civilizational, socio-economic and personal sources of development, cognition of the world diversity, its universal foundations to find specific answers to equally particular questions. He is a marathon runner not only on the running track, as he enjoys, but also on the scientific and political fields.

Grzegorz W. Kolodko fulfils all the most important essential characteristics of a human being, scientist and politician. This is confirmed by his behaviour in all life situations, his scientific honesty in research and discussion of scientific problems, and the specific results of his activities that stood the test of time. His book, published in the USA by Columbia University Press under the very accurate title *Truth, Errors, and Lies. Politics and Economics in a Volatile World* (Kolodko 2011), previously published in 2008 under a different title (*Wędrujący świat*), and a huge success in Poland and then in other countries, is a collection of ideas of a man, a scientist and a politician on the complex process of extracting truth in its various transformations in today's volatile world. It is not only important to obtain the truth, which is a very difficult task in itself, but it is also important for people to master this truth, to which they may have different attitudes due to different circumstances. I have not encountered in economic literature such a careful and responsible analysis of the transformations of truth in the world external to it, with very popular and useful advice and reflections on how not to fall into all sorts of traps of apparent truth, untruth, unconscious deception and brazen lies. The author gives a holistic picture of the world, in which the economy is presented not as a self-sufficient force, but as a complex organism of interactions with technology and culture, ecology and human worldview and all diverse manifestations of human activity and its results. And all this is viewed in a spatial and temporal manner, where there is past, present and future, and where there are countries and continents, man and the world around him, objective regularities and chaos, necessity and freedom, and universal interdependence.

I would like to emphasise this last point in particular in connection with the fact that in many cases independence as a value in itself is put on a pedestal. But independence is only the first negation of dependence; it does not overcome it, but is based on it in the opposite movement. Only the second negation, the negation of independence, is the transition to freedom, where a man and a country become dependent on their own essence, not on external conditions and forces. This negation of the negation of dependence is the self-knowledge of one's own essence and one's own interests. It gives inner freedom and its own ground for development. There are countries that are stuck in the first transition, in the denial of the past, of dependence, without ever reaching true freedom. The merit of Grzegorz W. Kolodko, as a man, a scientist and a politician, is that during his tenure as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (first, in three subsequent

governments in 1994–1997 and later in 2002–2023), he practically pursued the genuine interests of Poland, corresponding to its geographical and geostrategic position, historical experience and long-term trends in the development of the world. These are the foundations for the success of both, the country and the politician. But these foundations can be developed and strengthened, or they can be levelled. Nothing is given once and for all. This is also an important conclusion of the book in question by Grzegorz W. Kolodko, which was translated into many languages, nominated for the Michael Harrington Prize „for an outstanding book that demonstrates how scholarship can be used in the struggle for a better world” and remains an active tool for influencing minds.

And one more of the key points that determine Grzegorz W. Kolodko’s understanding of the world dynamics and his attitude to specific events. This position, as a universal premise, hovers in the author’s mind, and thus should also hover in the readers’ thinking: „everything happens as it happens, because many things happen at the same time”. The movement of the world is made up of billions of different events that occur as a result of the confluence of various factors. It is a universal chaos. But within this chaos there is a certain bundle of events that leads to a certain outcome. And the task is, on the basis of studying what was in the past and what is happening now, to try to define our actions in such a way as to create such a bundle of phenomena and processes that will lead to the desired direction and pace of socio-economic development. In addressing these issues, the triad „values–institutions–policy” proposed by the author, is of particular importance, it reflects the nodal points and it supports activities aimed at the goals of society and human development.

Grzegorz W. Kolodko’s books are not an examination of individual problems and fragments of the world economy, but a continuous process of research of the world in motion. And in this context, quite naturally, the question arises: where is the world going? It was under this title that the book *Whither the World: The Political Economy of the Future* was published by Palgrave Macmillan (Kolodko 2014a). Now this question already sounds like a bell. It sounds so because at that time the question posed by Grzegorz W. Kolodko was not taken seriously by the leaders of the world’s destiny. It seemed that everything was going quite normally. In the last chapter of this book the question is put: „Is there a «happy ending» waiting for us?” And the author’s answer: no.

There is no end to history, after all, just as there isn’t any to divisions and differences in viewpoints between the proponents of progress and reaction, between the wise and the foolish, between the young and the old, because there are ongoing conflicts of interest and antagonisms between the poor and the rich, between the USA and China, between neoliberalism and state capitalism, between old ideology and New Pragmatism. Between evil and good (Kolodko 2014a: 423).

I would also like to draw attention to the presence in the title of the book of a definition of the methodological basis for thinking about where the world is going: *The Political Economy of the Future*. Not macroeconomics, or just economic theory, or anything else, but political economy. Economic science historically emerged as a political economy, aimed at penetrating the essence of phenomena hidden behind appearances. This penetration requires not only knowledge, but also special methodology, the ability to distinguish the essence from the forms of manifestation, the visible from the real and not to fall into the traps of a common sense. It is very difficult to explain to a person who has not studied any science that it is not the sun revolving around the earth, but the other way round. Why should he believe in words that contradict his daily experience? If he knew that practice is the criterion of truth, he would appeal to this thesis.

This is a simple example from everyday life. But in economic science everything is much more complicated and intricate. Therefore, both untruths and lies can always rely on some kind of visibility. „Everything in the world that has been corrupted” – wrote G. Hegel – „has been corrupted on good grounds. Appealing to grounds, arguments, at first makes us give up what we have held; but when we become acquainted with the experience of what is the case with grounds, we become deaf to them, and they cease to appeal to us” (Hegel 1977: 191 and 192).

Micro- and macroeconomics, and economics in general, unlike political economy, are functional sciences. They study functional interactions between economic phenomena. Their implicit motto is: it doesn't matter what it is, as long as I know how to use it practically. And this works well enough in a relatively balanced economy, but if the economy starts undergoing significant transformations, this approach becomes helpless. It is important to also emphasise the use of political economy methodology by Grzegorz W. Kolodko, because in post-socialist countries political economy was ostracized as a science closely related to the socialist construction in the USSR, although this science appeared more than 200 years before Marx. Economics emerged when capitalism began to take on its own basis and the issues of its functioning came to the fore, pushing aside the problems of understanding the essence of the new system. Therefore, it lacked a categorical apparatus and methodological tools for studying essential changes and, consequently, for seeing the future. Relying on political economy methodology, Grzegorz W. Kolodko, reflecting on the historical path of society, provides at the same time a methodological toolkit for cognition of the future.

## ■ NEW PRAGMATISM OF GRZEGORZ KOLODKO AS A METHODOLOGICAL CONCEPT FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW ECO-SOCIO-ECONOMIC ORDER

In connection with the above, attention should be paid to Grzegorz W. Kolodko's New Pragmatism (Kolodko 2014b, 2022) as a methodological concept that allows to combine economic pragmatism and human principles, to direct efforts towards economic, social and environmental balancing of development. This is not a universal lock-pick for all problems, but a scientific knowledge based on an in-depth study of the history and current state of society, and its thoughtful, historically particular application to the analysis of specific problems. It is precisely this approach that is lacking now, when the world has embarked on the path of increasing global confrontation and is gradually approaching the point of losing control over the situation.

The author shows how problems can be analysed and solutions found, in particular he proposes his Integrated Index of Success to measure economic progress, focuses on the economics of moderation as the adjustment of resource use to the requirements of ensuring a dynamic equilibrium that avoids deepening imbalances, inequalities and crises.

Based on this approach, Grzegorz W. Kolodko is constantly in the process of observing, analysing and reacting to world events. He is able to identify the main trends from the multitude of phenomena, even if they have not yet manifested themselves clearly enough. The problems of globalisation and economic transformations in post-communist countries (Kolodko 2000), key world events and the dangers of radical movements emanating from both neoliberalism and nationalism are constantly in his field of vision. At the heart of analysing and assessing these pressing problems of national and global development is the application of the methodology of the New Pragmatism. His approaches to comprehending the problems are characterised by depth and creativity. This is embodied in monographs, scientific articles, publications in influential newspapers, public lectures and speeches to various audiences.

It is noteworthy that Grzegorz W. Kolodko accompanies the release of his monographs with the NAVIGATOR ([www.volatileworld.net](http://www.volatileworld.net)) – a special Internet portal, which presents data on politics, economy, human environment with tables, graphs and maps indicating to the state of society and its dynamics. This is showing author's concern for his reader as a colleague, a participant in events, who should have the best possible access to the knowledge and the method.

It is no coincidence that Grzegorz W. Kolodko's special interest in China, which has demonstrated unprecedented high rates of development over a long period of time, the reduction of inequality at a time when inequality in the world was has grown significantly, and concern for the inclusiveness of globalisation as opposed

to its destructive impact (Kolodko 2020). Grzegorz W. Kolodko is a proponent of the idea to go beyond the „capitalism – socialism” dilemma in assessing the Chinese specificity and of understanding it as something third (Kolodko 2018a, 2018b, 2018c).

This is a very important idea that allows us not only to understand the specifics of China, but also to deepen our understanding of the regularities of the historical process. The attempt to „attribute” China to one of the two systems is the application of the criteria of the past (adequate to the state of society, in which capitalism and socialism were competing as two opposite systems) to the new reality, where the two systems do not antagonistically compete with each other as they used to do at the time of the former cold war, but the processes of capitalisation and socialisation in different forms complement each other. Building a society in which the economic and the social aspects are harmonised, where human development becomes social capital, and capital, as a self-generating value, is embodied in human development, means creating a new form of society that has not existed before in history. This is Grzegorz W. Kolodko’s „third given” (Heyets, Grytsenko 2019).

Grzegorz W. Kolodko’s field of vision always encompasses new economic phenomena and processes. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the actions of governments and central banks to combat it, there was an increase in money supply and inflation, which existed together with suppressed inflation, increasing budget deficit and debt. A phenomenon emerged, which Grzegorz W. Kolodko called shortageflation, which combines the simultaneous existence of price and suppressed inflation accompanied by shortages (Kolodko, McMahon 1987). With the help of this category, a comparative analysis of the situation with similar processes in the wartime economy and state socialism was carried out and recommendations for ways out of such a situation were proposed (Kolodko 2021).

Grzegorz W. Kolodko presents a definite outcome and at the same time a continuation of his long-term and multifaceted work in his book *Political Economy of New Pragmatism: Implications of Irreversible Globalisation* (Kolodko 2022). Economic reality has changed significantly, its interaction with non-economic factors has intensified. This is a different, new reality that cannot be understood within the old paradigm of economics. We need new approaches that take into account the complex interactions and interpenetrations of processes, the inevitability of globalisation and its complex collisions, the new correlation of political, economic, environmental and cultural factors. The approaches that Grzegorz W. Kolodko have been developing for about 30 years and which are becoming more and more relevant and adequate to the new situation, can be used to solve such problems. The generalised name of this methodological concept is „Political Economy of New Pragmatism”. Political economy aims at knowing the essence, showing the insufficiency of functional descriptions (its motto: look at the root), while the new pragmatism aims at taking into account the whole assortment

of actions of various factors and specific circumstances (its motto: understand how such a rich and branching tree grows from the root) of life. On the basis of such an understanding, it is possible to develop behaviour and policies that are adequate to reality.

Grzegorz W. Kolodko has done a lot for Ukraine. He is constantly in contact with the Institute for Economics and Forecasting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, he is a foreign member of the National Academy of Sciences in the speciality „Political Economy”, his famous monograph was published by the Institute under the title *The changing world* and was a reader's success in Ukraine, he is a frequent contributor to the journals „Economic Theory”, „Economy of Ukraine”, „Economy and Forecasting”, he is constantly among the key speakers of the Kyiv International Economic Forum, actively participates in the discussions of the problems of the Ukrainian economy and society, as a member of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

Grzegorz W. Kolodko's new book *Global Consequences of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine: The Economics and Politics of the Second Cold War* (Kolodko 2023), recently published by Springer, is also a response in a global context to the problems of Ukraine. What is happening in the local space of relations between Russia and Ukraine is explored as a process with global causes and consequences. The book considers all events not in themselves, from one or another point of view, but as an objective global-historical process in which people participate and make history, often not as they would like, and end up far from the results they hoped for. But the first thing that is necessary in this situation is to understand the new reality without the subjective impressions and reactions brought into it, in order to then act decently, honestly and successfully. This is a necessary condition for trust in the results of scientific research and its subjects, and therefore a condition for the success of practical transformations.

## ■ A PERSON, SCIENTIST AND POLITICIAN YOU CAN TRUST

Modern dynamism, inconsistency and instability of financial, economic and socio-political dynamics determine the complexity of the scientific understanding of modern transformations and the emergence of a mosaic of different points of view, positions, attitudes, opinions and misconceptions. There is a whole spectrum of points of view on any issue, including opposing ones. This applies not only to social phenomena, which is understandable in principle, because in many cases it is connected with people's interests, but also to natural processes. And not only about the expansion of the Universe with increasing speed, but also about the flatness or roundness of the Earth.

At the same time, the opinions of scientists who professionally deal with different phenomena are also changing. At first, it was believed that coffee raises

blood pressure and hypertensive people were advised to avoid drinking it, then it was found out that it lowers blood pressure, and now it is believed that everything depends on specific circumstances: for some people it lowers blood pressure, for others it raises it. In relation to social phenomena, the confrontation of opinions and positions results in a sharp political struggle, armed conflicts and wars.

How can a person navigate in this complex and contradictory world? It is impossible to find an answer to all questions by oneself. To do this, one has to become a professional, spending years on research, and then only on a fairly narrow range of questions, while in life one has to look for answers to an extremely wide range of questions, and here and now. In such conditions a person consciously, and more often unconsciously, chooses specialists whom he trusts. The grounds for this choice remain rather vague and mostly psychological. Sometimes it is previous experience, sometimes it is intuition, recommendations, sympathy for a person, transferred to the profession, etc. Each person has his or her own circle of trust: relatives, friends, physicians, scientists, commentators, politicians, etc.

Trust in a person lies at the very core. If it does not exist, there can be no trust in a person's statements, no matter what he or she says. Scientists enjoy a fairly high level of trust. But politicians are mostly not much trusted, because they are subject to the virus of populism and their pre-election promises diverge significantly from their subsequent actions. There are exceptions, but very few. And they concern really outstanding politicians who have gained universal respect. At a high level, the combination of a scientist and a politician is extremely rare, because these are different occupations and professions, requiring different abilities and psychological attitudes. Against this background, the figure of Grzegorz W. Kolodko stands out, enjoying trust in various aspects of his activities.

There are quite a lot of famous people in the world with important achievements, but not all of them want and should be trusted. And what does it mean to trust? It is quite easy to answer the graded question: do you trust or do not trust (fully trust, mostly trust, not at all trust, mostly do not trust and it is difficult to answer) a certain politician, institution, power, because a surveyed refers to his feelings, which are mainly sensual and psychological in nature. But it is not easy to answer the question about the internal structure of trust, about what happens in one's relationship with the object (subject) of trust.

To trust means, firstly, to have in one's imagination an image of actions of the subject whom one trusts, and to correlate it with his/her real behaviour in order to establish the mutual correspondence. Secondly, since the correspondence of the image and real actions always refers to the past, and there are no future actions yet, so it remains only to believe that in the future it will be the same as before. But if faith has at its basis the knowledge of previous experience, then it will no longer be mere faith, but confidence. In trust all this is present, but it is deactualised. The truster does not check the basis of trust every time, but simply trusts. Trust

is a deactualised confidence that the behaviour of the object of trust will meet the subject's expectations (Grytsenko 2010).

A person performs a huge number of different actions, and makes mistakes, but trust is formed not on the basis of small reasons, successes or mistakes, but on the basis of attitude to the main, essential things. For a person the most important trait that absorbs other positive traits (honesty, kindness, loyalty, responsiveness, etc.) is **decency**. It fixes the fact that a person behaves in accordance with the order that society perceives as corresponding to the essence of a man. Researchers, among the qualities that form the basis of all other human characteristics and define who people are, emphasize honesty, integrity, courage, self-awareness, and sincerity (Pabini 2014).

The most important trait for a scientist (along with such specific qualities as curiosity, giftedness, independence of thought, integrity, imagination, intuition, and other positive characteristics) is **scientific integrity**. This is due to the fact that a scientist by nature is called to seek the truth and enrich society with evidence-based knowledge. This is not a simple matter, because the truth does not let everyone in and is not open to all seekers. But even this is not enough, one must always have the courage to speak about new knowledge to the society, which is almost always not ready to hear it due to the dominance of already established ideas. That is why scientific integrity includes, as the story of Giordano Bruno shows, the willingness to „go to the stake”. Of course, there is a different time now, different means, but not much more. Nowadays, instead of the bonfire, one can be „banned”, „hated”, „trolled” in social networks, subjected to various kinds of sanctions, etc.

For a politician, in my opinion, the most important quality is a **long-term success**. Not a short-term mastery of the mood of the masses (this can be achieved by making populist speeches at a rally). Neither a short-term practical success due to an accidental hit in an objectively emerging upward trend. It is a success in the long term, when the political mood of the masses and objective trends change and the time-tested adequacy of a politician's actions in compliance with the interests of the country become clear. This should not be confused with popularity, attitude of fanatics, current assessments of political analysts and other very popular and equally perishable things. It is something that is essentially defined by accountability to God and History, even if one has to swim against the tide and undergo severe trials. Since a long-term success is the generalised result of the realisation of a combination of diverse human qualities, all these qualities are often presented as characteristics of a successful politician (Pabini 2014).

Hogan Assessments, a world leader in leadership consulting and personality assessment, has identified the ideal characteristics of a successful politician associated with strong leadership as a result of more than 30 years of research. Four personality traits that voters prefer in candidates were identified: ambition, interpersonal sensitivity, prudence and an approach to learning. Ambition is

associated with competitive drive, vigour and commitment. Interpersonal sensitivity involves qualities such as diplomacy, cordiality, friendliness and a tendency to avoid conflict. Prudence relies on qualities such as conscientiousness, reliability and attention to rules and details. An approach to learning is associated with creativity, abstract thinking, curiosity, and openness to new experiences and challenges (*The Ideal Characteristics...* 2023).

But all these are just voters' perceptions of an ideal politician, not the characteristics of real politicians. How many politicians in the world can we find who meet the ideal? There is an objective criterion of a politician's success that does not coincide with the dynamics of public evaluations. This criterion is the adequacy of decisions taken by a politician to the essence of problems, which is expressed in the long-term success of decisions. According to this criterion, Grzegorz W. Kolodko is a person, a scientist and a politician who can and should be trusted.

## REFERENCES

- Grytsenko Andrii A. (2010), *The internal structure of trust*, „Economic Theory”, vol. 3, p. 20–26 [in Ukrainian], [http://etet.org.ua/docs/ET\\_10\\_3\\_20\\_uk.pdf](http://etet.org.ua/docs/ET_10_3_20_uk.pdf)
- Hegel Georg W.F. (1977), *Phenomenology of Spirit*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Heyets Valeriy, Grytsenko Andrii A. (2019), „*Tertium Datur*” by Grzegorz W. Kolodko, „Acta Oeconomica”, vol. 69 (1), p. 21–30, <https://doi.org/10.1556/032.2019.69.s1.3>
- Kolodko Grzegorz W. (2000), *From Shock to Therapy: The Political Economy of Postsocialist Transformation*, Oxford–New York: Oxford University Press.
- Kolodko Grzegorz W. (2011), *Truth, Errors and Lies. Politics and Economics in a Volatile World*, New York: Columbia University Press.
- Kolodko Grzegorz W. (2014a), *Whither the World: The Political Economy of the Future*, London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Kolodko Grzegorz W. (2014b), *The New Pragmatism, or economics and policy for the future*, „Acta Oeconomica”, vol. 64 (2), p. 139–160, <https://akjournals.com/view/journals/032/64/2/article-p139.xml>
- Kolodko Grzegorz W. (2018a), *Socialism, capitalism, or Chinism?* „Communist and Post-Communist Studies”, vol. 51 (4), p. 285–298, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/48610524>
- Kolodko Grzegorz W. (2018b), *Socialism or capitalism? Tertium datur*, „Economy and Forecasting”, vol. 1, p. 7–36 [in Ukrainian], [http://eip.org.ua/?page\\_id=526&lang=en&aid=730](http://eip.org.ua/?page_id=526&lang=en&aid=730)
- Kolodko Grzegorz W. (2018c), *Chińska transformacja ustrojowa: socjalizm czy kapitalizm? Tertium datur*, „Ekonomista”, no. 6, s. 633–663 [in Polish], <https://ekonomista.pte.pl/pdf-155545-82362?filename=Chinska%20transformacja.pdf>
- Kolodko Grzegorz W. (2020), *China and the Future of Globalization: The Political Economy of China's Rise*, London–New York: I.B. Tauris Bloomsbury.
- Kolodko Grzegorz W. (2021), *Shortageflation 3.0: War Economy – State socialism – Pandemic crisis*, „Acta Oeconomica”, vol. 71 (1), p. 13–34, <https://akjournals.com/view/journals/032/71/S1/article-p13.xml>
- Kolodko Grzegorz W. (2022), *Political Economy of New Pragmatism: Implications of Irreversible Globalization*, Cham: Springer.

- Kołodko Grzegorz W. (2023), *Global Consequences of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine: The Economics and Politics of the Second Cold War*, Cham: Springer.
- Kołodko Grzegorz W., McMahon Walter W. (1987), *Stagflation and Shortageflation: A Comparative Approach*, „Kyklos”, vol. 40 (2), p. 176–197, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-6435.1987.tb02671.x>
- Kołodko Hżehoż W. (2012), *Minhywyj swit, In-t ekonomiky ta prohnozuwanna*, Kyjiw: NAN Ukrainy [in Ukrainian].
- Pabini Gabriel-Petit (2014), *13 Human Qualities You Must Have to Succeed in Work and Life*, UXmatters Platform, September 2, <https://www.uxmatters.com/mt/archives/2014/09/13-human-qualities-you-must-have-to-succeed-in-work-and-life.php>
- The Ideal Characteristics of a Successful Politician: 4 Personality Traits Associated with Effective Political Leadership* (2023), in: Psychreg Ltd. (January 30), <https://www.psychreg.org/ideal-characteristics-successful-politician-4-personality-traits-associated-effective-political-leadership/>

## ANDRII GRYTSENKO

### NEW PRAGMATISM BY GRZEGORZ W. KOŁODKO AND THE FORMATION OF A NEW ECO-SOCIO-ECONOMIC ORDER

The article reveals the significance of the concept of „New Pragmatism” by Grzegorz W. Kołodko for the formation of a new eco-socio-economic order. This concept arises from the search for answers to modern problems of the society and allows us to combine economic pragmatism and human principles in the process of balancing environmental, economic and social development. It is shown that the theoretical and methodological approach to understanding and transforming the world, developed by Grzegorz W. Kołodko, allows us to actively and adequately respond to the most pressing and complex problems of humanity: from ecology and climate to technological progress and economic rationality, poverty and wealth, war and peace. The article argues that the concept of „New Pragmatism” is organically connected with the personality of the author, who, through his lifestyle, academic research and political activities, proved that he is a person, a scientist and a politician who can and should be trusted.

**Słowa kluczowe:** Nowy Pragmatyzm; Grzegorz W. Kołodko; nowy porządek eko-socjo-ekonomiczny

**Keywords:** New Pragmatism; Grzegorz W. Kołodko; new eco-socio-economic order