

The Future of Globalization in a Fragmented World

Outline

A. Introduction:

i) Future of globalization
and its fragmentation
in multi-polar world.

ii) Era of post-cold war
and globalization.

iii) Thesis Statement: Globalization refers to the integration of economies, industries, cultures and markets around the world. While it is undergoing a profound transformation from a universal, liberal model to a fragmented, selective and regionally anchored system. It is shaped by power politics.

B. An overview of globalization

vs fragmentation.

i) Globalization is cross-border flows of goods, capital, people, technology and ideas.

Case in point: Recent BRICS expansion, BRICS+ controls a significant portion of world's oil supply and global GDP.

ii) Fragmentation is breakdown of global consensus into competing blocs based on ideology, security or economics.

Case in point: Extreme tariff escalation in 2025 and the return of protectionist policies in the USA.

How globalization is transforming in a fragmented world?

i) ~~Due to geopolitical rivalries and multipolarity is the key driver of fragmentation in the contemporary world.~~
Case in point:

US-China rivalry
Expansion of BRICS

ii) ~~Due to growing economic nationalism policies, globalization is fading in a fragmented world.~~

Example:

2025 USA tariff-first policies and use of assertive mercantilist policies.

iii) ~~Due to escalating socio-economic inequalities between global-north and global south, it fuel anti-globalization sentiments across the globe.~~

Examples: North-south digital divide
 Rise of right-wing populism in west.

iv) ~~Due to technological decoupling globalization is not treating uniformly in a contemporary world.~~ such phrases are meaningless

Example: USA controls over REE and China controls over semiconductors.

v) ~~Due to calamatic disasters and pandemics globalization is fading in a fragmented world.~~

D. Implications for the global south including Pakistan.

i) Fragmentation disrupts global supply chains
 Case in point: Industrial subsidies in the US and

EU disadvantage
Global South
manufacturers.

- ii) Technological divide
Limits technology
transfer and
access to innovation.

Example: limited access
to advanced chips and
AI infrastructure.

- iii) Strategic pressure
and debt vulnerability
increases fragmentation
in global South.

Example: IMF conditionalities
and voting patterns in UN
related to Ukraine and
Gaza crises.

- iv) Global South, specifically
Pakistan suffers climate
vulnerability despite
minimal emissions.

Case in Point: Pakistan's

~~Securing funds and
a failure to deliver
\$100 billion climate
finance is a case
of climate injustice.~~

E. Way forward: Managing globalization in a fragmented world.

- i) Enhance global integration between rich and poor countries.
- ii) ~~Need~~ reforming of global institutions
e.g. WTO, IMF and WB
- iii) ~~Need~~ a balanced approach between a great rivalries
e.g. USA and China
- iv) ~~Need~~ multi-lateral cooperation on sustainable

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globalization.

e.g. climate action

health security

fulfillment of

SDG's -

- v) Ensure technology transfer and digital capacity building for developing states.

F. Conclusion:

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To begin with, According to IMF, globalization refers to the integration of economies, industries, markets, cultures and policy-making around the world. Globalization, once celebrated as an irreversible force integrating economies, cultures and politics but in a contemporary world fragmentation caused by geopolitical rivalries, economic nationalism, and technological divide. Moreover, the post-cold war liberal order in a fragmented world is now under strain due to wars, inequalities and climatic disasters. Although, globalization is cross-border flows of goods, capital, technology and ideas. On the other hand, fragmentation is breakdown of global consensus into competing blocs based on ideology, security or economics.

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Due to geopolitical rivalries and multipolarity is the key driver of fragmentation in the contemporary world. And due to growing economic nationalism policies, globalization is fading in a fragmented world. Moreover, due to escalating socio-economic inequalities between global north and global south, it fuel anti-globalization sentiments across the globe. Due to technological decoupling, globalisation is not treating uniformly in a contemporary world. In addition, due to climatic disasters and pandemics, globalization is fading in a fragmented world. However, fragmentation disrupts global supply chains, and technological divide limits technology

transfer and access to innovation in global south. Moreover, strategic pressure and debt vulnerability increases fragmentation in global south. In addition, Pakistan suffers climate vulnerability despite of minimal emissions. It clearly shows climate injustice. Furthermore, enhance global integration between rich and poor countries and need reforming of global institutions is the need of an hour. Need a balanced approach between a great rivalries and multi-lateral cooperation on sustainable globalization. Ensure technology transfer and digital capacity building for developing states. Hence, globalization refers to the integration

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of economies, industries, cultures and markets around the world. While it is undergoing a profound transformation from a universal, liberal model to a fragmented, selective and regionally anchored system. It is shaped by power politics.