

‘Deglobalisation’

After decades of growing global integration, the world is becoming more fragmented in a number of areas, many analysts say. Deglobalisation can be defined as movement towards a less connected world, characterised by powerful nation states, local solutions, and border controls, rather than global institutions, treaties, and free movement.

The recent growth of protectionism, problems with supply chains, the diminishing role of global institutions, geopolitical shifts, technological rivalry and falling foreign investment, as well as energy and food crises, have been accompanied by events such as Russia’s war on Ukraine, the COVID-19 pandemic, Brexit, authoritarianism in China and populism in the US and elsewhere. On the other hand, phenomena such as the coronavirus pandemic, international crime and climate change demonstrate the continuing relevance of global collaboration.

This note offers links to recent **commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks** on the shifting balance between globalising and deglobalising forces.

[Does digitizing government payments increase financial access and usage?](#)

Brookings Institution, November 2022

[Renewing global climate change action for fragile and developing countries](#)

Brookings Institution, November 2022

[Human development in an age of uncertainty](#)

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[Introducing hyperlocal: Place governance in a fragmented world](#)

Brookings Institution, November 2022

[The free world and its enemies: What Putin’s war and China’s global ambitions mean for us](#)

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[Deglobalisation and protectionism](#)

Bruegel, November 2022

[Is globalisation really doomed?](#)

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[Is climate cooperation trumping human rights?](#)

Carnegie Europe, November 2022



[Democratic innovations from around the world: Lessons for the West](#)

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[China's growing interference in domestic politics: Globally and in the United States](#)

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[A reliable global cyber power](#)

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[Has Globalisation really peaked for Europe?](#)

European Centre for International and Political Economy, November 2022

[Principles for global order: How Europeans and the global south can shape the international order together](#)

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[The geopolitics of space - The economy of space: Evolution and forecast](#)

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[International trade: Globalisation is here to stay](#)

Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale, November 2022

['Fragmentegration': A new chapter for globalisation](#)

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[The Biden-Xi meeting in Bali: What changed, what didn't?](#)

Peterson Institute for International Economics, November 2022

[The portfolio of economic policies needed to fight climate change](#)

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[How the G20 can advance WTO reform](#)

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Wilson Center, November 2022

[China and the West: Growing apart as geopolitical tensions grow](#)

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[Geopolitics of the energy transition](#)

Brussels School of Governance, October 2022

[Supply chain sovereignty and globalization](#)

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[China between lockdowns and the 20th Party Congress: What can we expect for the EU and globally?](#)

Egmont, October 2022

[The American order is over, and China is ready to dive in](#)
Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale, October 2022

[Globalization is in retreat for the first time since the Second World War](#)
Peterson Institute for International Economics, October 2022

[The global minimum corporate tax will not end forces that drive tax competition](#)
Peterson Institute for International Economics, October 2022

[The globalization of remote work: Will digital offshoring make waves in the U.S. labor market?](#)
Rand Corporation, October 2022

[The challenge to cultivate global semiconductor talent](#)
Wilson Centre, October 2022

[Getting ready for post-pandemic border policy](#)
Wilson Centre, October 2022

[The age of fuzzy bifurcation: Lessons from the pandemic and the Ukraine War](#)
Brussels School of Governance, September 2022

[La transition géopolitique européenne](#)
Groupe d'études géopolitiques, September 2022

[Policy options for an equitable re-globalization](#)
Hellenic Foundation for European and Security Policy, September 2022

[Developments in the global gas markets up to 2030](#)
Institute of Energy Economics at the Cologne University, September 2022

[Fault lines: Global perspectives on a world in crisis](#)
Open Society Foundation, September 2022

[Russia is intensifying the global food crisis](#)
Centre for Eastern Studies, August 2022

[The U.S. could cope with deglobalisation, Europe could not](#)
Centre for European Reform, August 2022

[Water stress: A global problem that's getting worse](#)
Council on Foreign Relations, August 2023

[Global value chain disruptions: Challenges and opportunities](#)
Atlantic Council, July 2022

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[The de-globalisation of oil: Risks and implications from the politicisation of energy markets](#)

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[Global economies disrupted, local communities responding](#)

Center for Strategic and International Studies, June 2022

[The great reset: towards an existential geopolitical order?](#)

Friends of Europe, June 2022

[Russia's status as an energy superpower is waning](#)

International Institute for Strategic Studies, June 2022

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