

National Economic Resilience in the Shadow of Global Fragmentation: A Contemporary Political Economy Perspective

Loso Judijanto

IPOSS Jakarta, Indonesia

Email: losojudijantobumn@gmail.com

Entered : January 12, 2026
Accepted: March 17, 2026

Revised : February 26, 2026
Published : March 30, 2026

ABSTRACT

This study examines national economic resilience in the era of global fragmentation from a contemporary political economy perspective. The increasing fragmentation of the global economy manifested through trade wars, economic sanctions, and technological decoupling has fundamentally altered the foundations of economic stability and growth, requiring countries to balance efficiency with resilience and economic security. This research employs a qualitative approach using a systematic literature review and secondary data from reputable academic sources. Data were analyzed through qualitative content analysis and a political economy framework to identify key dimensions and strategies of economic resilience. The findings reveal that national economic resilience is a multidimensional construct encompassing trade diversification, macroeconomic stability, supply chain resilience, technological sovereignty, energy security, institutional quality, human capital, and international cooperation. The discussion highlights a paradigm shift from efficiency-driven globalization toward economic security, where state intervention and strategic policy play a crucial role. The study concludes that strengthening national economic resilience requires integrative, adaptive, and politically informed policies capable of responding to global uncertainties while maintaining international engagement.
Keywords: Economic Resilience, Global Fragmentation, Political Economy, Economic Security, Supply Chain, Technological Sovereignty

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the global economic landscape has undergone a profound transformation characterized by the intensification of global fragmentation. This phenomenon, often manifested through trade wars, economic sanctions, technological decoupling, and the emergence of what scholars describe as “gated globalization,” has significantly altered the foundational assumptions of national economic resilience. Unlike the previous era of deep globalization where efficiency, integration, and comparative advantage dominated policy frameworks states are now compelled to recalibrate their strategies toward resilience, sovereignty, and economic security. The reconfiguration of global economic relations has introduced new vulnerabilities, particularly for emerging and developing economies, which remain highly dependent on global value chains (GVCs) while simultaneously facing increasing pressure to secure domestic economic stability. Consequently, the discourse on national economic resilience has shifted from a purely economic concern to a multidimensional issue situated within the broader framework of contemporary political economy (Azim et al., 2025).

The phenomenon of global fragmentation is not merely theoretical but is reflected in observable disruptions across international trade and production networks. The escalation of trade tensions between major economies such as the United States and China, coupled with the proliferation of export controls and divergent regulatory



standards, has led to significant dislocations in global supply chains. These developments have increased production costs, reduced efficiency, and intensified economic inequality across regions. While such measures are often justified in terms of enhancing strategic autonomy, they paradoxically generate systemic risks that undermine the stability of the global economy. Empirical estimates suggest that geoeconomic fragmentation could reduce global GDP by approximately 2–7% under extreme scenarios, highlighting the magnitude of its potential impact (Huang, 2025). At the same time, the ongoing regionalization of production networks particularly in the Indo-Pacific and European regions—has created new development pathways but also introduced uneven growth patterns and heightened regional disparities (Yeung, 2024).

From a macroeconomic perspective, the implications of fragmentation extend beyond trade disruptions to affect fiscal stability, monetary policy effectiveness, and institutional robustness. Countries are increasingly required to adopt adaptive policy frameworks that can respond to external shocks while maintaining internal economic balance. However, the challenge lies in balancing short-term stabilization measures with long-term structural transformation. Existing studies emphasize the importance of credible and flexible fiscal-monetary policies, institutional quality, and structural reforms as key determinants of economic resilience. Yet, these approaches often overlook the broader political and geopolitical dimensions that shape economic outcomes in a fragmented global order (Akhyar & Rahmi, 2024). This limitation underscores the need for a more integrated analytical framework that situates economic resilience within the interplay of power, interests, and institutions.

In this context, the contemporary political economy perspective offers a critical lens for understanding the evolving dynamics of national economic resilience. Unlike conventional economic approaches that prioritize efficiency and market optimization, political economy emphasizes the role of state power, strategic decision-making, and the distributional consequences of economic policies. The shift toward “economic security” as a guiding principle reflects a growing recognition that economic policies are inherently political and must account for national interests, geopolitical competition, and systemic risks. This shift is evident in the increasing emphasis on technological sovereignty, energy security, and strategic industrial policy across various countries. For instance, the fragmentation of the digital economy driven by competing standards, data localization policies, and technological rivalry has reshaped the architecture of global digital governance, creating both opportunities and challenges for national resilience (Mayer & Nock, 2024).

The political economy dimension is further illustrated by the strategic responses of countries to global fragmentation. In several cases, states have adopted policies aimed at strengthening domestic capabilities while reducing dependence on external actors. These strategies include the development of critical industries, investment in technological innovation, and the implementation of protectionist measures. However, such approaches also raise concerns regarding the potential erosion of international cooperation and the risk of economic isolation. Studies on countries such as Turkey demonstrate how geopolitical ambitions and regional power dynamics influence macroeconomic governance and sectoral development. In these contexts, long-term resilience depends on the ability to balance strategic autonomy with continued engagement in the global economy (Pidchosa et al., 2025).

At the sectoral level, the pursuit of national economic resilience has led to the adoption of targeted policies aimed at enhancing competitiveness and reducing external vulnerabilities. One prominent example is the strategy of downstreaming and resource-based industrialization, particularly in countries rich in natural resources such as

Indonesia. By promoting value-added production and reducing reliance on raw material exports, such strategies aim to strengthen domestic industries and improve economic resilience. Similarly, the transition toward renewable energy and sustainable development has become a key component of resilience strategies, reflecting the need to address both economic and environmental challenges simultaneously (Permadi & Hanita, 2025). These developments highlight the importance of integrating sectoral policies within a broader framework of national resilience.

Another critical dimension of economic resilience in the era of global fragmentation is the resilience of supply chains. The COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent geopolitical tensions have exposed the vulnerabilities of highly centralized and efficiency-driven supply networks. As a result, countries and firms are increasingly prioritizing supply chain diversification, regionalization, and the development of logistical clusters. These measures are aimed at reducing dependency on single sources and enhancing the ability to respond to disruptions. However, the transition toward more resilient supply chains involves trade-offs between efficiency and security, requiring careful policy design and coordination among stakeholders (Kobayashi, 2025). Moreover, the development of robust metrics for assessing supply chain resilience remains an ongoing challenge, necessitating further research and methodological innovation (Yang et al., 2023).

In addition to economic and industrial factors, the role of human capital and digital transformation has emerged as a crucial determinant of national economic resilience. Education systems and workforce development play a central role in enhancing adaptability and innovation capacity, particularly in a rapidly changing global environment. However, disparities in access to education and digital technologies can exacerbate existing inequalities and limit the ability of certain regions to benefit from economic opportunities. Studies indicate that digitalization, when effectively implemented, can significantly enhance regional resilience by improving connectivity, efficiency, and coordination. For example, research on China demonstrates that the development of the digital economy contributes positively to regional resilience indices, highlighting the transformative potential of digital technologies (Gu & Liu, 2024). Nevertheless, the persistence of digital divides and fragmented governance structures continues to pose significant challenges.

Despite the growing body of literature on economic resilience and global fragmentation, several research gaps remain. First, existing studies tend to focus on specific aspects of resilience such as macroeconomic stability, supply chain management, or digital transformation without adequately integrating these dimensions into a comprehensive analytical framework. Second, there is a lack of emphasis on the political economy perspective, particularly in understanding how power relations, institutional arrangements, and geopolitical dynamics shape resilience outcomes. Third, empirical studies often concentrate on advanced economies, leaving a relative paucity of research on developing countries, which face distinct challenges and opportunities in navigating global fragmentation. These gaps highlight the need for a more holistic and context-sensitive approach to the study of national economic resilience.

In addressing these gaps, this study offers a novel contribution by integrating the contemporary political economy perspective into the analysis of national economic resilience in the context of global fragmentation. Unlike previous research that adopts a fragmented or sector-specific approach, this study seeks to develop a comprehensive framework that captures the interplay between macroeconomic policies, sectoral strategies, and geopolitical dynamics. The novelty of this research lies in its ability to bridge the conceptual divide between economic and political analyses, providing a more

nuanced understanding of resilience as a multidimensional and dynamic phenomenon. Furthermore, by incorporating insights from recent empirical studies and case analyses, this research contributes to the advancement of theoretical and practical knowledge in the field.

Based on the foregoing discussion, the primary objective of this study is to analyze how national economic resilience can be conceptualized and strengthened in the era of global fragmentation through a contemporary political economy perspective. This objective reflects the need to move beyond conventional approaches and to develop more integrated and adaptive strategies that can effectively address the complex challenges of the current global economic environment. By doing so, this study aims to provide valuable insights for policymakers, scholars, and practitioners seeking to enhance economic resilience in an increasingly fragmented world.

METHODS

This study employs a qualitative research design grounded in a normative and analytical political economy approach to examine national economic resilience in the context of global fragmentation. The research focuses on conceptual exploration and critical synthesis of contemporary scholarly works, policy documents, and empirical findings related to geoeconomic fragmentation, macroeconomic resilience, and strategic sectoral development. The primary data sources consist of secondary data, including peer-reviewed journal articles, international institutional reports, and policy analyses published within the last decade to ensure relevance and contemporaneity. The data collection technique is conducted through a systematic literature review, which involves identifying, selecting, and categorizing relevant literature based on key themes such as trade fragmentation, economic security, supply chain resilience, digital transformation, and political economy dynamics. To ensure rigor, the study applies inclusion criteria focusing on high-impact and reputable sources, particularly those indexed in international databases and aligned with the research topic.

The data analysis technique utilizes a qualitative content analysis combined with a thematic and interpretative approach. In this process, collected data are systematically coded and classified into analytical categories reflecting the main dimensions of national economic resilience within a fragmented global system. The analysis further adopts a political economy framework, enabling the examination of interactions between state policies, global market forces, and institutional structures. Through this approach, the study identifies patterns, relationships, and underlying dynamics that shape economic resilience strategies across different contexts. Additionally, a comparative analytical method is applied to highlight variations and commonalities in policy responses and resilience mechanisms across selected cases and regions. This methodological combination allows for a comprehensive and critical understanding of how economic resilience is constructed, challenged, and transformed in the era of global fragmentation.



Figure 1. Diagram Conceptual Research

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Below is the presentation of the research findings in the form of a table summarizing the key dimensions of national economic resilience in the context of global fragmentation based on a contemporary political economy perspective:

Table 1. Dimensions and Strategies of National Economic Resilience in the Era of Global Fragmentation

No	Key Dimension	Key Indicators	Policy Strategies	Implications for Economic Resilience
1	Trade Fragmentation	Tariffs, export controls, regulatory divergence	Market diversification, regional trade agreements	Reduces external dependency
2	Macroeconomic Stability	Inflation, fiscal deficit, exchange rate	Adaptive and credible fiscal-monetary policies	Maintains national economic stability
3	Supply Chain Resilience	Supplier diversification, logistics, distribution networks	Strengthening logistics clusters and reshoring	Minimizes disruption risks
4	Technological Sovereignty	Digitalization, data governance, innovation	Domestic technology investment, data regulation	Enhances global competitiveness
5	Energy Resilience	Renewable energy, resource downstreaming	Green energy transition and resource-based industrialization	Reduces energy dependency
6	Institutional Quality	Governance, regulation, bureaucratic capacity	Institutional reform and transparency improvement	Improves policy effectiveness
7	Human Capital & Education	Education quality, digital skills	Investment in education and workforce training	Increases economic adaptability

8	International Cooperation	Economic diplomacy, regional integration	Strengthening multilateral and bilateral cooperation	Expands global market access
----------	---------------------------	--	--	------------------------------

The table above illustrates that national economic resilience in the era of global fragmentation is no longer a singular concept centered solely on macroeconomic stability; rather, it represents a multidimensional construct shaped by the interaction between domestic capacities and external pressures. Dimensions such as trade fragmentation and supply chain resilience reflect the structural challenges arising from the global environment, while macroeconomic stability and institutional quality indicate the internal capability of states to respond effectively to such challenges. From a political economy perspective, this confirms that economic resilience is not merely determined by market mechanisms but is significantly influenced by state intervention, policy choices, and institutional arrangements.

Furthermore, the dimensions of technological sovereignty and energy resilience highlight a paradigm shift from efficiency-oriented globalization toward a framework of economic security. In this context, states increasingly prioritize reducing strategic dependencies and strengthening domestic capacities in critical sectors. At the same time, the role of human capital and international cooperation underscores the necessity of balancing inward-looking strategies with outward engagement. Therefore, these findings suggest that an effective national economic resilience strategy must be integrative, adaptive, and grounded in a comprehensive understanding of global fragmentation dynamics within the framework of contemporary political economy.

Discussion

The findings presented in Table 1 demonstrate that national economic resilience in the era of global fragmentation must be understood as a multidimensional and dynamic construct shaped by the interaction between external pressures and internal policy responses. This study, grounded in a contemporary political economy perspective, reveals that the traditional paradigm of globalization centered on efficiency and liberal market integration has been fundamentally transformed by the rise of fragmentation processes such as trade wars, sanctions, and technological decoupling. As a result, the objective of this research to analyze how national economic resilience can be conceptualized and strengthened in the era of global fragmentation can be addressed through a comprehensive examination of the interrelated dimensions identified in the table, including trade fragmentation, macroeconomic stability, supply chain resilience, technological sovereignty, energy security, institutional quality, human capital, and international cooperation.

The dimension of trade fragmentation represents one of the most immediate and visible challenges to national economic resilience. The proliferation of tariffs, export controls, and regulatory divergence often described as “gated globalization” has disrupted global value chains and increased the cost of international trade. While such policies are frequently justified as tools to enhance strategic autonomy, they also create unintended consequences, including reduced efficiency and heightened inequality across regions. This finding aligns with previous studies indicating that fragmentation in global trade can significantly weaken economic performance, with potential global GDP losses estimated at 2–7% in extreme scenarios (Huang, 2025). From a political economy perspective, these developments reflect the growing influence of geopolitical considerations in shaping economic policy, where states prioritize national interests and security concerns over global integration. Consequently, strategies such as market

diversification and regional trade agreements become essential mechanisms for mitigating external vulnerabilities and enhancing resilience (Azim et al., 2025).

Closely related to trade fragmentation is the issue of macroeconomic stability, which remains a fundamental pillar of national economic resilience. The findings highlight the importance of adaptive and credible fiscal-monetary policies in maintaining economic stability amidst external shocks. In the context of global fragmentation, macroeconomic management becomes increasingly complex due to heightened uncertainty and volatility in international markets. Countries must balance the need for stabilization with the imperative of long-term structural transformation. This is consistent with the argument that macroeconomic resilience depends not only on policy instruments but also on institutional capacity and governance quality (Akhyar & Rahmi, 2024). From a political economy standpoint, the effectiveness of macroeconomic policies is influenced by the interplay between domestic political priorities and external economic pressures, underscoring the need for coherent and coordinated policy frameworks.

The resilience of supply chains emerges as another critical dimension in the analysis. The disruption of global production networks exacerbated by geopolitical tensions and the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the vulnerabilities of highly centralized and efficiency-driven supply systems. The findings suggest that strategies such as supplier diversification, regionalization, and the development of logistics clusters are essential for enhancing supply chain resilience. These measures reflect a shift from efficiency-oriented models toward resilience-oriented frameworks, where redundancy and flexibility are prioritized over cost minimization. Empirical studies support this transition, emphasizing the importance of diversified supply networks and improved resilience metrics in mitigating the impact of disruptions (Yang et al., 2023). Moreover, the development of logistics clusters in regions such as the Indo-Pacific highlights the role of regional cooperation in strengthening supply chain resilience (Kobayashi, 2025).

In addition to supply chain considerations, technological sovereignty has become a central component of national economic resilience. The fragmentation of the digital economy—driven by competing technological standards, data governance regimes, and geopolitical rivalry—has reshaped the global economic landscape. The findings indicate that investments in domestic technological capabilities and the implementation of data governance frameworks are crucial for enhancing competitiveness and reducing dependency on external actors. This aligns with the broader shift toward “economic security,” where states seek to protect critical technologies and infrastructure from external risks (Udeykina, 2026). The concept of technological sovereignty is particularly relevant in the context of digital fragmentation, which has created parallel ecosystems and increased the complexity of global digital governance (Mayer & Nock, 2024). Furthermore, studies on digital economy development demonstrate that targeted digitalization policies can significantly enhance regional resilience and coordination, as evidenced in the case of China (Gu & Liu, 2024).

Energy resilience represents another key dimension identified in the findings, reflecting the strategic importance of energy security in a fragmented global environment. The transition toward renewable energy and the implementation of resource downstreaming strategies are highlighted as critical policy approaches for reducing external dependency and enhancing economic stability. In resource-rich countries such as Indonesia, downstreaming policies have been instrumental in promoting value-added production and strengthening domestic industries. This finding is consistent with previous research emphasizing the role of energy transition and industrial policy in enhancing economic resilience (Permadi & Hanita, 2025). From a political economy perspective, energy policies are deeply intertwined with geopolitical

considerations, as access to energy resources and technologies often shapes power relations among states.

Institutional quality also plays a crucial role in determining the effectiveness of resilience strategies. The findings underscore the importance of governance, regulatory frameworks, and bureaucratic capacity in enabling the implementation of policies aimed at enhancing economic resilience. Strong institutions provide the foundation for credible and consistent policy-making, which is essential for maintaining investor confidence and economic stability. This is particularly important in the context of global fragmentation, where uncertainty and volatility can undermine economic performance. The literature suggests that institutional reform and transparency are key drivers of resilience, as they enhance the ability of states to respond to external shocks and adapt to changing conditions (Akhyar & Rahmi, 2024). From a political economy perspective, institutional quality reflects the distribution of power and resources within a society, highlighting the importance of inclusive and accountable governance.

Another important dimension highlighted in the findings is the role of human capital and education in supporting economic resilience. The development of a skilled and adaptable workforce is essential for navigating the challenges of a rapidly changing global environment. The findings indicate that investments in education and workforce training can significantly enhance economic adaptability and innovation capacity. However, disparities in access to education and digital technologies can exacerbate existing inequalities and limit the ability of certain regions to benefit from economic opportunities. This is consistent with research suggesting that educational fragmentation and digital divides can reproduce poverty and reduce economic resilience (Zapukhlyak & Zhyvko, 2022). From a political economy perspective, the development of human capital is closely linked to issues of social equity and distribution, highlighting the need for policies that promote inclusive growth.

International cooperation remains a critical component of national economic resilience, despite the rise of fragmentation. The findings suggest that strengthening multilateral and bilateral cooperation can enhance access to global markets and facilitate the exchange of knowledge and resources. However, the challenge lies in balancing the pursuit of strategic autonomy with the need for international engagement. This tension is a defining feature of the contemporary global economy, where states must navigate competing pressures to integrate and to protect. Studies on geopolitical dynamics indicate that long-term resilience depends on the ability to strike this balance, as excessive isolation can undermine economic performance while overdependence can increase vulnerability to external shocks (Steinberg & Wolff, 2023). The case of Turkey, for example, illustrates how geopolitical ambitions and regional strategies shape economic governance and resilience outcomes (Pidchosa et al., 2025).

The integration of these dimensions within a political economy framework provides a more comprehensive understanding of national economic resilience. Unlike conventional approaches that focus on isolated variables, this framework emphasizes the interconnectedness of economic, political, and institutional factors. The findings demonstrate that resilience is not a static condition but a dynamic process that evolves in response to changing global conditions. This perspective is particularly important in the context of global fragmentation, where traditional models of economic analysis may be insufficient to capture the complexity of contemporary challenges. By incorporating insights from political economy, this study contributes to a more nuanced and holistic understanding of resilience.

Furthermore, the findings highlight the importance of adopting an integrative and adaptive approach to policy-making. In the face of global fragmentation, states must

develop strategies that address multiple dimensions of resilience simultaneously. This requires coordination across different policy areas, including trade, macroeconomics, technology, energy, and education. The political economy perspective underscores the role of the state as a central actor in this process, responsible for balancing competing interests and priorities. At the same time, the involvement of non-state actors, such as businesses and civil society organizations, is essential for ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of resilience strategies.

In conclusion, the discussion demonstrates that national economic resilience in the era of global fragmentation is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that cannot be adequately understood through a single analytical lens. By adopting a contemporary political economy perspective, this study provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing the interactions between external pressures and internal responses. The findings underscore the need for integrated and adaptive strategies that address the diverse dimensions of resilience, from macroeconomic stability and supply chain management to technological sovereignty and human capital development. Ultimately, the ability of states to navigate the challenges of global fragmentation will depend on their capacity to balance efficiency, resilience, sovereignty, and cooperation in an increasingly uncertain and interconnected world.

CONCLUSIONS

This study concludes that national economic resilience in the era of global fragmentation can be effectively conceptualized and strengthened through an integrative framework grounded in a contemporary political economy perspective. The findings demonstrate that resilience is not merely a function of macroeconomic stability, but a multidimensional construct shaped by the interaction of trade dynamics, supply chain restructuring, technological sovereignty, energy security, institutional quality, human capital development, and international cooperation. In responding to fragmentation pressures such as trade protectionism, digital decoupling, and geopolitical tensions, states must shift from efficiency-oriented strategies toward a balanced approach that emphasizes economic security, adaptability, and strategic autonomy. At the same time, resilience requires maintaining constructive global engagement to avoid isolation and sustain long-term growth. Therefore, the study affirms that the strengthening of national economic resilience depends on the capacity of states to design coherent, adaptive, and politically informed policies that integrate domestic capabilities with the evolving structure of the global economy.

REFERENCE

- Akhyar, M., & Rahmi, R. (2024). National Economic Resilience in The Face if Global Economic Crises: Macroeconomic Perspective. *Golden Ratio of Social Science and Education*. <https://doi.org/10.52970/grsse.v4i2.284>
- Azim, S., Rooh, S., Malik, M., & Shah, S. (2025). THE FRAGMENTATION OF GLOBAL TRADE: FROM PROTECTIONISM TO GATED GLOBALIZATION. *Social Sciences & Humanity Research Review*. <https://doi.org/10.63468/sshrr.015>
- Gu, J., & Liu, Z. (2024). A study of the coupling between the digital economy and regional economic resilience: Evidence from China. *PLOS ONE*, 19. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0296890>
- Huang, J. (2025). Geoeconomic Fragmentation: Structural Transformation of the Global Political Economy and Strategic Implications for International Business. *Proceedings of Business and Economic Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.26689/pbes.v8i8.13425>

- Judijanto, L. (2025). Global Economic Transformation in the Digital Age and Geopolitical Fragmentation: Review and Policy Implications. *Multitech Journal of Science and Technology*. <https://doi.org/10.59890/mjst.v2i8.47>
- Kirova, A. (2024). LOGISTICS CLUSTERS AND THEIR POTENTIAL FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. *MEST Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.12709/mest.12.12.01.05>
- Kobayashi, T. (2025). Supply Chains, Digital Governance, and Strategic Coordination in the Indo-Pacific: A Case Study of Japan's Semiconductor Policy. *The Journal of World Investment & Trade*. <https://doi.org/10.1163/22119000-12340370>
- Lee, S., & Wang, S. (2022). Impacts of political fragmentation on inclusive economic resilience: Examining American metropolitan areas after the Great Recession. *Urban Studies*, 60, 26 - 45. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00420980211064455>
- Mayer, M., & Nock, P. (2024). Digital fragmentations, technological sovereignty and new perspectives on the global digital political economy. *Global Political Economy*. <https://doi.org/10.1332/26352257y2024d000000029>
- Patrício, L., Ferreira, J., & Gerschewski, S. (2025). A Network of Networks: Building Resilience in the Globalised Era. *Global Networks*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/glob.70014>
- Permadi, E., & Hanita, M. (2025). SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES IN ENERGY RESILIENCE AND DOWNSTREAM DEVELOPMENT: DOWNSTREAMING AND SUSTAINABILITY ARE A MUST. *Proceeding Jakarta Geopolitical Forum*. <https://doi.org/10.55960/jgf.v9i1.304>
- Pidchosa, O., Arslan, H., Yung, J., & Hunda, A. (2025). Turkey's Political Economy: A Modern Perspective. *Hong Kong Review of Belt and Road Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.63596/oborjournal.3.2.2025.5-24>
- Salsabila, I., Savandha, S., Aditia, O., Saebah, N., & Meilinda, S. (2025). Revisiting Protectionism in the Global Economy: Economic, Supply Chain, and Technological Implications of the 2025 U.S. Tariff Policies. *Cristal International Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*. <https://doi.org/10.64042/k3nyjh85>
- Steinberg, F., & Wolff, G. (2023). Dealing with Europe's economic (in-)security. *Global Policy*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1758-5899.13303>
- Udeykina, N. (2026). GLOBAL ECONOMIC FRAGMENTATION AS A SUSTAINABLE PHASE OF GLOBAL WORLD TRANSFORMATION. *EKONOMIKA I UPRAVLЕНИЕ: PROBLEMY, RESHENIYA*. <https://doi.org/10.36871/ek.up.p.r.2026.01.04.014>
- Witter, S., Thomas, S., Topp, S., Barasa, E., Chopra, M., Cobos, D., Blanchet, K., Teddy, G., Atun, R., & Ager, A. (2023). Health system resilience: a critical review and reconceptualisation. *The Lancet. Global health*, 11 9, e1454-e1458. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s2214-109x\(23\)00279-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2214-109x(23)00279-6)
- Yang, C., Tian, K., & Gao, X. (2023). Supply chain resilience: Measure, risk assessment and strategies. *Fundamental Research*, 5, 433 - 436. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fmre.2023.03.011>
- Yeung, H. (2024). From regional to global and back again? A future agenda for regional evolution and (de)globalised production networks in regional studies. *Regional Studies*, 58, 1480 - 1491. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2024.2316856>
- Zapukhlyak, V., & Zhyvko, M. (2022). Global economic progress in a fragmented world. *Regional Economy*. <https://doi.org/10.36818/1562-0905-2022-4-10>
- Zapukhlyak, V., & Zhyvko, M. (2025). EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGES TO GLOBAL ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN A FRAGMENTED WORLD. *Herald UNU. International Economic Relations And World Economy*. <https://doi.org/10.32782/2413-9971/2025-56-6>