# The Fractured Age

How geopolitics is remaking the global economy

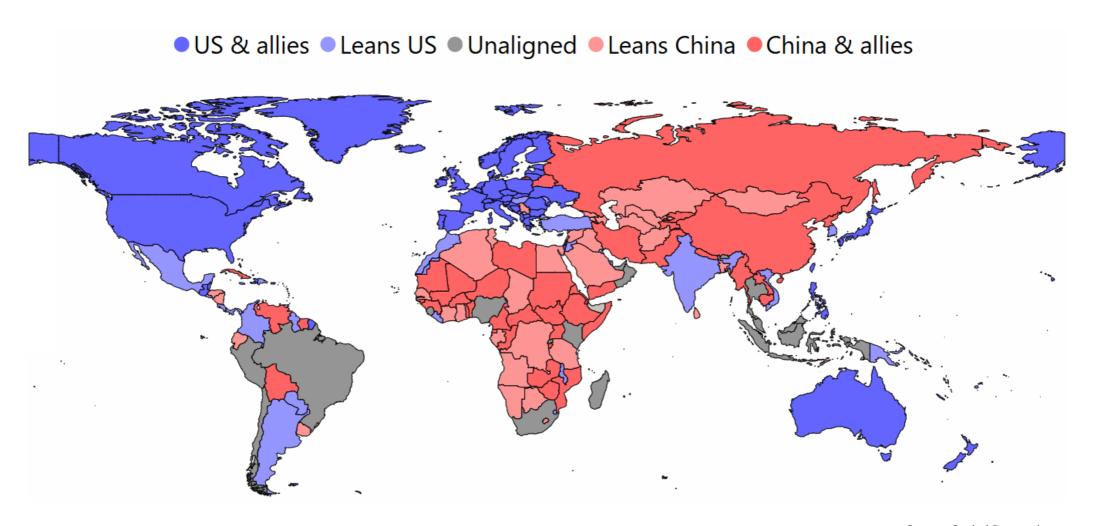
MARK WILLIAMS, CHIEF ASIA ECONOMIST
PAUL ASHWORTH, CHIEF NORTH AMERICA ECONOMIST
NEIL SHEARING, GROUP CHIEF ECONOMIST

#### What is fracturing?

- The defining feature of the global economy over the past decade has been a deepening rivalry between the US and China.
- This is causing the global economy to split into competing blocs, with other countries coalescing around superpower nations.
- Economic relations between these blocs are breaking apart, or "fracturing".
- Globalisation isn't necessarily in retreat trade and capital flows are likely to shift rather than shrink.
- The economic consequences of fracturing will depend on the size of the split and how other countries align.



# **CE** classification of global alignment at the start of 2025





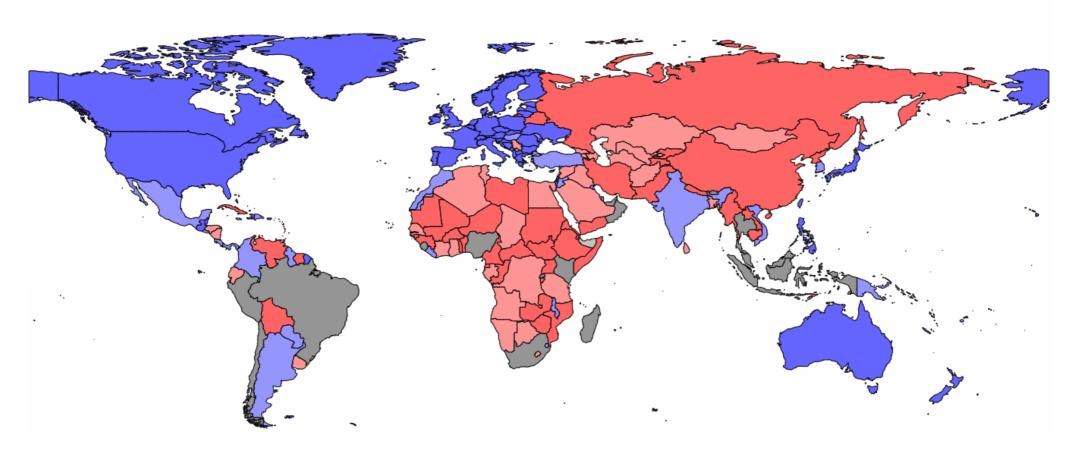
Source: Capital Economics

- What evidence is there of shifting geopolitical alignment this year?
- Why is a multipolar world not forming?
- Could a US-China deal put global fracturing into reverse?
- Might US policies push countries towards China?
- What are the implications for the global economic outlook?



# **CE** classification of global alignment at the start of 2025

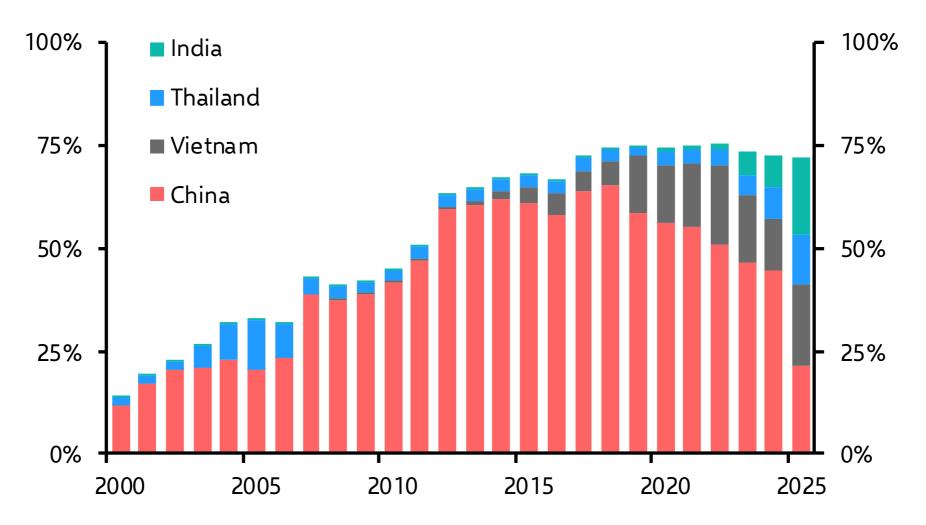
US & allies ● Leans US ● Unaligned ● Leans China ● China & allies

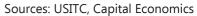






# Sources of US mobile phone imports (% of total, 2025 up to July)



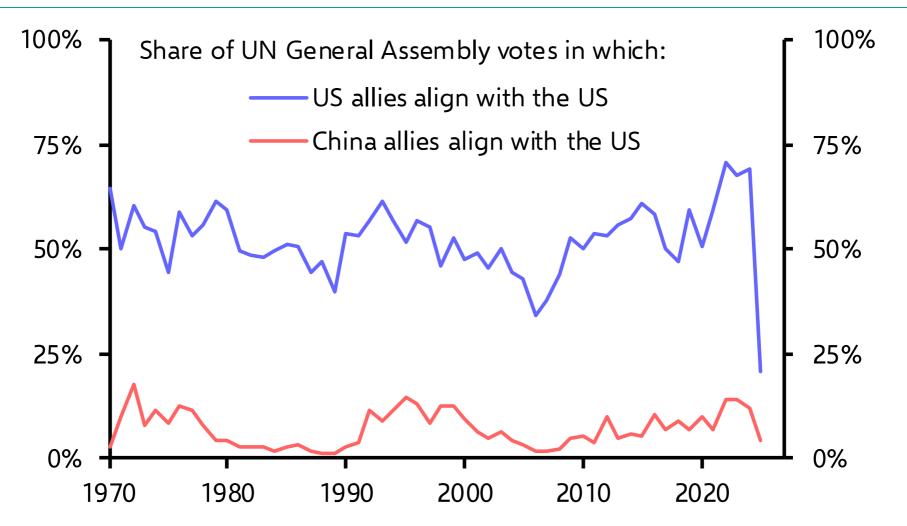




- What evidence is there of shifting geopolitical alignment this year?
- Why is a multipolar world not forming?
- Could a US-China deal put global fracturing into reverse?
- Might US policies push countries towards China?
- What are the implications for the global economic outlook?



# Alignment with the US at the UN General Assembly

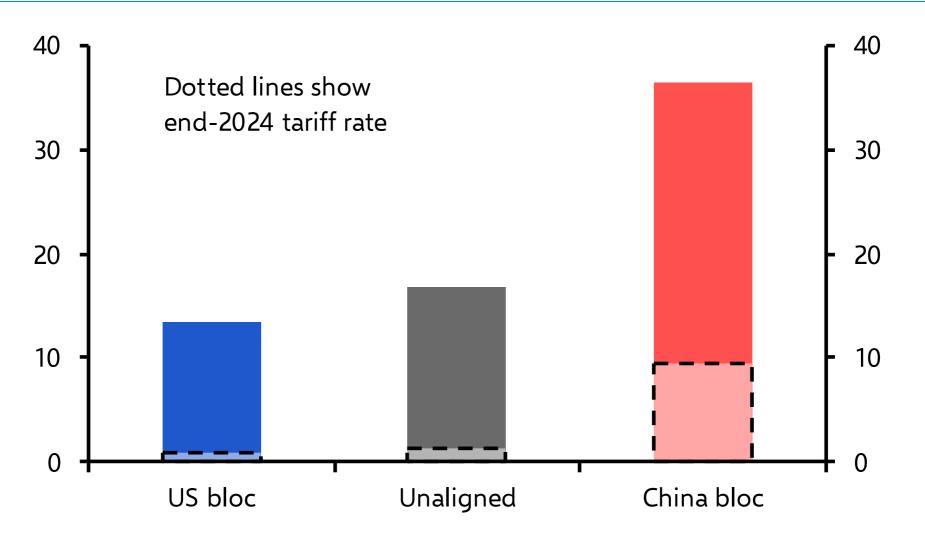


Note: The share of votes in each year that aligns with the US on issues where China & the US cast opposing votes. Median country. 2025 shows votes to 12 September.

Sources: UN, Capital Economics



# **Effective US tariff rate by bloc (%, end of August, 2024 weights)**



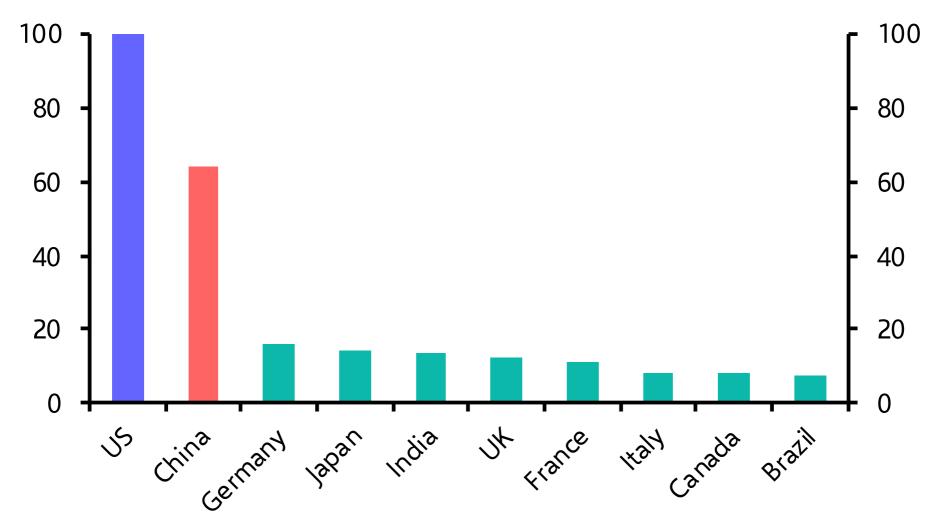




- What evidence is there of shifting geopolitical alignment this year?
- Why is a multipolar world not forming?
- Could a US-China deal put global fracturing into reverse?
- Might US policies push countries towards China?
- What are the implications for the global economic outlook?



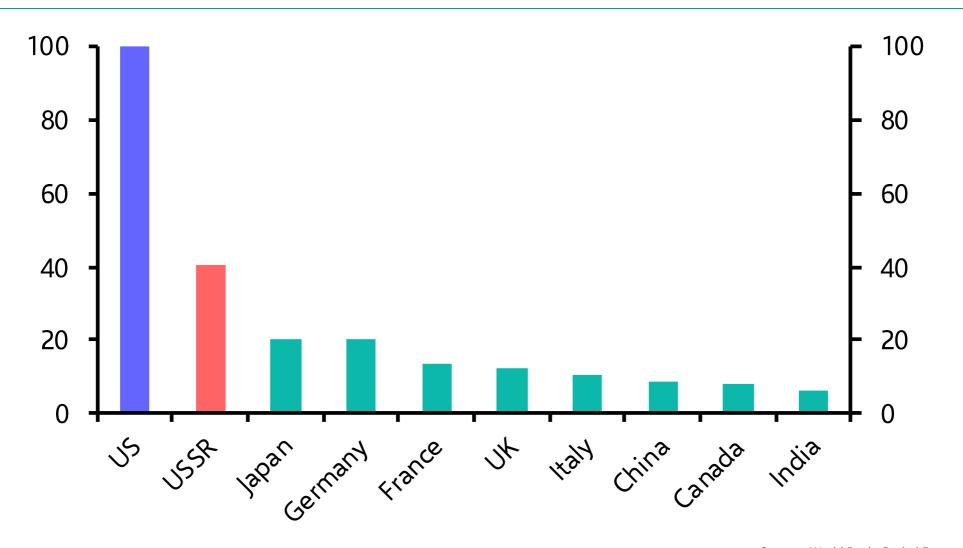
## Ten largest economies in 2024 (US = 100, market exchange rates)

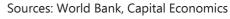






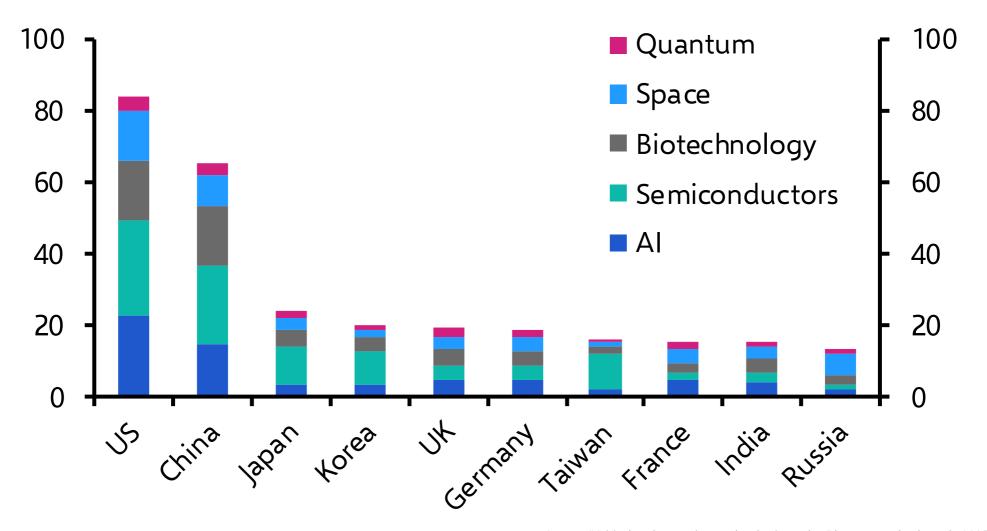
#### Ten largest economies in 1970 (US = 100, market exchange rates)







## **Critical & Emerging Technologies Index of Capabilities**



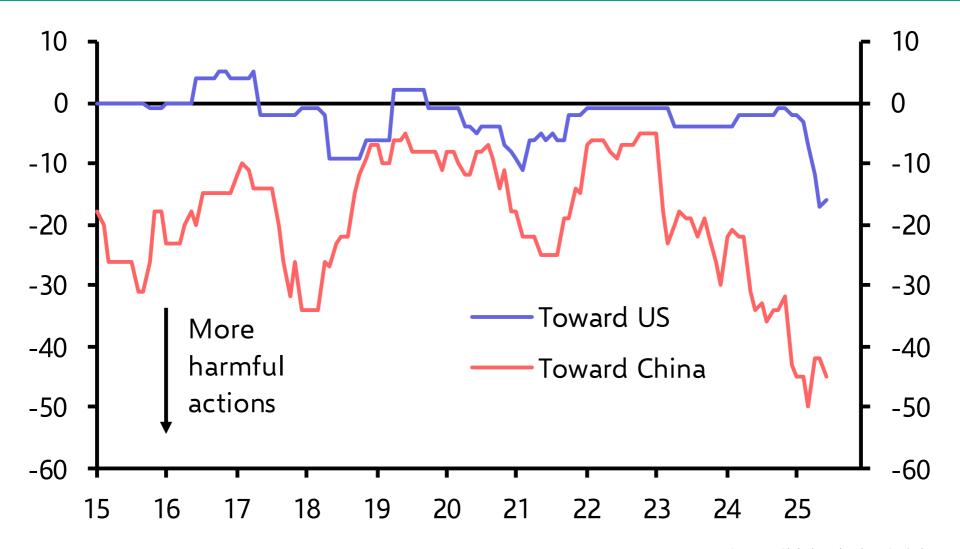
Source: "Critical and Emerging Technologies Index." by E. Rosenbach at al. (2025)



- What evidence is there of shifting geopolitical alignment this year?
- Why is a multipolar world not forming?
- Could a US-China deal put global fracturing into reverse?
- Might US policies push countries towards China?
- What are the implications for the global economic outlook?



## Trade protection actions by US allies (#, 12m average)





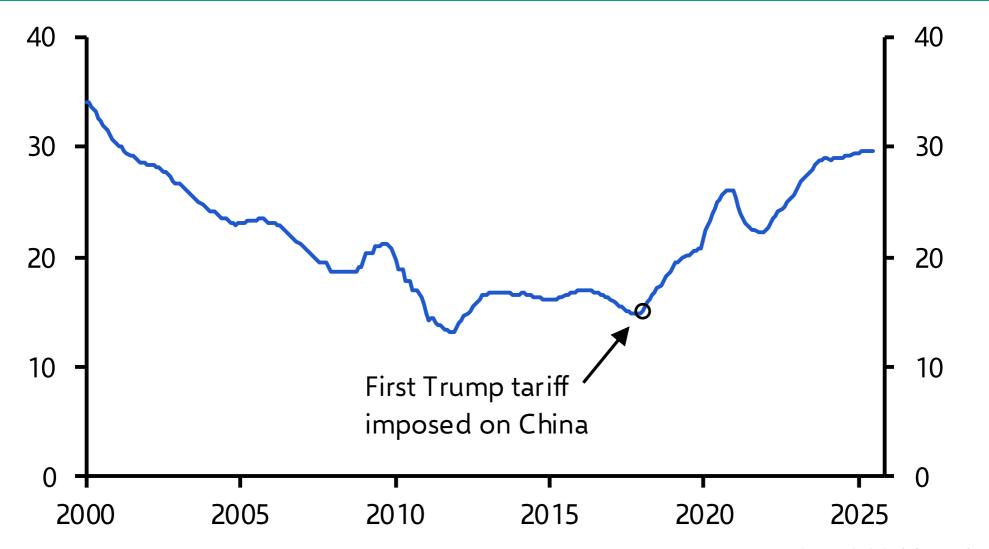
- What evidence is there of shifting geopolitical alignment this year?
- Why is a multipolar world not forming?
- Could a US-China deal put global fracturing into reverse?
- Might US policies push countries towards China?
- What are the implications for the global economic outlook?



- What evidence is there of shifting geopolitical alignment this year?
- Why is a multipolar world not forming?
- Could a US-China deal put global fracturing into reverse?
- Might US policies push countries towards China?
- What are the implications for the global economic outlook?



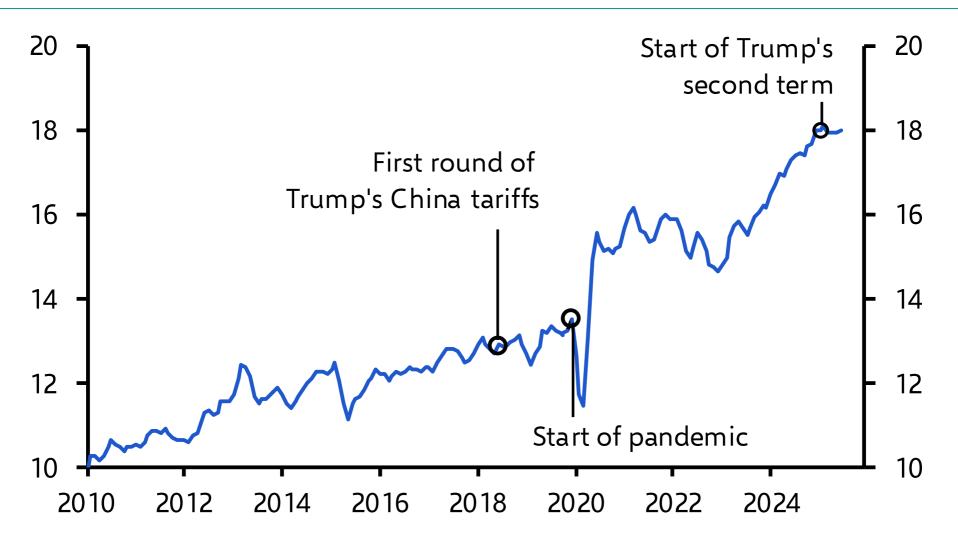
## **Share of firms in industry in China that are losing money (%)**





Sources: CEIC, Capital Economics

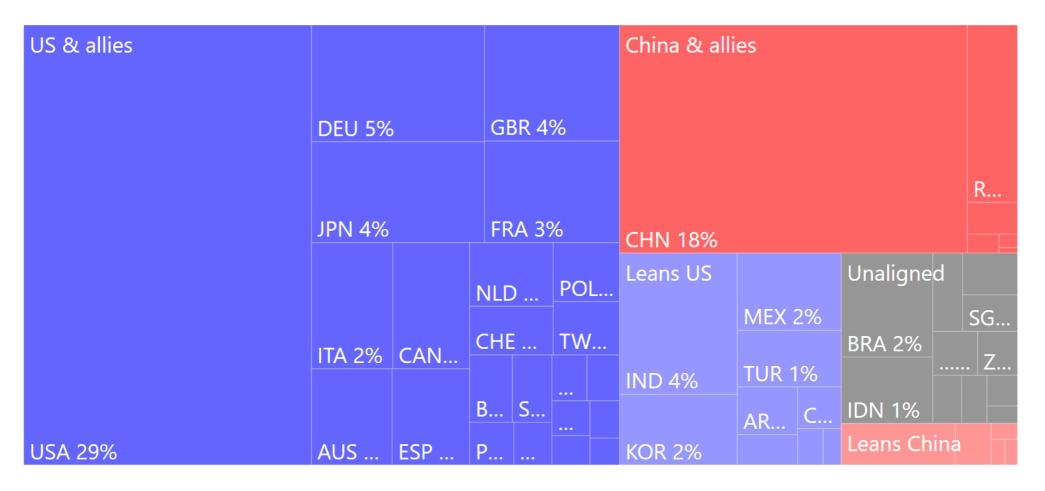
## China's share of global export volumes (%, 3m average)





Sources: LSEG, CPB, Capital Economics

# **Share of global GDP (market exchange rates, 2024)**



Sources: World Bank, Capital Economics

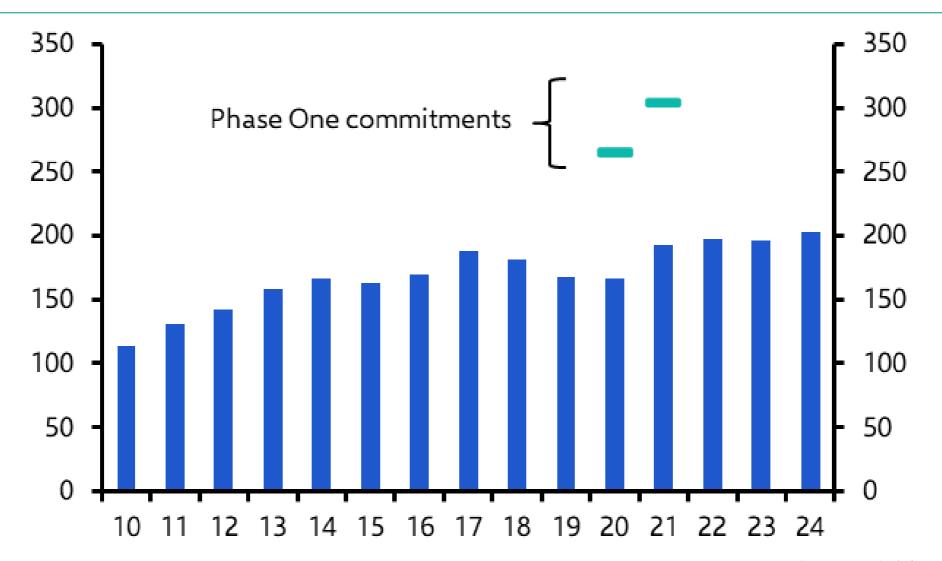


#### What would a Grand Bargain look like?

- A full reset would require the US to rollback tariffs and tech controls.
- China has little to offer in return that could assuage US concerns about geopolitical competition.
- A more limited "Phase One"-style trade deal is possible. But this wouldn't address the underlying drivers of fracturing.



#### China's goods imports from US & China's Phase One commitments (\$bn)

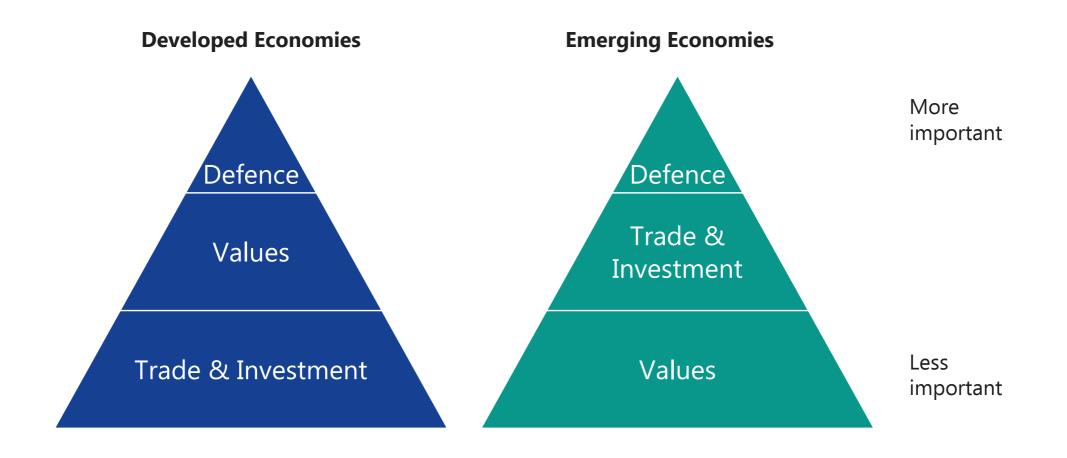




- What evidence is there of shifting geopolitical alignment this year?
- Why is a multipolar world not forming?
- Could a US-China deal put global fracturing into reverse?
- Might US policies push countries towards China?
- What are the implications for the global economic outlook?



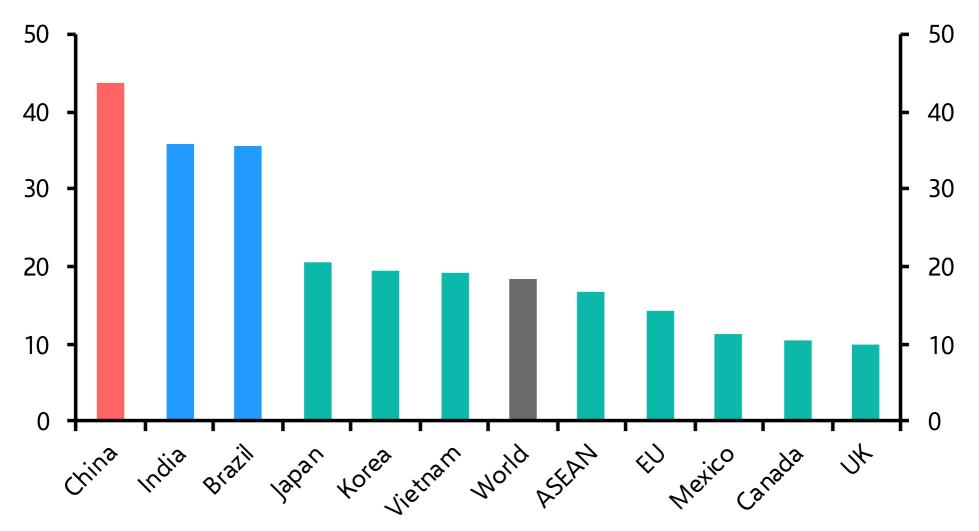
## What factors push countries into either bloc?







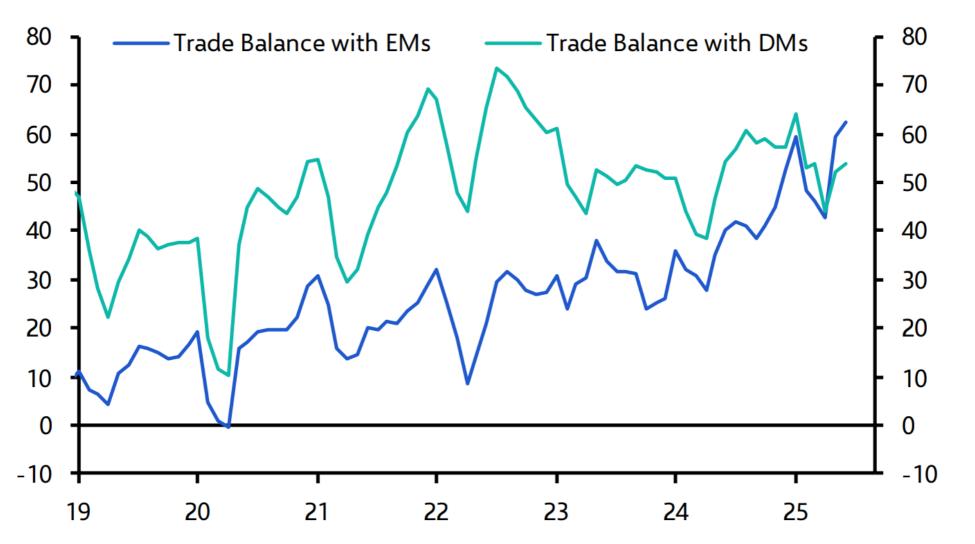
# **Current US effective tariff rates (%, 2024 weights)**







## China's goods trade balance (\$bn, 3m average)





Sources: CEIC, Capital Economics

## The current path of global fracturing

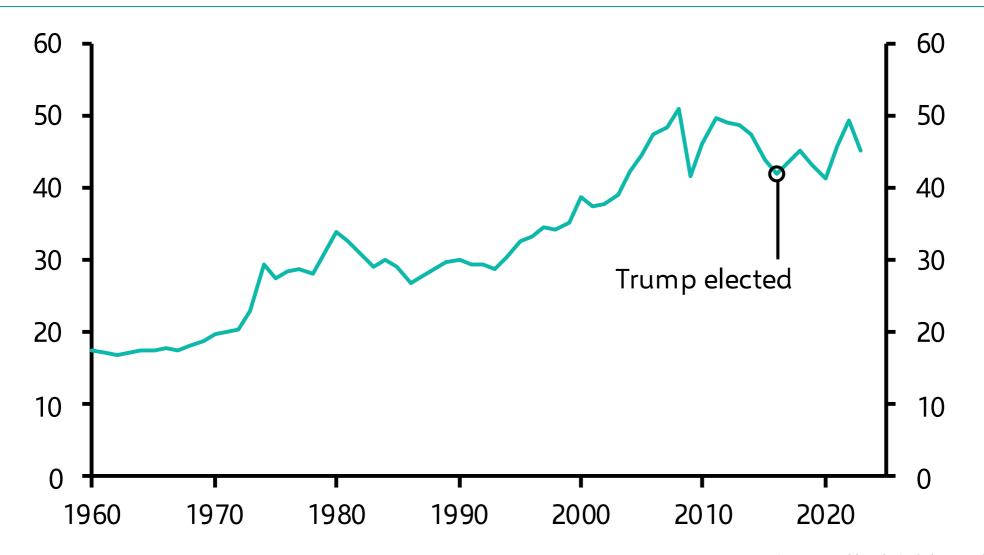
- Chances of US-China rapprochement and of a multipolar world emerging are low.
- The world will continue to fracture into US- and China-aligned blocs.
- Recent US policies are likely to push some countries closer to China.



- What evidence is there of shifting geopolitical alignment this year?
- Why is a multipolar world not forming?
- Could a US-China deal put global fracturing into reverse?
- Might US policies push countries towards China?
- What are the implications for the global economic outlook?



# **Global goods trade (% of world GDP)**





Sources: World Bank, Capital Economics

## Implications for the global economy

- The current path of fracturing will lower global GDP by 1%.
- Costs are being felt disproportionally by China.
- The US bloc's advantage will be reduced if more countries enter China's orbit.
- Some countries will benefit thanks to friendshoring.

