

# The world rewired: America's shifting role in the global economy

Sanisha Packirisamy  
(Chief Economist)

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# Agenda

- 1 The rise of the rest
- 2 America's exceptionalism
- 3 Democracy in retreat
- 4 The world ahead
- 5 Adapting to a post-exceptional world



## The rise of the rest

Shifting economic centre of gravity



Source: World Economy

Section

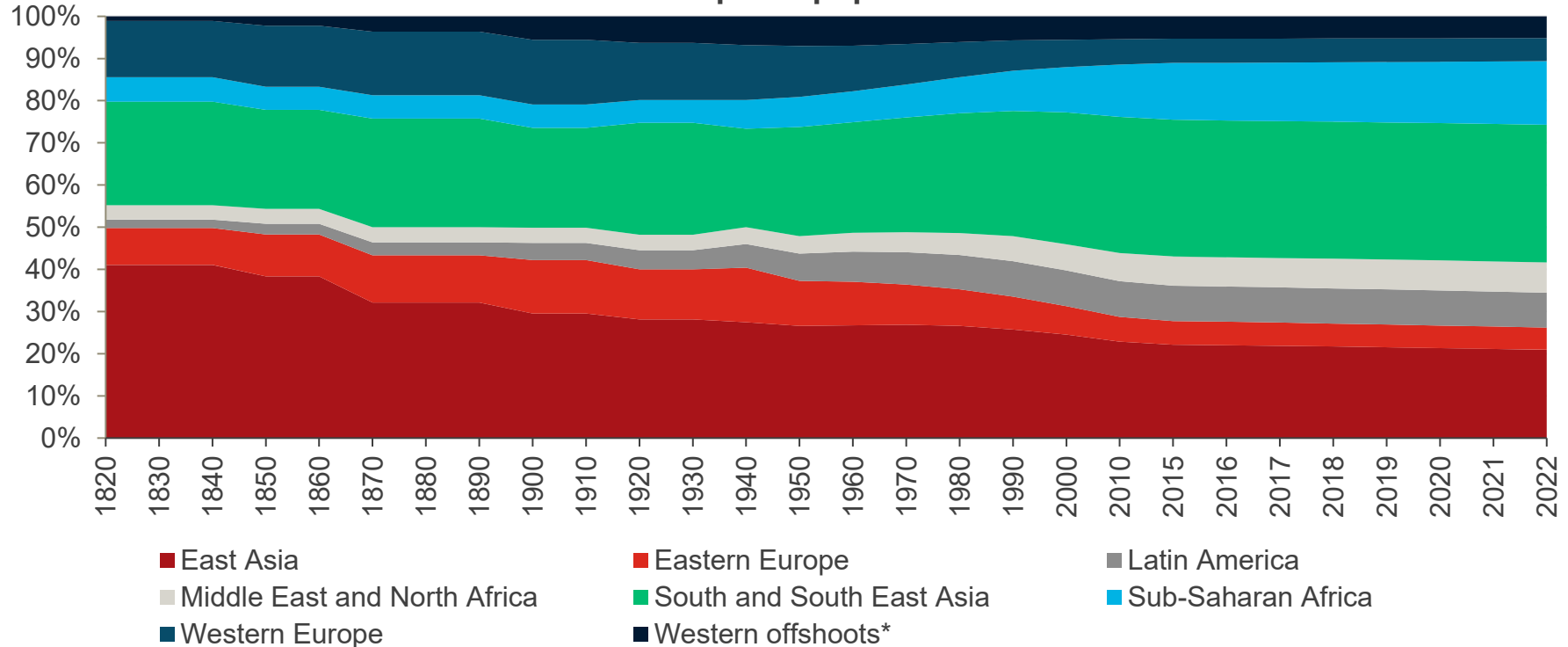
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# Shifting demographic centre of gravity



The world's demographic balance of power is changing to the South and the East

Global split in population



Source: Angus Maddison, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Momentum Investments

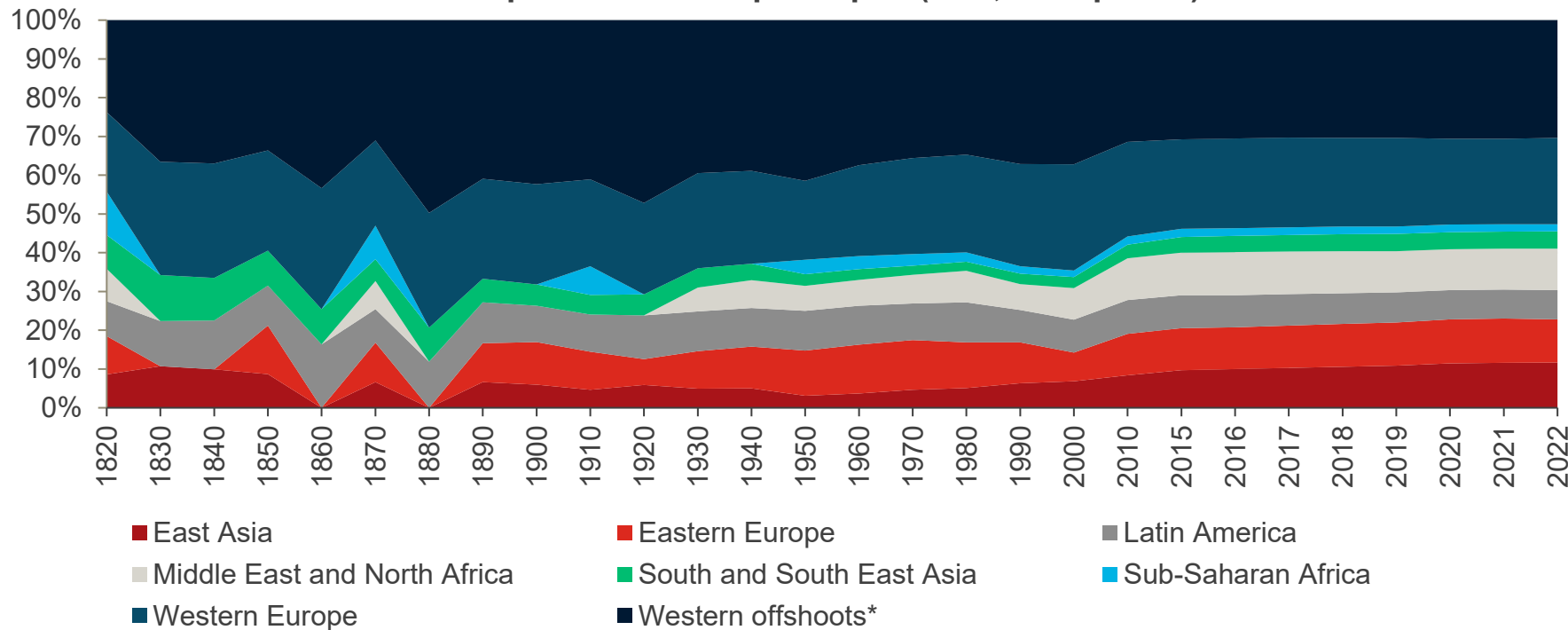
\*Western offshoots = Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States

# A globe tilting eastward



Growth engines shifting from the Atlantic to the Indo-Pacific

Global split in real GDP per capita (US\$, 2011 prices)



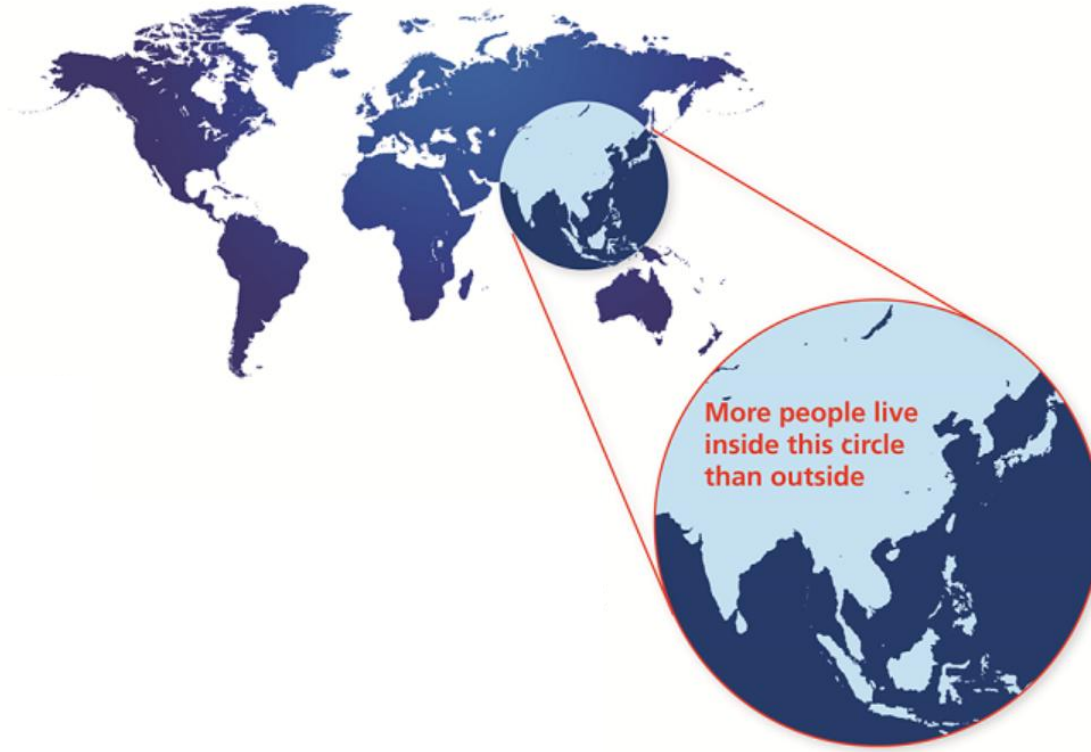
Source: Angus Maddison, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Momentum Investments

\*Western offshoots = Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States

# Half the world in a tiny circle



The Valeriepieris Circle is a population powerhouse that covers a mere 2% of the world's surface



# Punching far above its weight



Economic, cultural and environmental weight of a relatively small portion of the planet

## Valereipieris Circle

c.10% of land area of the world

21 countries

52.4% of the world's population and a fertility rate of 2.04

86 people per km sq.\*

Nominal GDP of US\$34.25 trillion

Nominal GDP per capita of US\$8,164

c.1020 billionaires and 2.77 billion internet users



## Rest of the world

c.90% of land area of the world

174 countries

47.6% of the world's population and a fertility rate of 2.24

9 people per km sq.

Nominal GDP of US\$75.75 trillion

Nominal GDP per capita of US\$19,524

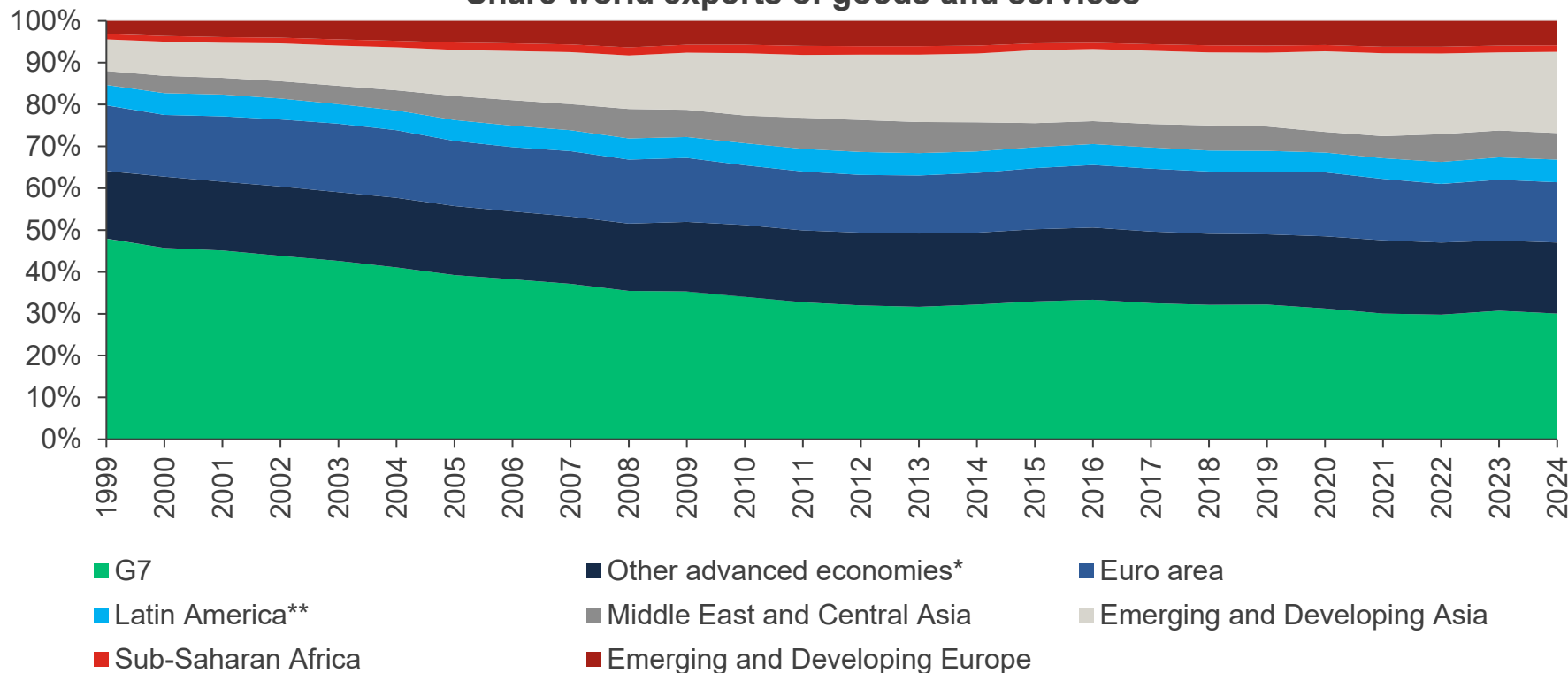
c. 1980 billionaires and 2.88 billion internet users

# Trading places



Growth engines shifting from the Atlantic to the Indo-Pacific

Share world exports of goods and services



Source: International Monetary Fund, Momentum Investments

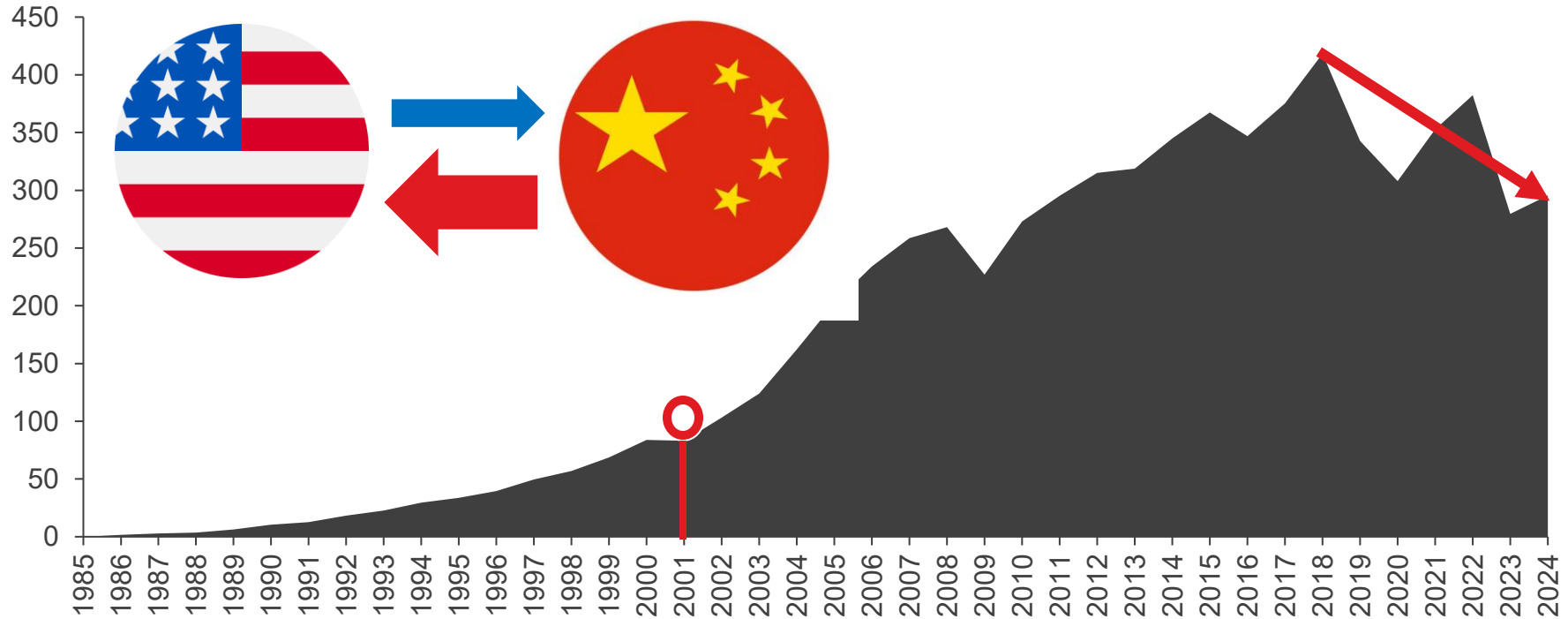
\*Other advanced economies = excludes G7 and Euro area, \*\*Latin America = includes Caribbean

# A clear pullback in US imports from China



Early data for 2025 suggests a further contraction amid tariffs

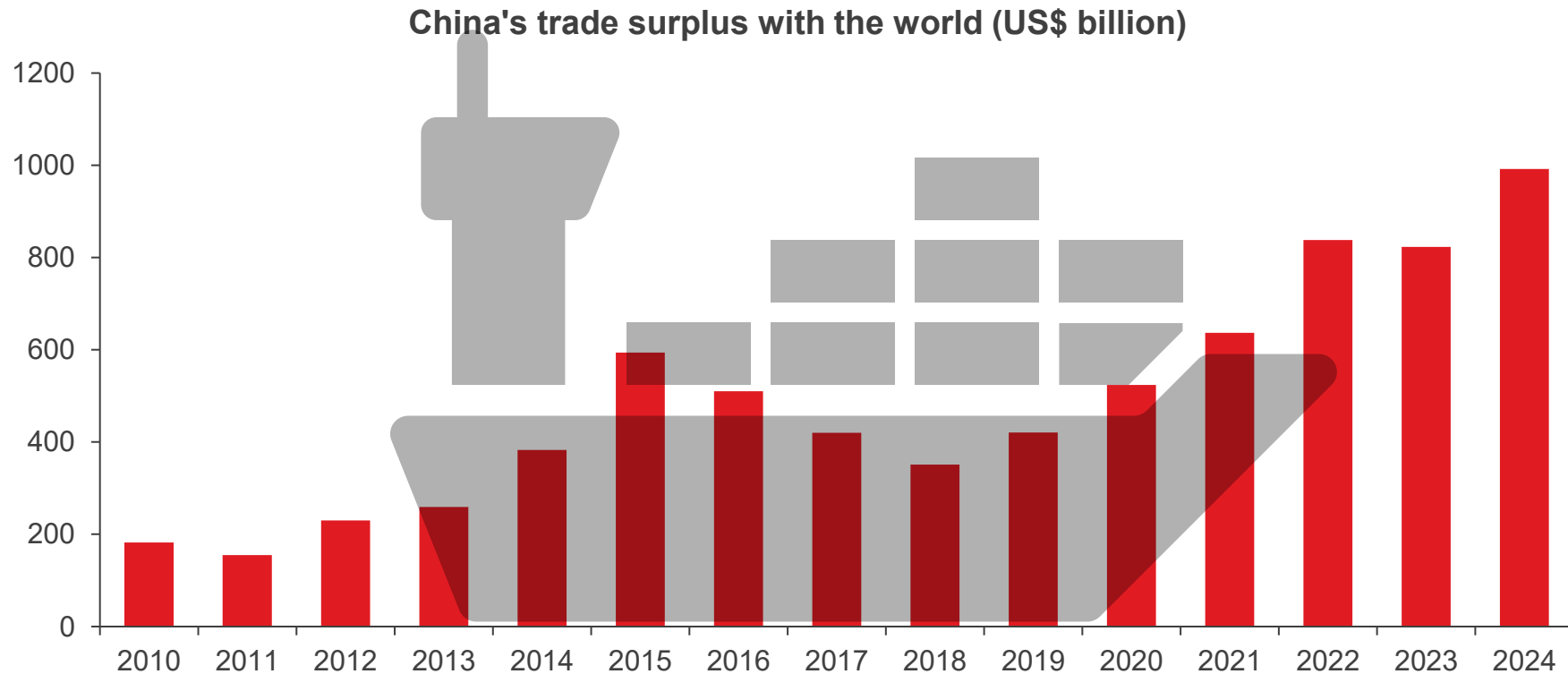
US trade deficit in goods with China (US\$ billion)



# But China's numbers suggest a rerouting



Suspected transshipped goods via Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Mexico and Cambodia



## America's exceptionalism

Dominance remains, but is no longer assured



Source: The Economic Times

## Section 2

# American exceptionalism still alive, but evolving



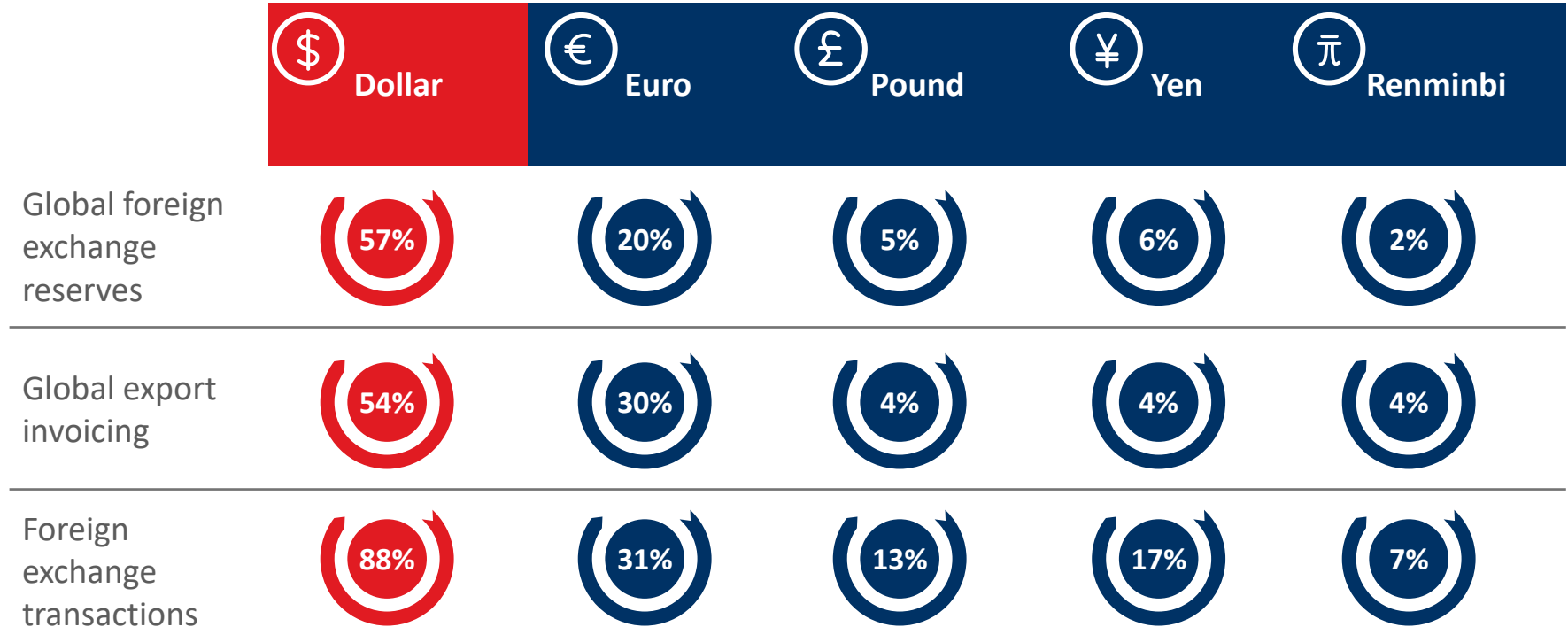
America's innovation and capital markets remain unmatched



# The US dollar's enduring sprint



The unrivaled reserve currency commands the majority of global central bank reserves, foreign-exchange transactions and foreign-denominated debt



# The slow eclipse of dollar hegemony



Why no currency can dethrone the US dollar in the near term

|                                                       |  USD |  EUR |  GBP |  JPY |  RMB |  INR |  RUB | Gold                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A sizeable domestic economy                           |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |  |
| Importance of the economy in international trade      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |  |
| Size, depth, openness of the financial markets        |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |  |
| Convertibility of the currency                        |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |  |
| Use of the currency as a currency peg or anchor       |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |  |
| Stable domestic macroeconomic conditions and policies |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |  |



Meets the requirement



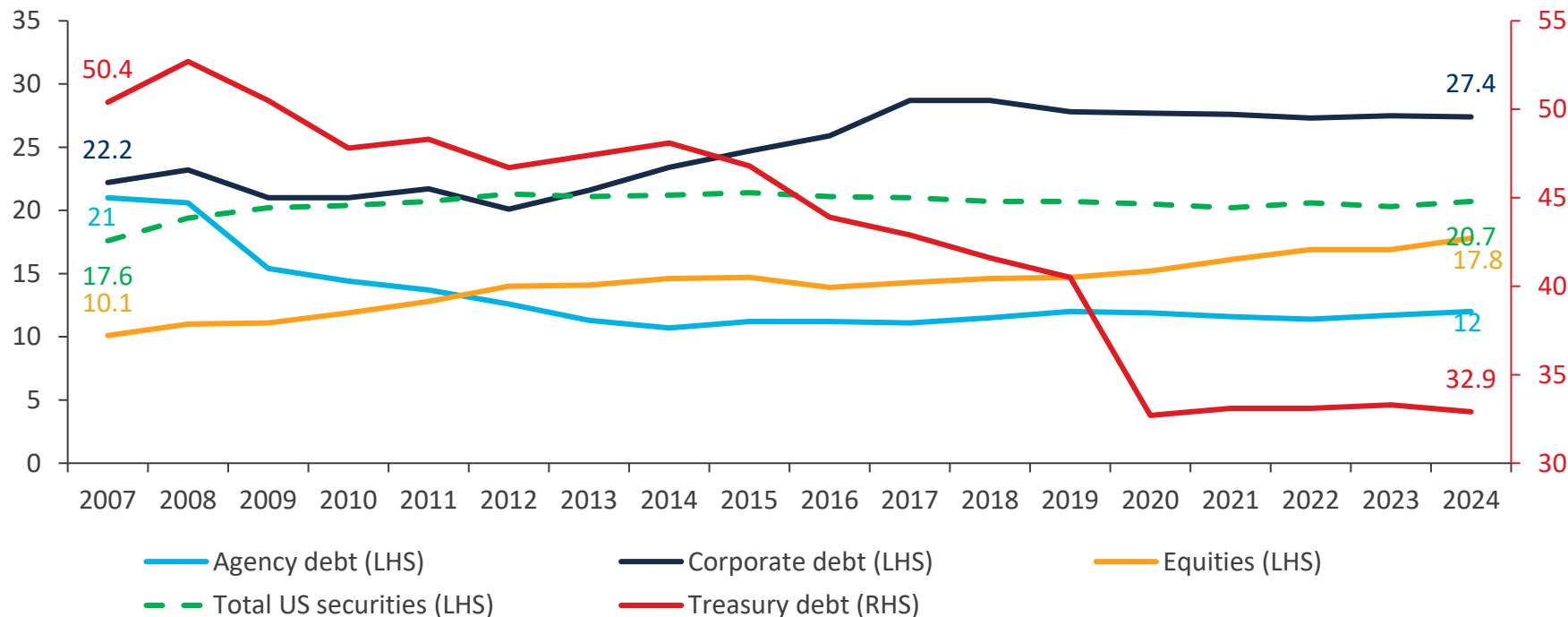
Fails the requirement

# No broad-based dumping of United States' assets



Foreign holdings of total United States' securities has remained broadly stable

Foreign holdings of United States' securities by type (%)

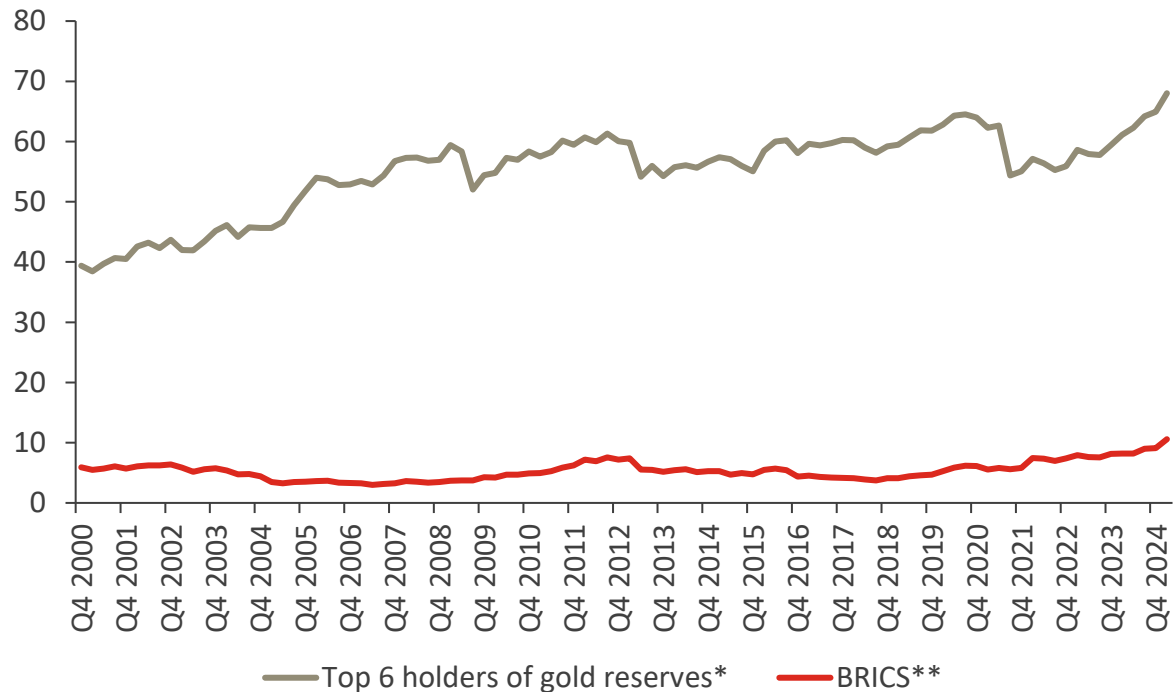


# Central banks hedging a multipolar world



Rising powers are using gold bullion to hedge against dollar dominance

Gold reserves as % total central bank reserves



Source: World Gold Council, Momentum Investments, data up to Q1 2025

\*Top 6 holders = United States, France, Italy, Germany, Netherlands and Russia; \*\*BRICS = excluding Russia, Ethiopia and Iran

# American exceptionalism still alive, but evolving



America's innovation and capital markets remain unmatched



## DOLLAR DOMINANCE

Despite de-dollarisation  
talks, no viable  
alternative exists



## MILITARY PROJECTION

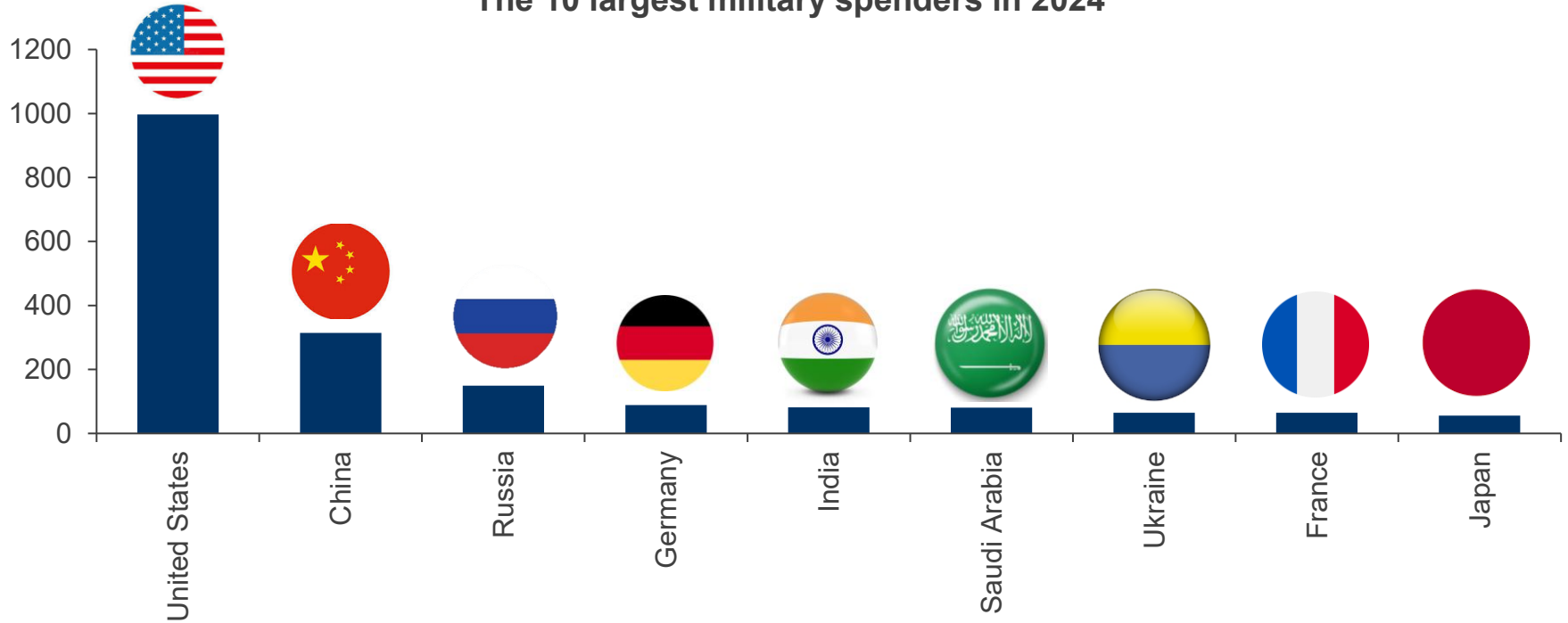
Global reach, key  
alliances and a  
technological edge

# The United States remains the globe's military machine



The United States' military spend is more than the next ten nations combined

The 10 largest military spenders in 2024



# American exceptionalism still alive, but evolving



America's innovation and capital markets remain unmatched



## DOLLAR DOMINANCE

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## MILITARY PROJECTION

Global reach, key alliances and a technological edge



## INNOVATION ENGINE

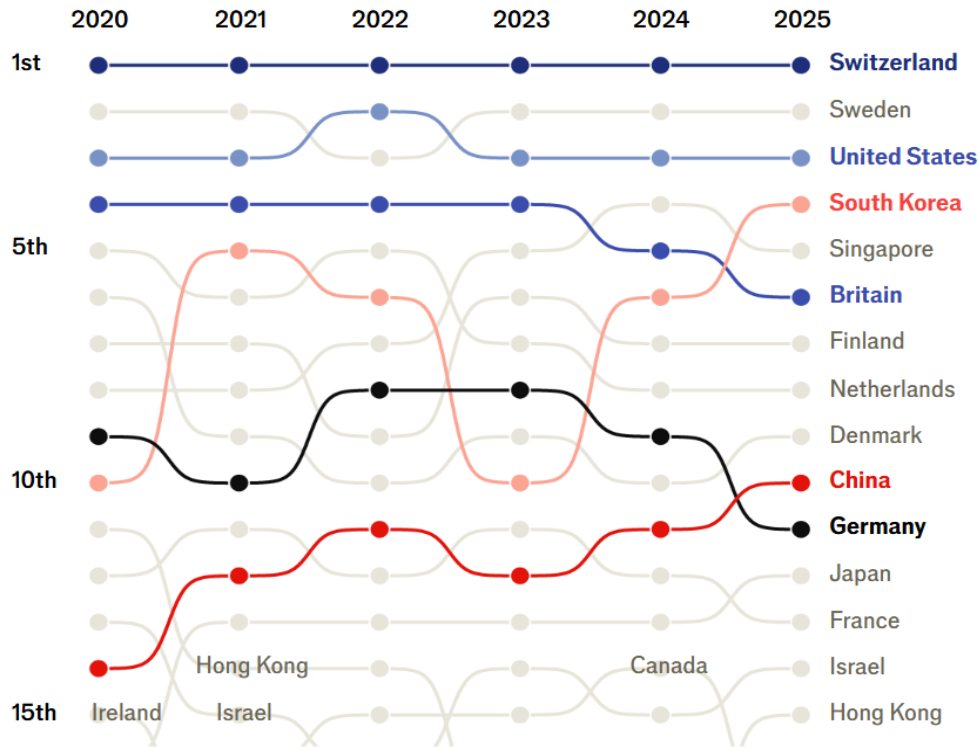
Technological platforms, universities, biotech, space, entrepreneurial churn

# United States holding its ground on innovation rankings

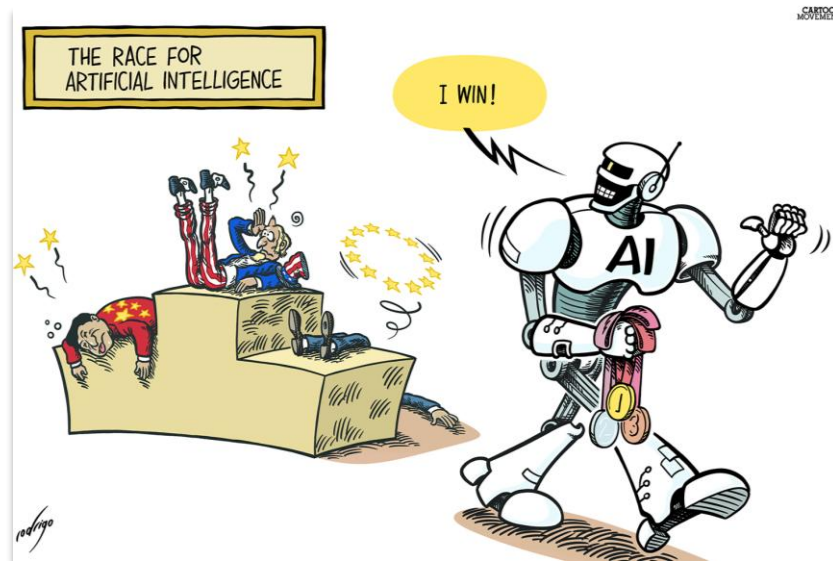


But the “fat tech dragon” is in better shape

Global Innovation Index rankings



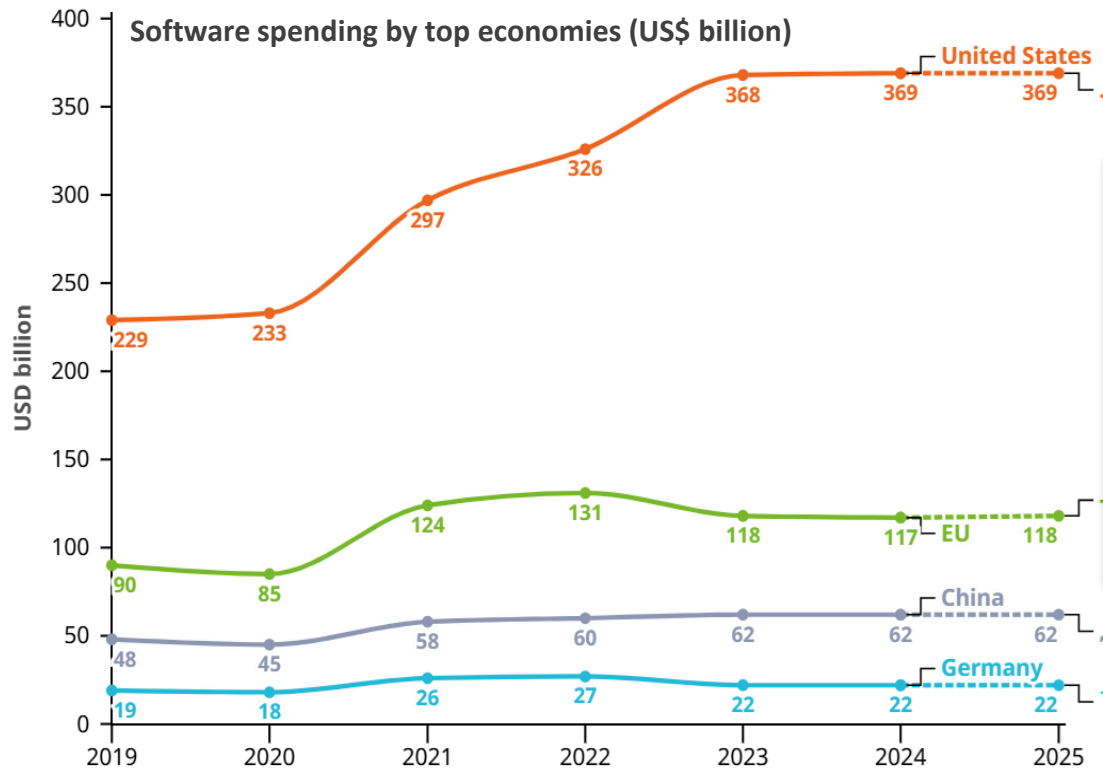
Source: The Economist



# United States widens its lead in software investment



The United States accounted for 54% of the global expenditure on software in 2024



## Democracy in retreat

Polarised politics, fiscal brinkmanship and  
populism eroding institutions



Source: Shutterstock

### Section 3

# Sliding democracy in the United States



Deeply rooted democratic norms and institutions but the speed and aggressiveness of Trump's executive aggrandisement agenda is cause for concern



## Presidential concentration of power

- Weakened accountability institutions
- Purged perceived opponents
- Tightened presidential control over independent agencies and the executive bureaucracy



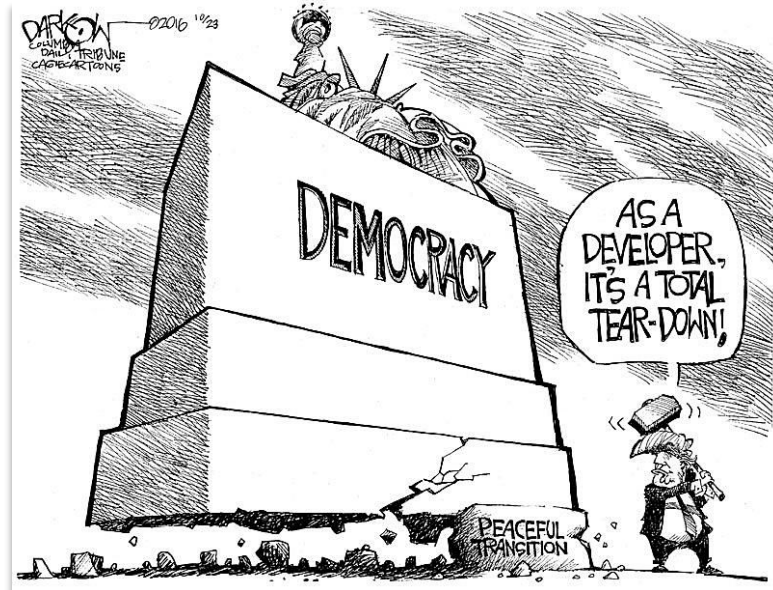
## Executive branch dominance

- Dominance over the judiciary, Congress and states
- Defying court orders, criticism of judicial rulings
- Circumventing congressional policies



## Weakening societal constraints on executive power

- Civil society opposition stymied
- Independent media attacked
- Civic and educational organisations constrained
- Voting rights weakened



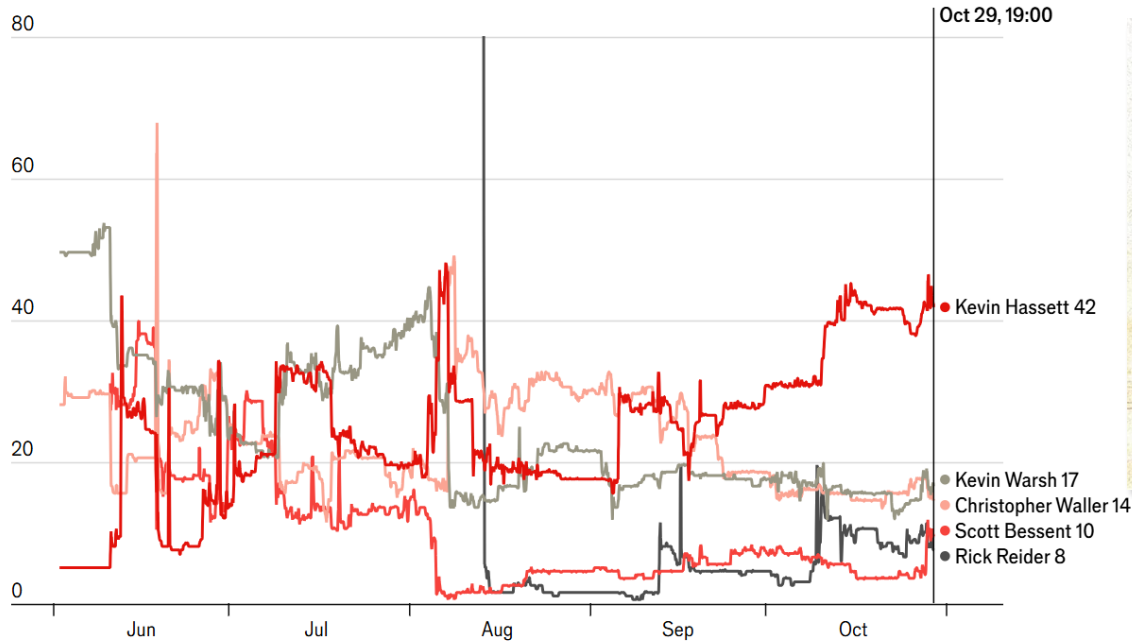
# Central bank autonomy under siege



## The Federal Reserve's retreat from political insulation

### Chance of being the next Federal Reserve chair

% implied by betting markets\*, selected contenders, 2025



\*Four-hour moving average

Source: *The Economist*

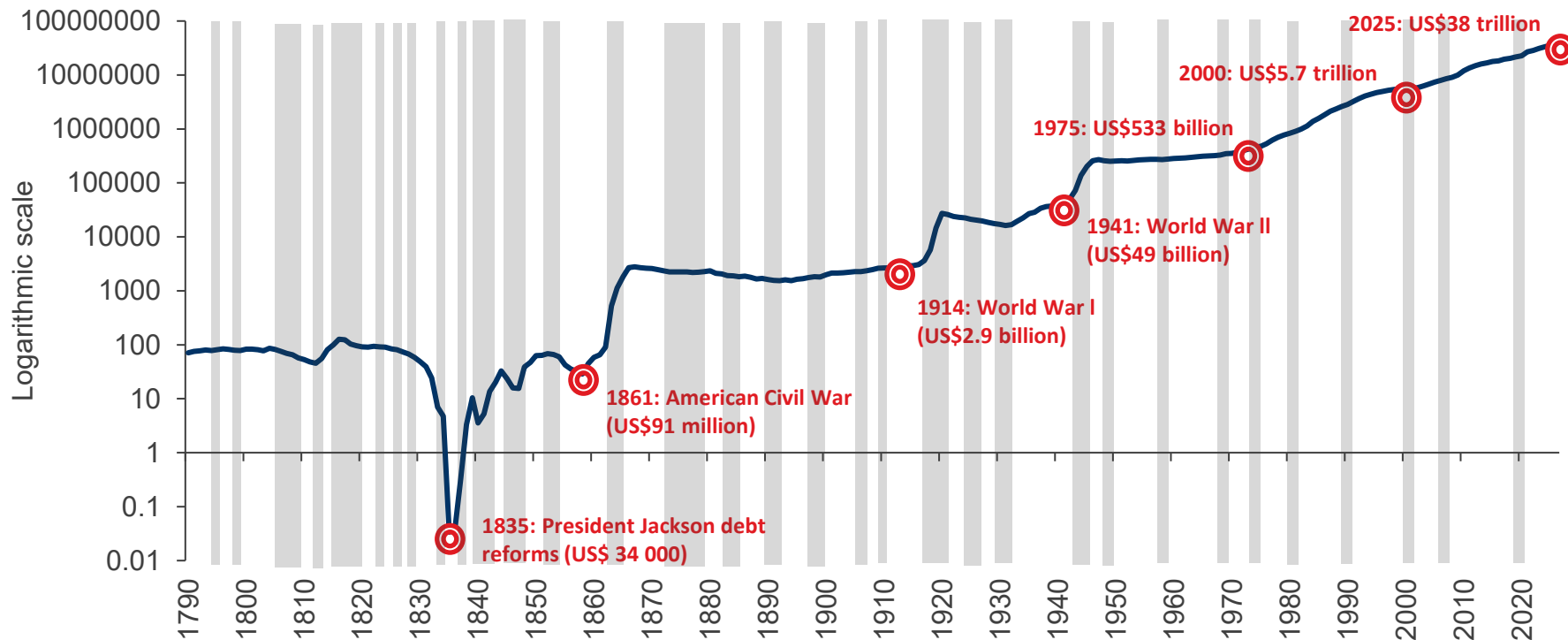


# Borrowed time



Markets fret as America's mounting debt raises questions about fiscal sustainability

United States government total outstanding debt (US\$ trillions)



Source: Treasury.gov, Momentum Investments, data up to 2026 (2025 and 2026 are forecasts)

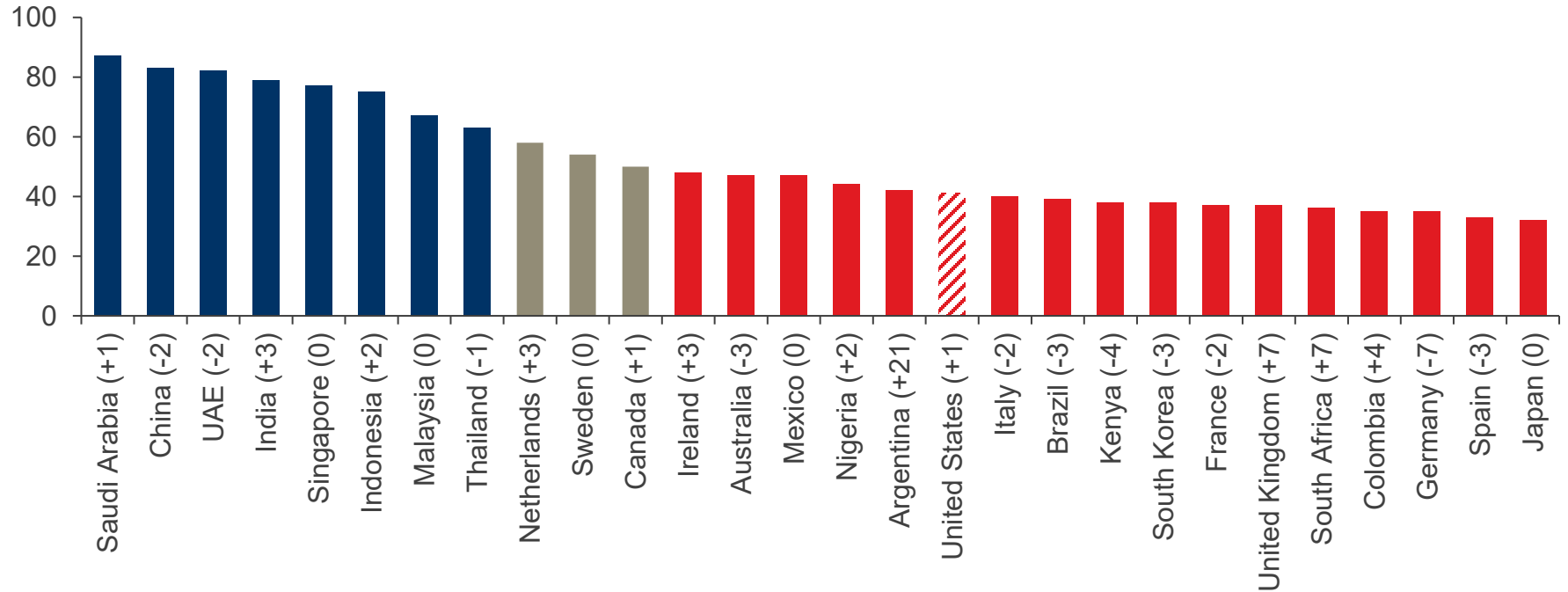
Shaded areas = recessions, periods of market panic

# In government we distrust



Trust in government is eroding worldwide, fuelling populism and political fragmentation

% Trust in government



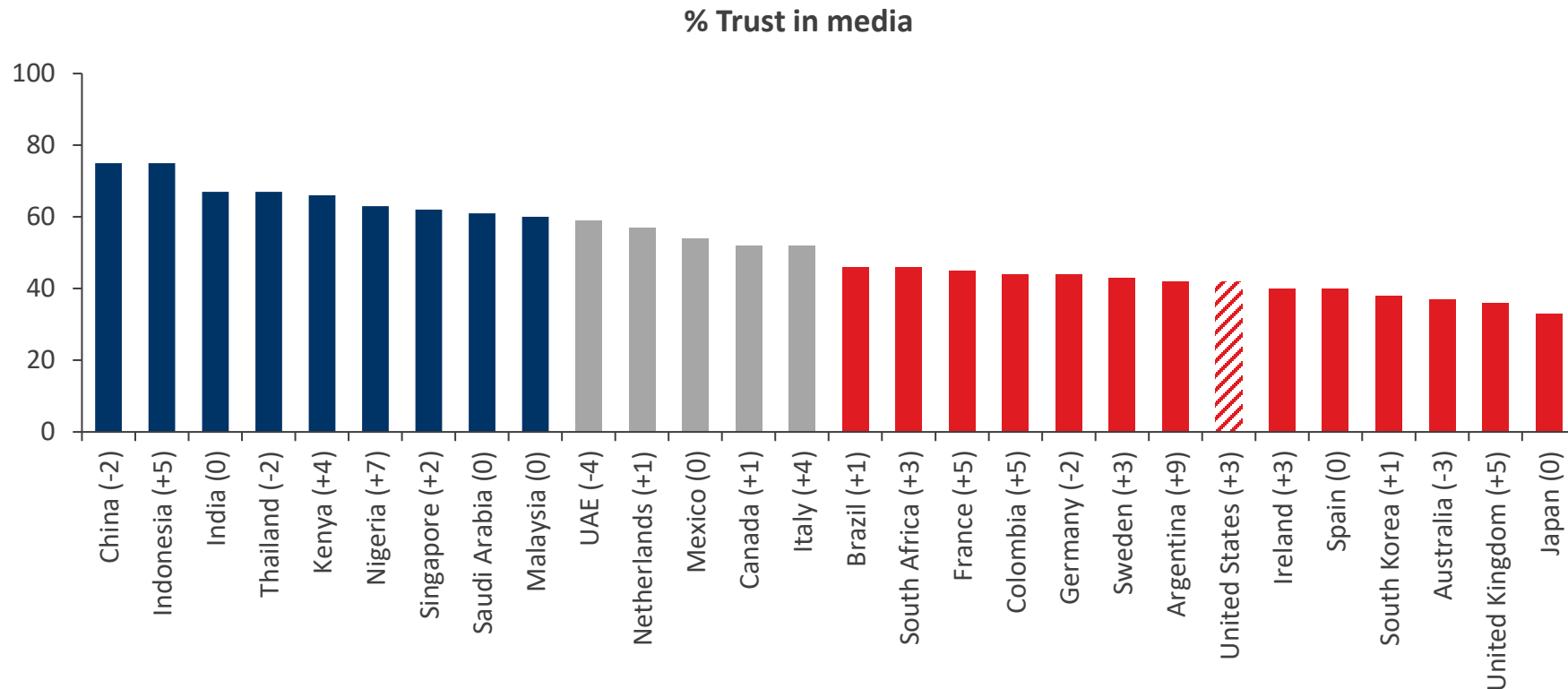
Source: Edelman Trust Barometer 2025

Trust (blue) = 60 – 100, neutral (grey) = 50 – 59, distrust (red) = 1 – 49, Numbers in brackets indicate the change from the previous year (2024)

# Media's credibility crisis



As institutions lose trust, media bears a disproportionate share of public distrust



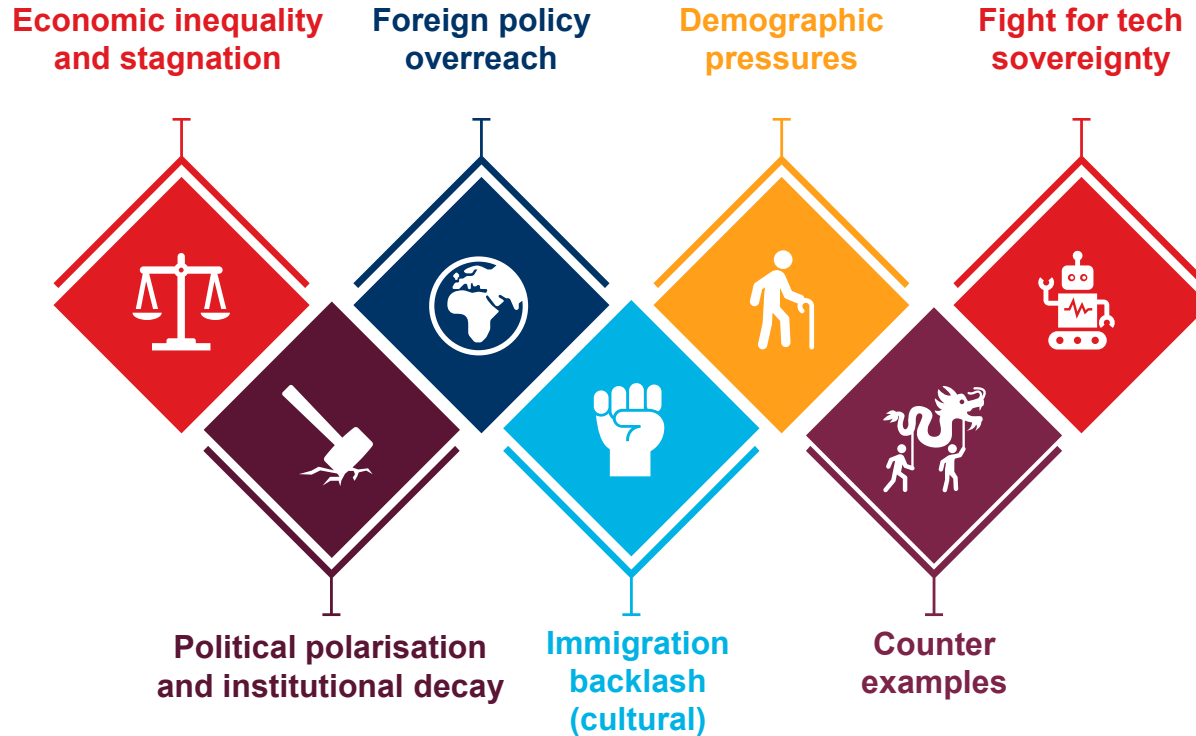
Source: Edelman Trust Barometer 2025

Trust (blue) = 60 – 100, neutral (grey) = 50 – 59, distrust (red) = 1 – 49, Numbers in brackets indicate the change from the previous year (2024)

# Why the Western model failed



It does not provide enough middle-class jobs, inequality is too high and it is perceived that self-serving elites control politics



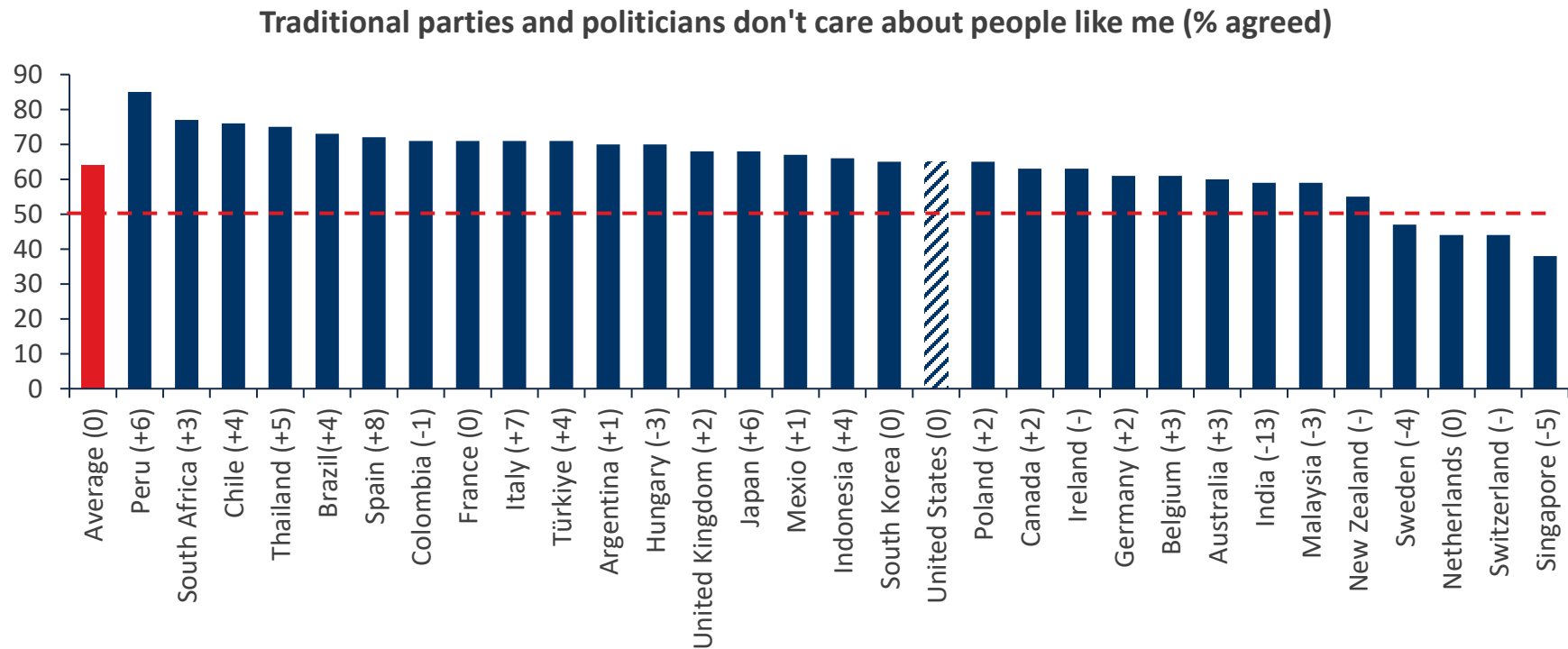
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Trust (blue) = 60 – 100, neutral (grey) = 50 – 59, distrust (red) = 1 – 49, Numbers in brackets indicate the change from the previous year (2024)

# The gap between elites and the people



This view cuts across generations and social classes in almost every country

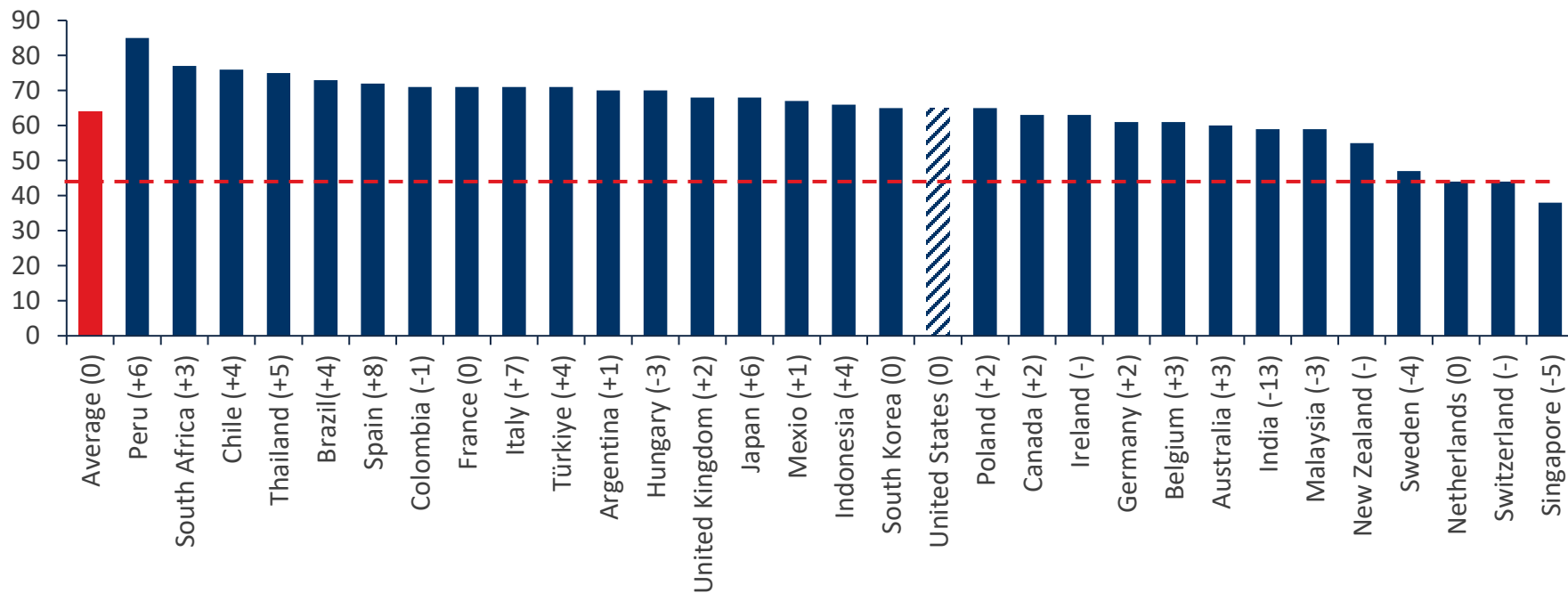


# Immigration has become another powerful fault line



Anti-immigration views have gained ground in recent years, often tightly interwoven with economic fears

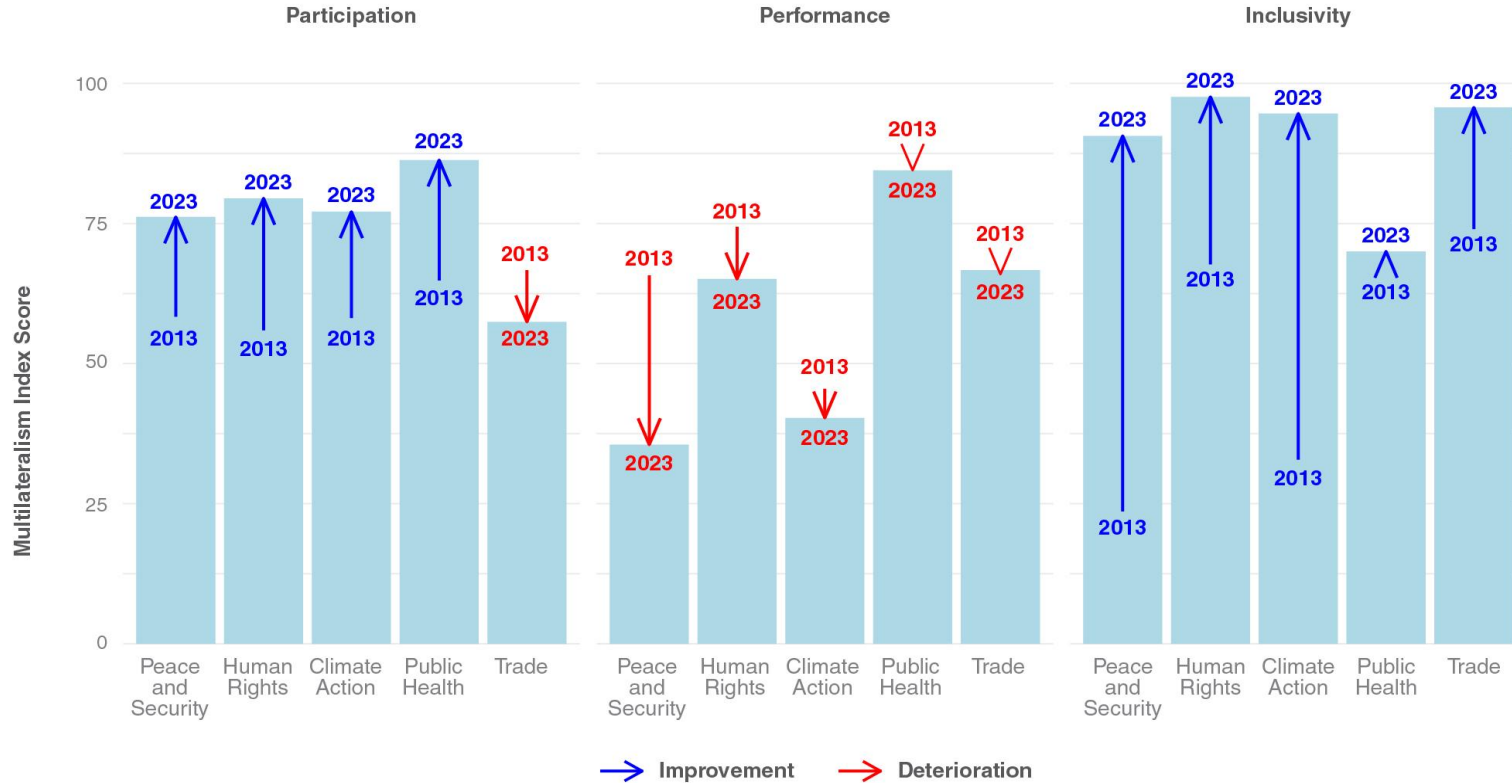
The country would be stronger if we stopped immigration (% agreed)



# Growing calls to transform the multilateral system



Member states remain engaged in the system but global crises are outstripping the multilateral system's ability to respond



## The world ahead

From globalisation to bloc-alisation



Source: World Affairs Council

Section

4

# Scenario thinking



Managed polarity would deliver the most efficiency global growth outcome

01

## Managed multipolarity



US remains first among equals > **but not unchallenged** with **overlapping spheres of influence**

**Competition persists** but pragmatism prevails

Supply chains diversify rather than decouple and global institutions evolve

**Gradually weaker \$**, good for emerging markets, growth assets outperform

02

## Divide and conquer



Two rival camps > each with their **own tech ecosystem, payment network and security bloc**

Renminbi a bigger contender for \$

**Less efficient global growth** as emerging markets choose sides

Stronger \$, emerging markets polarise, defense and energy outperform, **higher inflation and tighter interest rates**

03

## Global (chaotic) fragmentation



Trade and political silos > **localised supply chains**

Regional currencies could create an unstable environment

Rising tensions disrupt global cooperation > **global institutions falter**

Emerging market assets struggle under capital flight; higher global inflation; **higher volatility**

04

## Sudden Crisis



Triggered by a **debt default** or political instability in the US (or a geopolitical event)

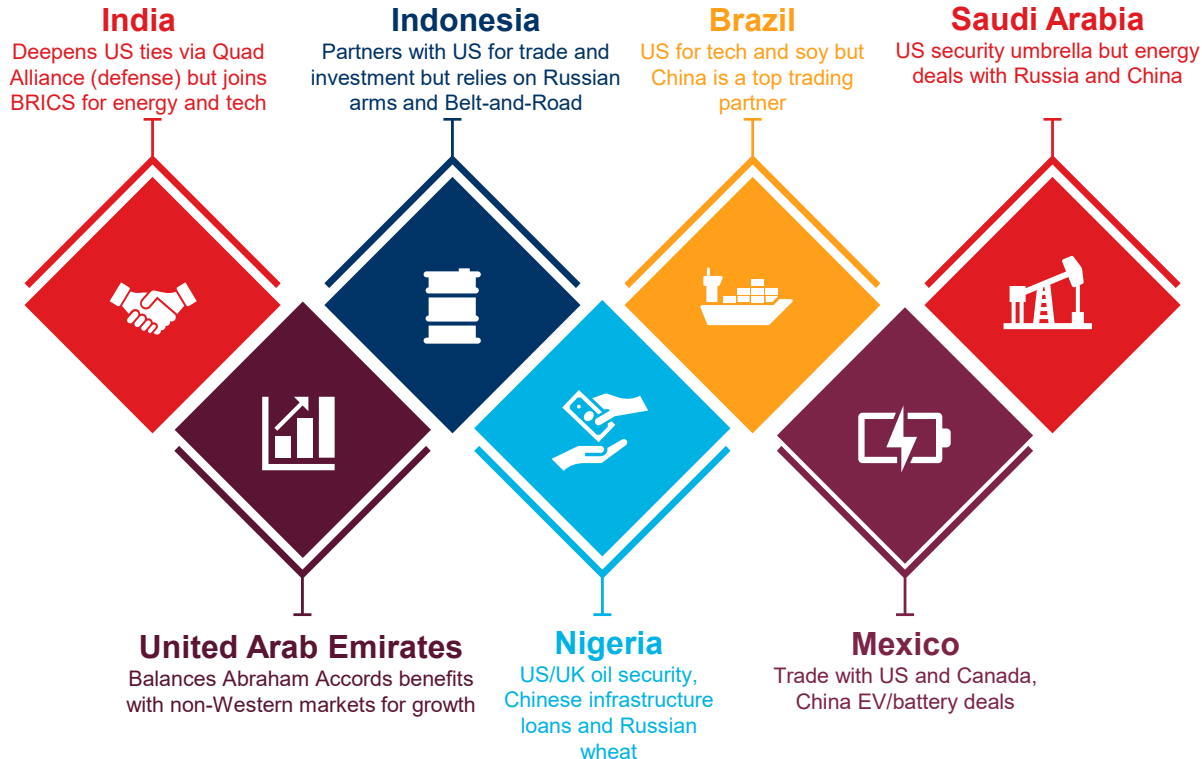
Territorial disputes escalate

**Bigger \$ devaluation**; US bond yields sell off as US assets suffer under **fiscal strain and political gridlock**, other safe-haven assets strengthen and markets enter risk off (quicker timeline)

# Strategic promiscuity



Active diplomacy = pursuing flexible, multi-directional relationships to maximise economic, diplomatic and security benefits without committing to a single bloc



## Adapting to a post-exceptional world

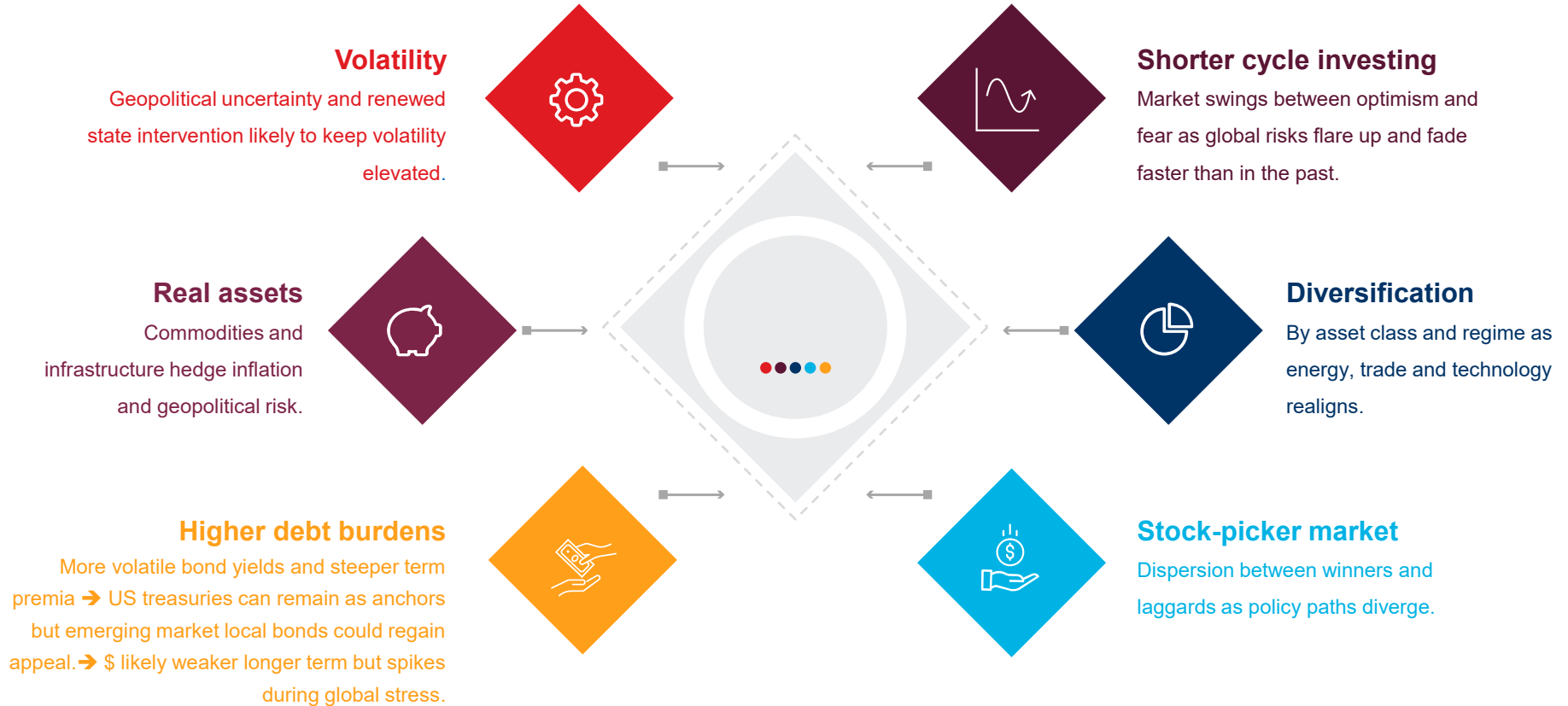
Market implications



Source: Economist Intelligence Unit

## Section 5

# Allocating in a multipolar world

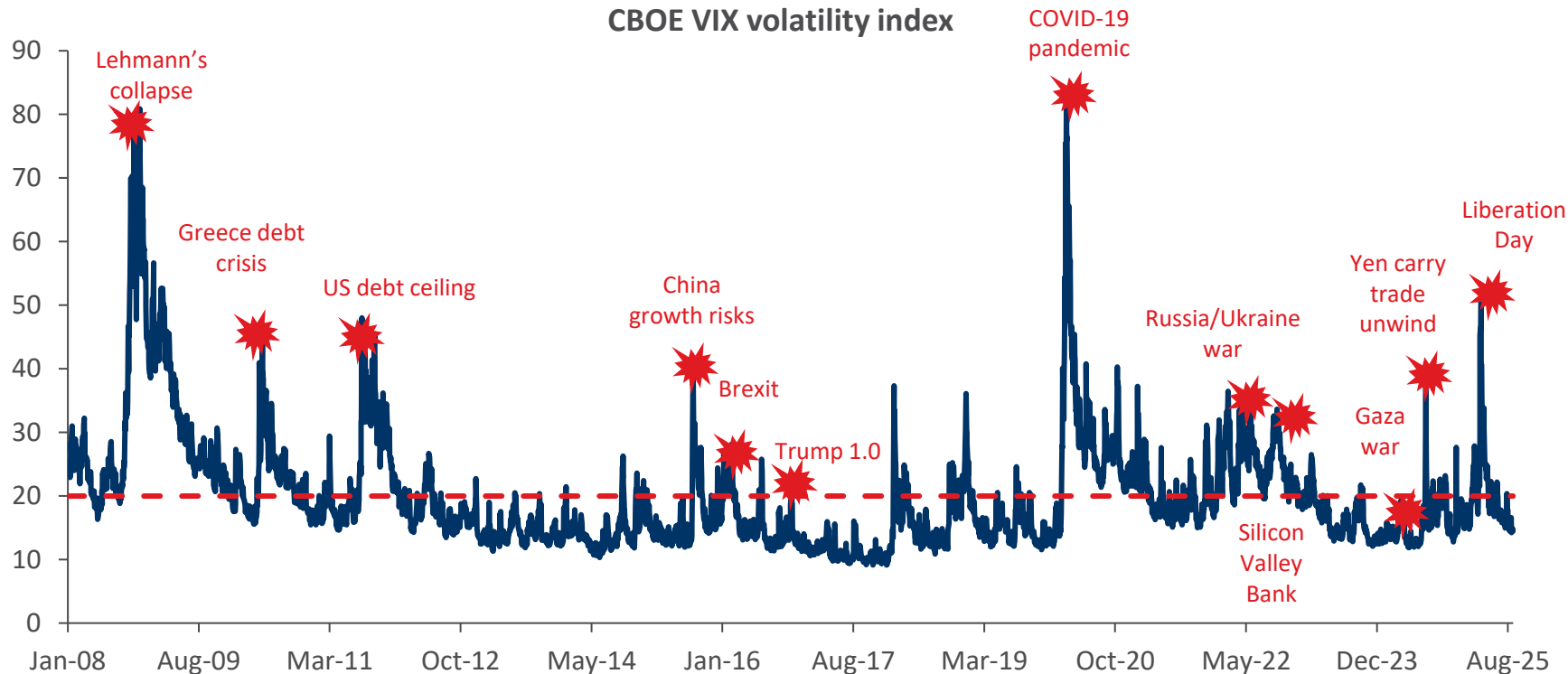


# The age of unease



VIX averaged 16.9 between 2010 and 2019 but rose to 21.3 between 2020 and 2025 YTD → VIX exceeded 30 4.3% of the time between 2010 and 2019, but more than 10% between 2020 and 2025

CBOE VIX volatility index

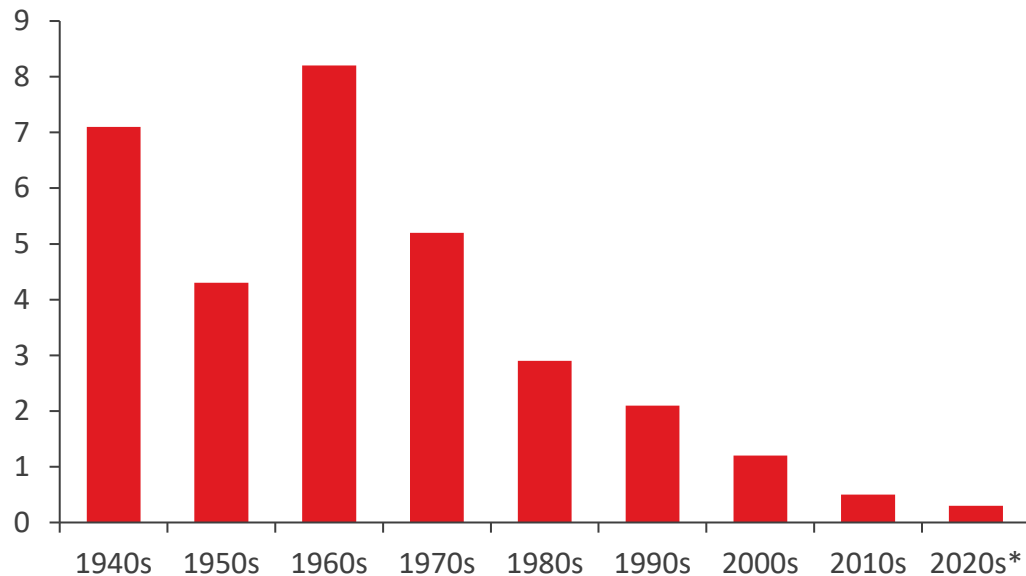


# More active trading



Rise in high-frequency and algorithmic trading and increased access to market information behind the shorter holding periods

Average holding period for United States stocks  
(years)



Source: Coronation, Momentum Investments



## Putting it all together

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Source: iStock

**Summary**

# Summary



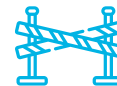
The world has shifted from a **US-dominated, rules-based order** to a more complex, multipolar system with **several major powers** shaping global dynamics.



**Higher inequality** is pushing politics toward **populism and nationalism**, moving away from the conservative-libertarian era.



Rising political and **geopolitical uncertainty**, along with renewed state intervention, is leading to **greater volatility** and wider performance **gaps across regions**, sectors, and firms.



**Intensifying geopolitical rivalry** is fuelling state-led industrial policy, **eroding** the principle of **comparative advantage** in global trade.



**Redefined alliances** and investment flows as capital follows strategic and security alignment in a world where rising middle powers gain **outsized geopolitical and investment relevance**.



**Monetary and fiscal cycles could diverge** across regions amplifying volatility in inflation, currencies and asset prices. Resting rate for growth could be lower, while **higher for inflation and interest rates**.

