

Digital Globalization A New Phase of Global Streams Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Security Apps

Zhang Rui¹, Amiya Bhaumik²

^{1,2}Department of Economics, Lincoln University, 47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor D. E., Malaysia

Abstract

The widespread use of digital technology in international commerce, economics, and the circulation of financial capital has greatly contributed to defining the features of globalisation in the 20th century. By the year 2008, direct financial and economic turnover had drastically decreased, and a new sort of flow, known as "digital globalisation," was beginning to develop. Both of these trends may be attributed to the global financial and economic crisis of 2008. These two trends were both observable at the same time. These endeavours have been propelled forward by the use of data science, technologies such as AI systems, cyber security, virtual reality, social media, and the digital tax system, as well as other technological advancements. Direct financial and economic turnover. Because the process of developing digital globalisation did not happen overnight, it is essential to understand the historical development of that process within the context of the many different industrial revolutions. Robots, artificial intelligence, large amounts of data, and cloud computing are just few of the technologies that play an essential part in these processes. This argues that contemporary globalisation is the product of new digital flows and an unstoppably developing phenomenon that will connect nations around similar interests, economics, and politics; and that, despite the problems, digitalization will still be able to encompass all regions of the world. In other words, globalisation is the result of new digital flows. In conclusion, the evidence that has been shown in this article suggests that contemporary globalisation is the result of new digital flows and a phenomenon that is unstoppably spreading and will unify states around comparable interests, economics, and politics.

Keywords: Globalization, Human Resources, Financial and economic turnover, Digital flows.

Introduction

The term "globalisation" refers to a phenomenon that occurs on a global scale and is largely associated with the names among domestic and international actors in policy as well as the dismantling of some international borders (Lee & Stensaker, 2021). It is important to highlight that in modern times, variables aspects such as participation in international commerce, economic activity, and economic inflow all contributed significantly to the success of the effort to significantly determine the outcome of this event. Even though there was a significant reduction in direct monetary and economic currents and flows by the year 2008, the nature of these elements still had a significant impact in shaping the peculiarities that were connected with globalisation during the 20th century. Naturally, some philosophers thought that globalisation as a phenomenon had diminished, and governments had begun to prioritise more nationalist

policies (Ciravegna & Michailova, 2021). This led to the belief that more nationalist policies were being prioritised by governments. Some people have the opinion that the state of globalisation will only get worse in the future. This belief stemmed from the observation that states had begun to prioritise their own interests. Despite the fact that this does not constitute a sufficient reason for evaluating the dynamics of globalisation processes in this manner, some theorists believed that globalisation had weakened. In addition, a brand-new subcategory of globalisation has emerged, and as a consequence, a brand-new term—"digital globalization"—has been coined to describe this phenomenon (Schilirò, 2020). The term "this kind" refers to the widespread dissemination of information, ideas, and innovations through digital mechanisms such as social media, a digital tax system, data, virtual reality, artificial intelligence, or cyber security. Other examples of "this kind" of dissemination include virtual reality, artificial intelligence, and artificial intelligence. In other words, "this type" refers to the widespread dissemination of knowledge, ideas, and inventions. In the context of the international economy, boundaries, nations, and national affiliations, all of these topics are explored in terms of the regulations and legislation governing digital activity. And because it does not make any effort to comprehend how the events of the past are relevant to the present, it embraces anybody and anything that is even remotely capable of establishing a connection to the internet.

This study provides an answer to the research topic that was posed: What variables contributed to the transition from the traditional form of globalisation to digital globalisation? And attempts to provide evidence in support of the premise that the growth and widespread diffusion of digital globalisation is connected to the internationalisation of digitalization advancements. (Luo, 2021) In light of this, the paper investigates a new form of globalisation known as "digital globalisation," and it does so in three parts: the first section discusses the historical aspects of its beginning, while the second section investigates the signs of digital globalisation, which include things like cyber security, data gathering on a mass scale, and artificial intelligence, the first section is divided into three parts, and the final section has two parts, we look at things from a digital point of view in the third section. The fifth and last section of this chapter is a summary of the current era of digital globalisation. In the fourth section, Statistics examines the patterns of modern and old types of globalisation as well as the primary distinguishing factors between them.

Globalization and its Historical Processes in the Digital Age

The widespread adoption of digital technology is an event that follows in the footsteps of significant industrial revolutions that took place prior to the arrival of globalisation flows. This event follows in the footsteps of significant industrial revolutions that took place before the arrival of globalisation flows. These uprisings took place before the commencement of the process of globalisation flows throughout the world. Therefore, in order to have a better understanding of the digital version of globalisation, it is important to have a brief overview of the historical aspects that led to the irreversible process and the foundation of the world economy, politics, science, education, or relations - one digital space without which no one can imagine what their day-to-day lives would be like. This can be done by reading a brief history of globalisation, which can be found here. This can be done by reading a brief history of globalisation, which can be found here. The process of mechanisation and automation that took place in the British textile industry during the 1700s was the spark that ignited the first industrial revolution (Moll, 2021). Since that time, the events of the Civil War in the United States have resulted in the development of new mechanisms and the application of emerging technologies. Some examples of these innovations

include the processing of coal through the use of steam and electricity. Benjamin Franklin's discovery of a lightning conductor in 1792 was the catalyst for further research and development in the field of electricity.

Eli Whitney is credited with inventing the cotton processor in South America in the year 1792. In the same year, he started distributing cotton all across North America from the base he had constructed in South America. This base was located in South America. (Chattopadhyay & White, 2019). During the time of the Second Industrial Revolution, mass production was at an all-time high, and electricity lines were being strung across the country at an unprecedented rate. Electricity, natural gas, and oil are just some of the newer forms of energy that have been available as a result of recent advancement of technology as well as the growth of the internal combustion engine. As a direct consequence of this, everything was growing in size. This revolution, which was established on and centred on an economic and industrial paradigm, was centred on large factories that served as the revolution's foundation. The organisational concepts of production that were offered by American business magnate Henry Ford and American mechanical engineer Frederick Winslow Taylor were the driving force behind the creation of these industries. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, the steel industry began to develop and grow; communication methods were revolutionised with the invention of the telegraph and telephone; and transportation methods changed dramatically as they continued to evolve as a result of earlier discoveries that led to the invention of the automobile (Holappa, 2020). All of these events occurred simultaneously. The occurrence of each of these changes occurred at the same time. The stages that comprise this progression include the reliance on mass-produced production lines of heavy-duty electrical equipment, the invention of the telephone, the discovery of oil and electricity, the construction of national railroads in the United States, and the development of the telephone. (Ward, 2019)

The event took place in the 1800s. Both the finding of oil at Titusville in 1859, and the discovery of oil in the subsequent beginning of trying to perfect of that oil were significant developments. The British were the ones who developed the very first data processing machine in 1943. Between the years 1950 and 1956, the scientific direction of artificial intelligence was established, as was the Alan Turing test. The Alan Turing test provided a foundation for the creation of intelligent computers, which was a necessary step in the process of laying the groundwork for the development of artificial intelligence. This test is credited as being the "gateway drug" that allowed for the advancement of AI. This opened the door for researchers to eventually build artificial intelligence as a result (Ciccarelli et al., 2023). The 1900s were the beginning of the Third Industrial Revolution, which was distinguished by developments in fields such as digitalization and automation, the expansion of digital technology, the development of the internet, and the identification of nuclear energy as a useful source of energy. This revolution was characterised by these developments. This era witnessed an ascent of electronics on a scale that had never been seen before, thanks to the rise of electronics in this age, this age saw the rise of electronics on a scale that had never been seen before, thanks to the proliferation of new technologies and computers, both of which made it possible to automate previously manual industrial processes. Furthermore, since automation sped up the process of all types of exchange across the globe, this age also saw a rise in the use of electronic currency. Additionally, this time period saw a surge in the utilisation of automation, which sped up the process of all other kinds of exchanges. To put it another way, the advances that have been made in telecommunications have cleared the ground for large-scale globalisation processes to take place thanks

to the way in which they have facilitated communication. These approaches, on the other hand, have made it feasible for industry to expand its offshore version of manufacturing into a low-cost economy and to significantly change business models all over the world. Waseda University in Japan is credited with the development of the first robot with human-like characteristics in 1972. Tim Barners Lee is credited for creating the very first website back in 1991. The year 1995 marked the beginning of Amazon, eBay, and Craigslist. The first steps toward creating a Block Chain, which would later become Crypto Currency, were taken in 2008. (Zimmerma, 2017)

Regarding the areas of artificial intelligence, data circulation, cyber security, and robotics, the fourth industrial revolution has already reached a more advanced level of growth than it did during the third industrial revolution. This is due to the fact that all of these different aspects of growth are interconnected. The advancement of digital technology, accessories for personal computers, data analytics, and technologies connected to artificial intelligence, this category contains things like industrial automation and the malleability of building structures. Examples of how the information technology industry is contributing to the revolutionize of business models include the application of IT standards in industrial automation, the miniaturisation of devices in tandem with their increased intelligence, and the interaction between IT and OT operations to make decisions at the business level and further revolutionise business models. All of these are examples of how the industry is helping to revolutionise business models.

The lines that have historically been formed between the analogue, the digital, and the living organisms' domains are currently being stretched to their limits, and as a direct result, industries all over the world are being disrupted. In order to allow efficient communication between the many people and items that are involved in the production process, technologies such as cloud computing, big data analytics, and the Internet of Things are utilised at manufacturing operations today (IoT). (Ward, 2019) Both the transition away from non-renewable energy sources and the incorporation of smart cities that are powered by wind, solar, and geothermal energy are being driven by the digital version of this revolution, which is the driving force behind both of these changes. The digital version of this revolution is the driving force behind both of these transitions. Large-scale digitization, the deployment of Internet of Things networks and Industrial Internet of Things, mechanical engineering, artificial intelligence, predictive analytics, and maintenance in industrial settings are the stages of the fourth industrial revolution that have been identified up to this point. At the moment, the technologies of Big Data and Cloud Computing, as well as robots, are in the driving seat. () In 2010, social networks such as Pinterest and Instagram went into full-scale operation for the first time. It is anticipated that by the year 2018, an additional 55% of the global population would utilise internet on a consistent regular basis. (Ward, 2019)

Digital Globalization Indicators (Artificial Intelligence, Data Science, Cyber Security)

The Fourth Industrial Revolution has an impact on many elements of public affairs, including the economics of the entire world as well as the commerce that is performed online, the transmission of information, and the transportation of commodities. During the course of the investigation, key forces that are driving digital globalisation were uncovered. These forces include artificial intelligence, the acquisition and dissemination of large amounts of data, in addition to online safety. In this chapter, designers will look at how each component relates to globalisation processes and how they interact with one another. Also demonstrates the effectiveness of artificial intelligence has a direct connection to

international affairs, as well as the possibility that it will contribute a budget of 13 trillion dollars to the world economy by the year 2026. When it comes to cyber security, digital legislation ensures a crucial level of security for all countries to preserve the privacy of the information. This level of security is essential. The process of data leakage is intricately connected to the rapidly developing tendencies in the flow of information, and the greater the quantity of data, the more comprehensive the leakage becomes in accordance with a single body of public law that is collectively referred to as digital legislation. These three elements work as a driver of globalisation at the same time and are intricately entangled with one another. This is due to the fact that regulations, digital legislation, cyber security measures, and multinational commerce all symbolically represent a world without frontiers. The reason for this is as follows: (Korinek, Stiglitz, 2021) (The Globalization Partners 2020)

The influence that AI (artificial intelligence) will have on the global economy will become significantly more significant as its capabilities improve and become stronger. This will have an effect on virtually every facet of the global economy, including but not limited to unemployment rates, rates of economic growth, rates of productivity, income inequality, and a great deal more. The concept of a "unified globe" comprises a number of different aspects, the culmination of which is the participation of the great majority of working individuals throughout the world are involved in digital activities and, as a direct result of this participation, the unstoppable events of globalisation.

Some industry professionals are under the impression that the influence of artificial intelligence has not yet reached a level that can be considered significant; nevertheless, they believe that this will change as the field continues to advance, and that the consequences will become significantly more widespread. Whether or not people are fond of automation and job transformation, the fact remains that these processes force everyone to relocate to sections of the economy that are now thriving. Similar instances. There are numerous examples of this over the course of human history; when new technologies have been developed, old items and works have become outdated, and people have been finally obliged to transition to newer items as well as more recent works, examples of such jobs are the engine switch operator and the alarm clock (sometimes known as a human alarm clock) that consisted of pounding on windows) are no longer available in today's culture. Alarm clocks used to consist of knocking on windows. The job of steam engines was later taken over by internal combustion engines, and the steering wheels on automobiles were subsequently replaced by self-propulsion systems. These processes are natural: as technology progresses, it is no longer sensible for people to perform the same tasks, so human beings must merge them under the global digital dimension, which is the most trustworthy and quickest manner for people to communicate and connect with one another. In other words, designers must integrate them into the global digital realm. Even if people use the development of the aeroplane as an example, researchers can conclude that without the advancement of technology, people would never have been able to travel to different countries as quickly as they do now, nor would they have been able to achieve cultural integration and economic success as quickly as they did. In addition, people would never have been able to travel to different countries anywhere near as quickly as they do now. People are travelling less frequently even in this day and age of advanced digital technology because transmission of documents and information may now be done in a more time- and cost-effective manner. (Korinek, Stiglitz, 2021)

The decline in the cost of computers has provided a stimulus for the growth of a great many industries. The growth of artificial intelligence will, in the medium term, make it possible for businesses to produce goods at lower costs and in greater quantities. Because of this, there is a subsequent rise in the desire for products that are readily available at affordable prices. From an economic standpoint, one can observe that when the price of a product decreases, a higher number of people are able to afford to acquire the product or receive the service at a price that is within their financial means; as a result, the amount of demand increases. If you are able to satisfy this need, it may make the effects of losing a job easier to bear. In addition, as particular technologies become more cost-effective, this results in the formation of entirely new industries that are represented internationally but do not serve the interests of the nation as a whole. These industries compete internationally but do not serve the interests of the nation. These industries compete internationally but do not serve the interests of the nation. This can be a problem. Rather, these industries serve the principles of a liberal market, which include the investment of money and the creation of new jobs. (Dauvergne, 2021)

In accordance with Moore's law, as it relates to the number of transistors that can be contained on a single microchip will increase by a factor of two every two years. As a direct result of this, the price of computers has decreased by around one half. When the price of computers drops, this paves the way for computing power to be put to use in ways that were inconceivable in the past. For example, there are many different types of smart technology, includes wearable technology such as smart watches and smartphones, as well as tablet computers, smart glasses, and smart houses, and autonomous driving systems applications will be possible. The fact that there is now such a large amount of processing power available at such a low price has resulted in the conception of concepts for brand-new businesses and applications. As a direct consequence of this, new companies and employment opportunities have surfaced in order to fulfil the elevated demand for cutting-edge products and services. The supply curve has moved, which, from an economic standpoint, means that customers will be able to acquire increased computer power contained in a range of products at the same price point. This shift in the supply curve was caused by the shift in the demand curve. The build-up of this force does not, of course, take place in only a selected few locations throughout the world; rather, it is, in and of itself, a source of internationalisation of the Internet and is a component of the worldwide international system. (Composed of Members from Both the Stonebridge and Albright Groups) Because of this, one may claim that artificial intelligence, the sharing of information, cyber security, and access to computer prices are all elements of the same global order, and that mankind cannot exist without digitization. As a result, the aforementioned elements are the most essential prerequisites for bringing about a shift in the character of globalisation.

Statistics as well as the Points of Impact Caused by Digital Globalization

In today's world, there is a discernible pattern emerging in which globalisation and digitization are frequently confused for one another. In addition to the extensive list of things that are significantly influenced by this procedure, it is essential to carry out an in-depth investigation of the statistical data, which unmistakably demonstrates the significant proportions of convergence in a variety of different regions all over the world.

The process of exchanging digital data is become ever more accessible to an increasing number of countries. The amount of time people spends online and the amount of information they exchange is

growing in every single economy, which then leads to an increase in the transmission of these activities across a greater geographic area. When compared to the total number of Facebook users in 2015, the percentage of users who had at least one friend from a country other than their own increased from 12% in 2012 to 50% in 2015. Simultaneously, worldwide flows of Internet use were taking place over the ocean floor via cables, the number of which increased by 38% per year from 2007 to 2014. This trend continued until 2014. This trend continued until 2014. This pattern persisted until the year 2014. This trend persisted until it reached its pinnacle in the year 2014, when it was at its most extreme (Castro-Rea & Solano, 2023).

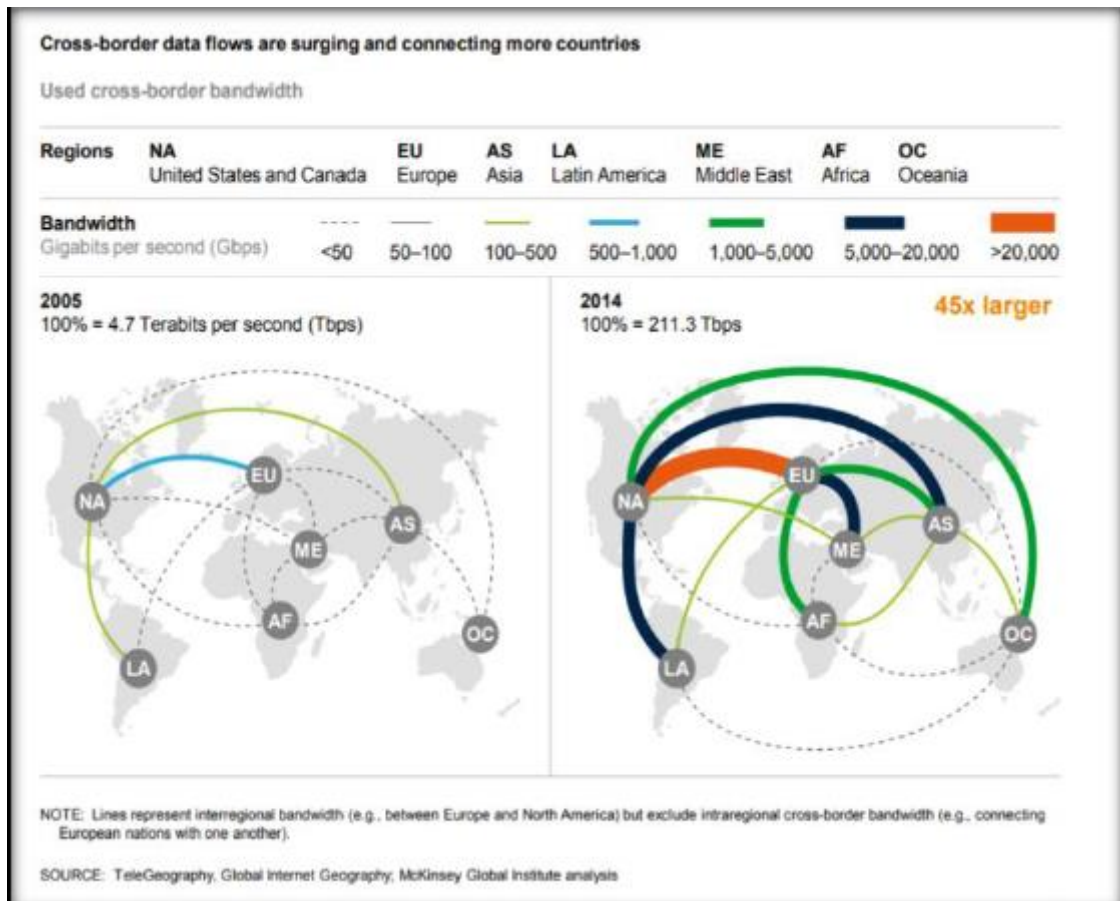


Figure: 1

Broadband as a base for sustainable development, report on the state of broadband in 2015 by the September 2015 report by the International Telecommunication Union and the UNESCO Broadband Commission for Digital Development.

The proliferation of virtual connections has resulted in the creation of a global market that is more transparent and easily accessible to all of the many participants. The sharing of information is connected to a wide range of different activities, including but not limited to business and personal relationships, commerce, video, gaming, and other types of digital media material. These activities are also connected to one another. Since 2005, the number of calls made only through social networks has increased from 274 billion per minute to 569 billion per minute. This is a significant increase from the previous decade. This increase occurred throughout this time period. When compared to the preceding decade, this constitutes a considerable increase. (Tele-Geography) Even the construction of machines is now carried out in accordance with a new trend of capabilities that are associated with artificial intelligence, and the

process is completely integrated with the Internet; an example of this would be the business Tesla. Human contact and social networking provide an open border that can be accessed from any location on the planet. As a result of digitization, business owners now have the ability to penetrate international marketplaces across borders without borders and sell products at breakneck speeds. (Dauvergne, 2021)

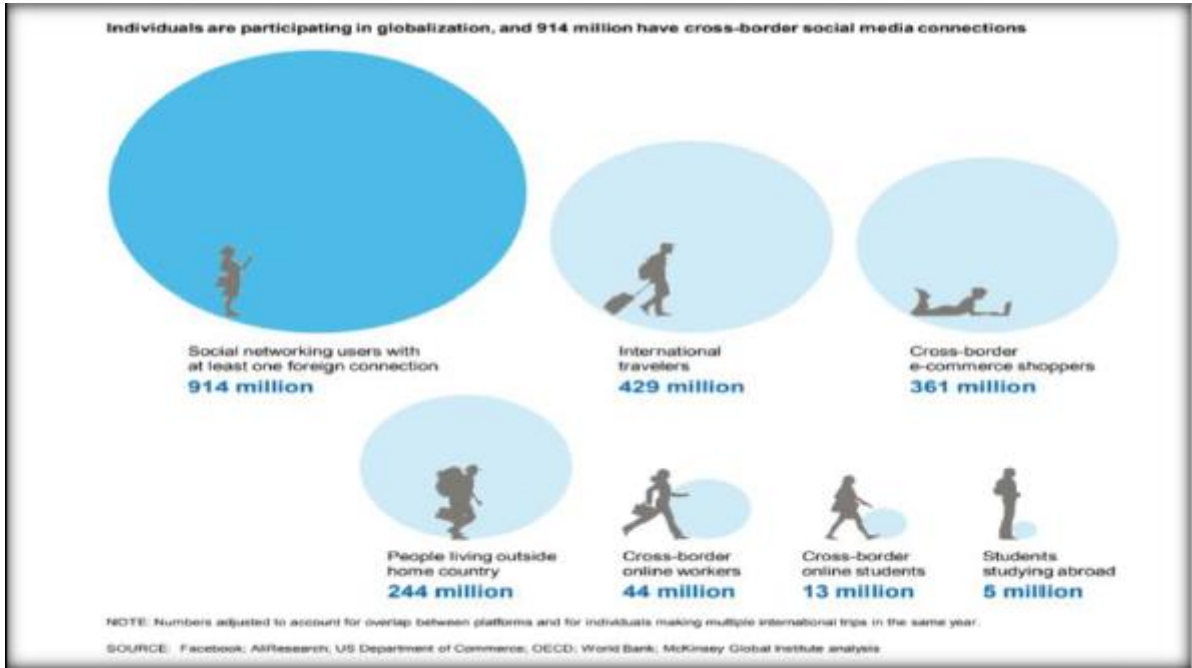


Figure: 2

By presenting information on the number of people who are taking part in globalised activities, This study reveals how the growth of the fundamental nature of digitalization is evolving in precise proportion to the ever-increasing trends of globalisation. The major digital platforms have not only helped to facilitate international online business transactions, but they have also helped to establish worldwide communities that produce massive amounts of individual communication, information, news, and content. In December of 2015, Facebook had an average of over a billion users actively using the platform each and every day, while Google processed more than 3.5 billion search requests every single day. (Commerce Department of the United States) In spite of the prospects presented above, digitization has not been successful in completely globalising the world. There are various reasons for this, including the following: Because of the high expenses still connected with the transportation of commodities, which are mostly dictated by the distance between two points, the positive effects of international trade do not accrue in the same way to each and every region of the world. To put it another way, economic activity is still carried out on a regional basis. Additionally, out of the world's population of 6 billion people, 2 billion do not have consistent access to the internet. For instance, the wealthy in Africa have a 60% greater likelihood of having access to the internet, whereas the impoverished only have a 20% chance of doing so. Additionally playing a significant role is the subscriber's place on the map of the world For example, the frequency and coverage of the internet are not yet distributed in a standardised manner across all nations due to factors such as the geographic location of the countries and the level of economic development in those countries. Hollywood, which is responsible for fifty percent of all material generated worldwide, is one example of a huge economy that dominates the production of content; (Manyika, 2021)

Modern and old types of Globalization Trends

It is essential to carry out a comparative analysis of contemporary trends and older trends in order to acquire an understanding of the connection that exists between the modernization of technological advancements and the modern aspects of the form of globalisation. This will allow one to acquire an understanding of the connection that exists between the two. This will make it possible to acquire an understanding of the connection that exists between the globalisation of technological advancements and the modern aspects of the form of globalisation. This will allow one to gain an understanding of the connection that exists between the globalisation of technological advancements and the modern aspects of the form of globalisation. Because of this, it will be possible to acquire an awareness of the relationship that exists between the two. This link is especially clear when viewed from a variety of perspectives and perspectives. The transfer of information and digital data has largely replaced the traditional practise of exchanging actual physical goods.

1. The previous model of globalisation was mostly practised in established countries, whilst emerging economies took an active part in it.
2. The traditional globalisation model has been largely superseded by one that emphasises the extensive interchange of knowledge
3. The significance of the nation's physical transportation infrastructure has been compared to that of the nation's digital infrastructure;
4. Whereas in the past only multinational firms engaged in relations, this is no longer the case; now small businesses and individuals now play an important role.
5. The older form of globalisation was primarily characterised by commercialised transactions, but the newer form was characterised by content and services that were available without charge;
6. Previously, the borders of the country were only very slowly being pushed by ideas; today, however, people may get their hands on ideas and information very quickly;
7. In the modern world, inventions originate not just from developed emerging economies, but also from countries that are considered to be part of the "Third World" (Donnan, 2019).

Therefore, the inductive reasoning applied to the example of the change in the form of globalisation reveals that the determinants of the nature of this process are technological advancements, and more specifically indicators such as: the internet, artificial intelligence, cyber security, data accumulation and exchange, social networks, and so on. Concurrently, the shape that contemporary globalisation takes requires governments to centre themselves around a new international order and, as a result, creates issues that are universal (that is, not limited by boundaries). In light of the costs associated with boosting productivity and long-term GDP growth, nations are unable to exercise self-imposed isolation from global flows. To capitalise on this opportunity, governments need a new policy agenda that takes into account the challenges highlighted in the following paragraphs. Consider a country in question and the part it will play in the implementation of the new agenda from a strategic standpoint. The decision-makers in each country need to give careful consideration to how they may best utilise their countries' comparative advantages. It is extremely challenging to coordinate innovation across all of these different countries, despite the fact that a number of countries are working toward the goal of developing a "new Silicon Valley." If automation were to become more ubiquitous, then developing countries would have a better opportunity of becoming low-cost manufacturers for the rest of the world. However, there are alternative options

available. Some nations, like Mexico and Eastern Europe, have been successful by capitalising on their proximity to large consumer markets due to their location. Others may decide to follow Dubai's example and become rich as global transit centres in order to achieve the same level of success that Dubai has achieved in terms of the flow of trade and transportation. (The year 2020 in Weymouth, Massachusetts) Cyber security, which is a developing worry on a global scale, is another major element that encourages governments to keep up with global flows of information and resources. This concern is a global phenomenon. According to some estimates, the yearly cost of cybercrime to the economy of the entire world is something in the neighbourhood of \$ 400 billion. This estimate takes into consideration the harm done to customer data as well as the theft of financial information, the manipulation of markets, and the theft of intellectual property. Nevertheless, governments have the potential to invest in research, the exchange of knowledge, robust safety processes, and sensible legislation. Companies are typically the ones who are at the forefront of innovation and advancement in the field of cyber security. In order to defend themselves against newly emerging dangers and to enable the exchange of technical solutions with one another, national governments will need to maintain close connection with their international counterparts as well as the corporate sector. This process is a crucial aspect that adds to the quickening of global flows, and it's important to keep that in mind.

Conclusion

In the past, the responsibility for the governance of globalisation has been limited to only global governments, multinational corporations, and large financial institutions. Engineers, software programmers, independent contractors, and all manner of other types of actors of start-ups are now involved in these processes. Small and medium-sized firms have the ability to rapidly expand and work together with even more sophisticated companies.

People from all over the world, from Canada to Cameroon, are able to build connections with people in other parts of the world, whether for professional, personal, or recreational reasons, or simply out of pure curiosity in the world outside their boundaries. This study identified the factors that contributed to the major shift away from the traditional form of globalisation and provided support for the hypothesis presented at the beginning of the paper. This hypothesis asserted that the expansion and widespread adoption of digital globalisation is tied to the globalisation of technological breakthroughs. The study also identified the factors that contributed to the major shift away from the traditional form of globalisation. These technological advancements have manifested themselves in a variety of fields, including artificial intelligence, cyber security, social networks, and economics, to name just a few. As a direct consequence of this, the framework of the paper was built around topics such as: a new type of globalisation known as "digital globalisation" and its historical characteristics; indicators of digital globalisation such as artificial intelligence, mass data accumulation, and cyber security; and digital globalisation itself. The organisation of the article was based on the processing of statistical data and analytical reasoning points of influence and statistics, as well as a comparative assessment of contemporary and classic forms of globalisation trends. According to the results of this research, the ongoing process of globalisation in the modern day may be caused by the development of new digital flows. It is also an unstoppably developing phenomena that will draw nations together around shared interests in the realms of economics and politics. This phenomenon will bring about globalisation. Even though there are obstacles in place at the moment, digitization will eventually be able to spread to every part of the planet.

References

1. Castro-Rea, J., & Solano, E. (2023). The Right in the Americas: Distinct Trajectories and Hemispheric Convergences, from the Origins to the Present. In *Google Books*. Taylor & Francis. <https://books.google.co.in/books?hl=en&lr=&id=SJq-EAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA19&dq=This+trend+persisted+until+it+reached+its+pinnacle+in+the+year+2014>
2. Chattopadhyay, S., & White, J. (2019). *The Routledge Companion to Critical Approaches to Contemporary Architecture*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315688947>
3. Ciccarelli, M., Giallauria, F., Carrizzo, A., Visco, V., Silverio, A., Cesaro, A., Calabrò, P., De Luca, N., Mancusi, C., Masarone, D., Pacileo, G., Tourkmani, N., Vigorito, C., & Vecchione, C. (2023). Artificial intelligence in cardiovascular prevention: new ways will open new doors. *Journal of Cardiovascular Medicine*, 24(Supplement 2), e106. <https://doi.org/10.2459/JCM.0000000000001431>
4. Ciravegna, L., & Michailova, S. (2021). Why the world economy needs, but will not get, more globalization in the post-COVID-19 decade. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 53(1). springer. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41267-021-00467-6>
5. Ferdous, M. S., Chowdhury, M. J. M., & Hoque, M. A. (2021). A survey of consensus algorithms in public blockchain systems for crypto-currencies. *Journal of Network and Computer Applications*, 182, 103035. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnca.2021.103035>
6. Gröning, S., Rubia, C., & Straubhaar, T. (2019). On the Remeasurement of International Trade in the Age of Digital Globalisation. *The Handbook of Global Trade Policy*, 47–78. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119167402.ch3>
7. Holappa, L. (2020). A General Vision for Reduction of Energy Consumption and CO2 Emissions from the Steel Industry. *Metals*, 10(9), 1117. mdpi. <https://doi.org/10.3390/met10091117>
8. Holzinger, A., Langs, G., Denk, H., Zatloukal, K., & Müller, H. (2019). Causability and explainability of artificial intelligence in medicine. *WIREs Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, 9(4). <https://doi.org/10.1002/widm.1312>
9. Lee, J. J., & Stensaker, B. (2021). Research on internationalisation and globalisation in higher education—Reflections on historical paths, current perspectives and future possibilities. *European Journal of Education*, 56(2). wiley. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ejed.12448>
10. Moll, I. (2021). The Myth of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. *Theoria*, 68(167), 1–38. <https://doi.org/10.3167/th.2021.6816701>
11. Schilirò, D. (2020, April 1). *Towards digital globalization and the covid-19 challenge*. Mpra.ub.uni-Muenchen.de. <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/100504/>