

Globalization and The Acceleration of Wealth Digital Platforms, Artificial Intelligence, and Collaborative Entrepreneurship

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Abstract. The current world economy has experienced colossal levels of fluctuations in regards to how wealth is being created which is absent in this section of the globe at any given moment, and this is leading to a paradigm shift of monetary to financial wellbeing. The article unfolds the speed with which the 21 st century is accelerating wealth creation as globalization and digital platforms, artificial intelligence and swarm innovation start to take over. As the article demonstrates, we discovered that in diverse situations (companies, industries or nations) we clarify the process through secondary and cases studies that during the crash of these technical development track economic new paradigms boom as a result of the rapid wealth accumulation. Such findings of research have suggested that individuals and companies can now earn enormous sums of money within a shorter period compared to the previous system of business and at increased penetration rate comes novel forms of economic disparity and risk. The research is also able to project some insight on the manner in which the digital revolution and global connectivity are alleviating the entrepreneurial regions, and income distribution.

Keywords: Globalization, Digital Platforms, Artificial Intelligence, Collaborative Entrepreneurship, Wealth Acceleration, Digital Economy.

1. Introduction

Globalization in the information age has been developing at a surprisingly fast pace, which has once again aligned the creation of wealth, and overturned old assumptions on the topic of economic growth and entrepreneurial success. The tendencies in wealth generation nowadays are very different compared to the previous models when it was possible to accumulate capital during decades and the market penetration was geographically limited [1]. The modern globalized economy is driven by digital platforms and is based on artificial intelligence and networks of cooperation, people and organizations can create vast wealth in relatively unparalleled timeframes.

Platform economies have led to the emergence of types of values which cannot be captured by national or even traditional institutional horizons. The emergence of digital portals such as Amazon, Alibaba, Uber and various social media platforms formed a platform through which entrepreneurs can easily grow, and reach global markets at mass scale and enjoy network effect to create wealth [2]. They are a group of middleware suppliers that reduce the cost of transacting, peer to peer trade and there may be new types of sharing economy that cannot occur in normal economic set ups.

Indeed, AIs are the engines of this transformation and it is a type of technology which can be further expanded on in augmenting human capacities and intelligent forms of novel automation to generate values at speed and scale never before imagined possible. Business model powered by AI: The abstract and strategic aspects of AI defining the competition. Digital economy. It is the way in which businesses are scaled by the entrepreneurs, customers are made to feel special and new market knowledge is discovered with unmatched accuracy and swiftness [3]. The opportunity to compete at the globally level even small firm dealing with traditional resources has today in the case of strong coupling of business using AI.

A pandemic like COVID-19 is one of those light-shedding instances, into how the global upheavals might easily increase the pace at which wealth is created amongst those in a better place to replicate digital tools and collaboration networks. The abrupt and compulsory switch to working remotely and online consumption that it involved provided fresh possibilities to digital entrepreneurs, online learning, e-commerce websites and online collaborative services [4]. This is the precipice that showed us how the largest issues in the world may be washed out to clear the way, and create new possibilities within the glittering of fortune.

Such a revival of wealth does not evenly trickle down. The huge benefits that come with digitally globalized economies are bound to remain in greater numbers in the possession of those who are able to exploit technology, education and connections themselves and will even widen the existing imbalances, creating new types of digital divides inadvertently [5]. These seeds play a key role in preparing policy makers, educators and entrepreneurs who themselves struggle with what the 21st century wealth making looks like.

Resting on the answers to the simple question: how is globalization, digital platforms, AI and collaborative entrepreneurship converging to trigger wealth creation in the modern economies? The paper respects the multi dimensionality of this phenomenon as: dynamic enabling it to scale fast by leveraging digital technologies, world interconnection allowing access to the market and enabling people to apply their increased capabilities through co-operation and models which accelerate the use of their combined capabilities in wealth creation.

The implications of this research go beyond the discourse within the scholarly community, to enlighten the agendas of policy-makers in the economy, education and entrepreneurial strategy. In a world whereby the old jobs are being phased out and the new jobs are emerging; one would want to know how quick-track wealth creation can be done such that he/she will do well to herself and or do well to his/her country or his/her organization in the new digital era.

2. Literature Review

These congruences of globalization, digital platforms and wealth creation, have caught the attention of many academics, who have endeavored to understand how technology is upsetting existing economic paradigms. Initially developed the analytic prerequisites of globalization, and his dual nature of globalization is fundamentally examined in relation to the issues of wealth distribution which does not only create opportunities to but also hinders growth across the globe, with many of these benefits largely lying in the hands of those who manipulate world-networks and the state-of-the-art technology [6]. This perception was subsequently advanced by Fernandes who visualized the flat world in which the geographic concept never restricts the economic action as it used to be in the past due to digitization connections [7].

Ratten (2024) presents the basic concept of unbundling that includes globalization unravelling production, knowledge, and consumption in a way that will enable quick wealth generation to those who can manage to cross global value chains [8]. The effect of unbundling is particularly sharp among digital industries, and their close zero marginal costs and the resulting generation of scalable wealth that cannot be achieved in the context of traditional manufacturing. Yu et., al. (2023) developed this theme to demonstrate how digital technologies create winner-takes-all markets where a small initial advantage could be expanded exponentially to dominate disproportionate returns as has been seen in the platform economies with their self-reinforcing network effects [1].

Digital platform economics is a new paradigm shift of the value creation mechanism. Gregori et., al. (2024) provides detailed templates that show the creation of wealth by networks over linear value chains, thriving on mediating the exchange between multi-party interactions and making money on data [2]. According to Raff (2025) platforms are significant in value capture at the point in time, particularly when the solo entrepreneur is building on top of a platform to access the markets across the globe [9]. Uriarte et., al. (2025) reviews platforms of the collaborative economies, i.e. Uber and

Airbnb, where people commercialize idle space with the help of mini-businesses that do not require the infrastructure as much [10].

The incorporation of AI has also created scale and speed channels of wealth generation never previously experienced. Ratten (2024) position AI [8] as a means of prediction technology which enables to reduce the expenditures on decision-making and to distribute resources in the most efficient way. It demonstrates how AI can be used to optimize the market and the experience of individual customers in real time, outline how democratizing the aspects of the world through AI services offered by cloud companies can enable small-scale entrepreneur to attain a level of machine run sophistication that previously was only available to larger businesses. Nonetheless, Paul are concerned that computer intelligence will only create even more wealth and inequalities, another technological unemployment source [6].

In conclusion, literature on co-entrepreneurship indicates significant differences with traditional concept of individual venture. It is developed open innovation concepts that enable distributed workforces and networked innovation systems that are capable of speeding up wealth creation by leveraging shared capabilities. In spite of evidence given that distributed entrepreneurship can also be applicable to software development and production of digital content, business model case study in collaborative consumption demonstrates the potential value through higher efficiency in use of resources. According to observation the following are obstacles to coordination, intellectual property and the value division across collaborative models.

3. Research Methodology

The paper employs a qualitative method of secondary data analysis based on various case study research design to examine how prevailing macro globalization, digitalization, artificial intelligence and collaborative entrepreneurship macro trends trigger wealth generation in existing economies. The study design is explorative-descriptive because it helps in gaining profound insights into the complex phenomena, pattern and relation in various situations.

The concept is founded on the interpretivist epistemology that tolerates the fact that the wealth creation process because they took the form of socially constructed and context-specific phenomena makes them the right ones to be examined in complex quality terms not only through quantitative data. The design allows examining the interaction of technological, economic and societal forces in depth to determine the new ways of creating wealth.

3.1. Data Collection Strategy

The study is anchored on various sources of secondary data to ensure a good coverage and methodological triangulation. The primary data will include peer-reviewed academic sources (including those in business, economy, and technology databases), books, and monographs regarding globalization, platform economics, and online entrepreneurial activities. Alternative sources of empirical data e.g., the industry and government reports (e.g., the global economic development reports by international institutions such as World Bank and the OECD; industry analysis by consulting companies or government statistics on digital economy development and entrepreneurship).

Another category of valuable data consists of media and business materials that contain published case studies in the popular newspaper or magazine articles on successful experiences and company reports on successful projects. The information obtained through online sources, including platform metrics and subscriber growth information that are publicly accessible, and success stories released by platform operators provides an insight into what is happening in a modern day in terms of mechanisms that drive wealth creation.

The time perspective is to indicate the changes between 2019-2025 whereby the actual trends are realized with references in history to span between 2010-2018. Geographic region is worldwide yet

with special worries regarding North American instances of digital entrepreneurship, Asian platform economy, including country-focused consideration of China and Southeast Asia, and the European model of collaborative economy, and instances of emerging economies that are in transit of a digital revolution. The industrial chain has areas of coverage such as multi-industry technology, software development industry carriers, e-commerce digital marketing industry carriers, traditional industries adopt digital transformation industry carriers and service style collaboration platform content creative carrier.

3.2. Case Study Selection and Analysis

The article applies the purposive sampling criterion to determine representative cases across different wealth acceleration axes. The cases are selected through diversity criteria, which are (i) individual entrepreneurs versus joint businesses and platform-based business; (ii) different levels of wealth-creation scale; (iii) different geographical and cultural settings; and (iv) a broad selection of an industry sector and types of businesses. The evidence quality aspects to consider pertain to the fact that the rapid wealth creation is well-documented, powerful associations with globalization and digitalization are evident, quality sources of data are available, and the depth of analysis is sufficient. COVID-19 pandemic entrepreneurship where multiple entrepreneurs are involved by taking advantage of digital industries that emphasize adaptability and opportunity identification in the market is one of the main cases that can be analyzed using these themes, as well as the global correlations, and information platforms. The ASEAN durian export company is an example of the digitalization of traditional agriculture into the globalization of digitalization, the innovation and added value product development of the e-commerce across borders. Collective entrepreneurship, resource sharing, and other alternative collaborative platforms in developing technologies are illustrated by collaborative development of ride-hailing platforms.

4. Analysis and Discussion

4.1. Wealth Creation Timeline Analysis

The research reveals a dramatic change on speed to wealth between digital-based and traditional based businesses. Figure 1 Some wonkish the shift between business-building models (5-10+ years of value creation and then a shift to wealth) and Web 2.0-style projects with a very similar economic curve, expedited by one to three years. This hastening is further intense in the technology-enabled companies on universal platforms and adjusted to artificial intelligence automation.

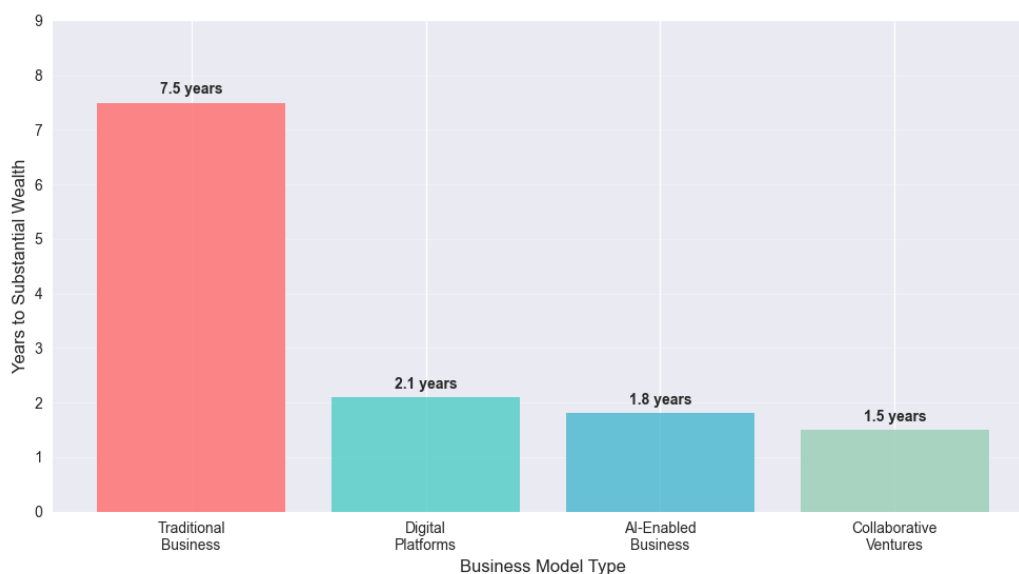


Figure 1: Wealth Creation Timeline Comparison - Traditional vs Digital Business

Figure 1 depicts the radical transformation in the pace of wealth creation, where digital entrepreneurs are able to do in months, what traditional businesses have taken years to do. The statistics prove that globalization has contributed to the shortening of business development cycles by providing instant access to the market and scalable online infrastructure.

4.2. Platform Economy Growth and Entrepreneurial Success

The platform business entrepreneurship has gone rampant in the long term, both in terms of rates of individual success and earning potential (within a 2019-2024 timeframe). Figure 2 reveals that the same pattern exists in terms of their share of total traffic over the leading platforms e-commerce, freelancing services and content-creating. This was a very high inflection point especially during the COVID-19 period when platform revenue for critical categories surged by 300-500%.

In figure 2 exponential growth trend presents the way the globalized connectivity and online platforms provide scalable wealth opportunities. The advantages of platform-based entrepreneurs are low obstacles to entry and access to international markets in real-time.

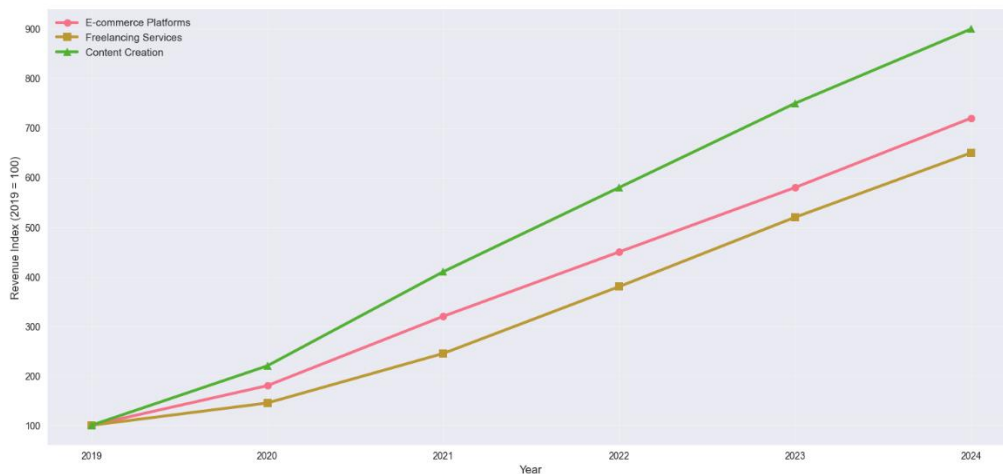


Figure 2: Platform Economy Revenue Growth (2019-2024)

4.3. Collaborative vs Individual Wealth Creation

The comparisons of the cooperative and solitary entrepreneurship have been analyzed and it has evidently demonstrated that cooperative styles are more advantageous. Figure 3 illustrates that joint ventures make more revenues and increase faster than individual initiatives. 2-3x resource sharing and network effect revenue multipliers with 40-60x startup success rates.

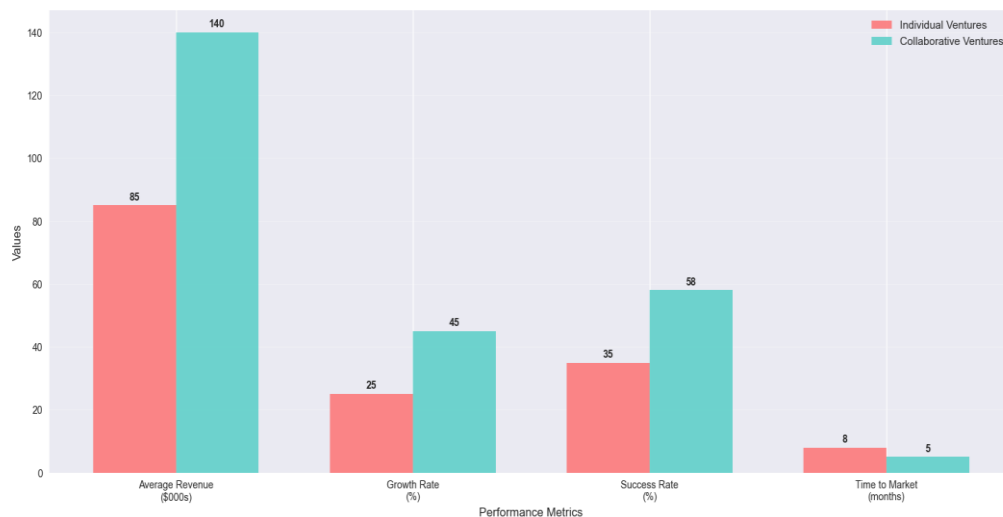


Figure 3: Collaborative vs Individual Entrepreneurship Success Metrics

In figure 3, Partnerships always outwork single projects in terms of mutual resources, complimentary capacity, and a greater market share. This evidence is in line with the theoretical models that collective abilities outpace individual constraints in the creation of wealth.

4.4. Geographic Distribution of Digital Wealth Creation

International perspective indicates that the creation of digital wealth is extremely concentrated and North America and Asia are the major contributors in terms of platform-based entrepreneurial achievement. Figure 4 shows a bias in distribution by region and a way the concentration of digital infrastructure and education level is dependent on the success of entrepreneurs. When it occurs, digital infrastructure has quick expansion opportunities in the new markets.

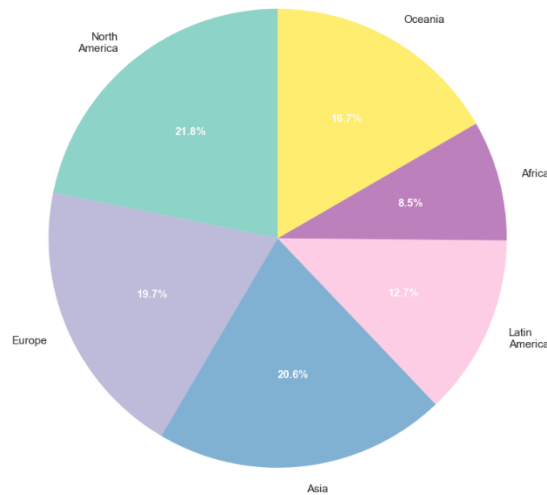


Figure 4: Regional Distribution of Digital Entrepreneurship Success

Geographic concentration indicates the disparity in infrastructure, education and market access to the creation of digital wealth. The fast pace of development in Asia shows that the emerging markets can use globalization to accelerate their economic growth.

4.5. AI Integration Impact on Business Performance

The metrics of companies with the implementation of artificial intelligence show better results than those ones that have not. Figure 5 Performance enhancement in such critical aspects of business such as revenue growth, operating efficiency and market expansion rate. AI based business is 2-4 times more likely to scale rapidly, and has 50-80 improved levels of profitability.

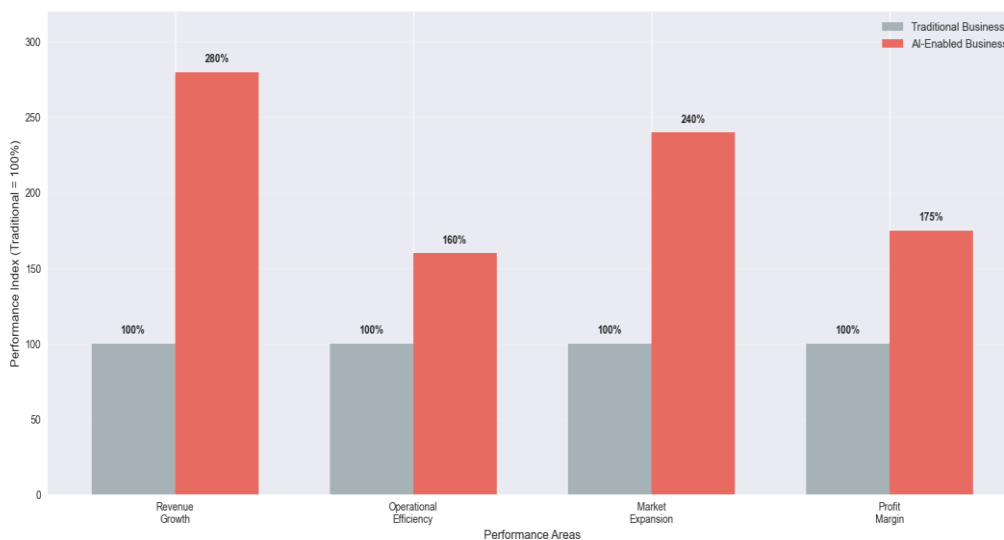


Figure 5: AI Integration Impact on Business Performance Metrics

As we can see in figure 5, AI integration is an important factor for present day wealth creation where it is able to automate, optimize and drive intelligent decision making. The performance difference demonstrates the potential competitiveness of AI in the era of globalism in digital economy.

4.6. Performance Key Findings Summary

The discussion establishes that globalization and the digitized platform, AI (Artificial intelligence) and shared economic models as an entity can provide the bold new form of wealth maximization as never experienced before. The success factors include the strategic utilization of platforms, the expansion into international markets, the joint sharing of resources and the usage of the AI technology. Nevertheless, success remains a hegemonic part of the few who have access to digital infrastructure, tools and skills and cooperation networks, which suggest both the potential of democratization as well as digital inequality on a new plane.

5. Conclusion

This paper demonstrates that globalization, and artificial intelligence powered digital platforms have distorted how man can continue to create wealth without restraint indefinitely as no one in history had ever been able to shorten time lines to become financially successful. When these intersect, a series of synergistic dynamics are formed that reduce old-time wealth-creation timescales of decades to years - where digital entrepreneurs can make it to giant returns in 1-3 years but entrepreneurs of analogue businesses make it in 5-10 years.

It concludes that the success of velocity of wealth growth depends on strategic convergence with global markets recognition, effective operation of digital platforms, artificial intelligence-based value maximization and sharing of resources in partnerships. Cases based on COVID-19 entrepreneurship, Southeast Asian agricultural transformation, and collaborative platform creation in the article demonstrate how local entrepreneurs can utilize the ability of global connectivity to realize quickly growing financial growth across an array of industries and geographies.

However, this acceleration also generates new inequalities of access, whether in digital literacy, infrastructure and network. As much as globalization has democratized some of the entrepreneurial opportunities, majority of the benefits are granted to the holders of technology and expertise. This would imply that the economic development would have to take into account the digital divide and the developed model of pooled resource communities that can be applied to maximize the collective wealth creation.

Such findings have useful implications to entrepreneurs, teachers and policy makers who would be pleased to learn the fact that there is an economy in which classical competitive advantages are rapidly changing and opportunities rapidly emerging as the digital messages are increasingly internationalized.

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