

Section 15

Global Risks 2020

"This year's report highlights important threads across the global risk landscape. Intensifying confrontations, both between and within countries, as well as a heightened sense of urgency and emergency around some critical global problems"

John Drzik, Chairman, Marsh & McLennan Insights

The Global Risks Report, published by the World Economic Forum with support from Marsh & Mc-Lennan, provides a rich perspective on the major threats that may impact global prosperity in 2020 and over the next decade. The 15th edition of the report draws on feedback from nearly 800 global experts and decision-makers who were asked to rank their concerns in terms of likelihood and impact.

The emerging risks landscape

Geopolitical Instability

National politics in many countries has evidenced intense divisiveness and 'pushbacks', coupled with increasingly fractious international relations. These volatilities will likely persist, challenging cooperation on key priorities.

Economic Concerns

As economic confrontations between major powers grow, the global economy shows greater signs of a concerted slowdown.

Climate Response Shortcomings

Weak international agreements belie rising investor and popular pressure for action, against a backdrop of a multitude of natural catastrophes and indicators of longer-term disruptions. 2020 is a critical year for nations to accelerate progress towards major emissions reductions and boosting adaption investments.

For the future of climate change mitigation, 2020 is a critical year: it presents the first opportunity for nations to revise their national plans to tackle climate change as set out under the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement, and to close the gap between what they have pledged and what is needed.

An increasing number of governments are announcing long-term net-zero emissions goals and showing more interest in tackling outstanding challenges in developing potential low carbon solutions.

To avoid the worst consequences, global emissions need to peak almost immediately and decline precipitously – by 7.6% each year

between 2020 and 2030. This implies an additional US \$460 billion a year of clean energy investment over the next decade.

Food and water crises

Crop yields will likely drop in many regions, undermining the ability to double food production by 2050 to meet rising demand. Because agriculture, livestock and deforestation produce nearly a quarter of global emissions, more efficient use of land is critical; it's also one of the best potential carbon sequestration options. Water scarcity will increase as well – it already affects a quarter of the world's population.

Biodiversity Loss Impacts

Many ecosystems are in decline or at risk of distinction. Biodiversity loss poses irreversible consequences to societies, economies, and the health of the planet.

Technological Governance Deficits

Emerging technology risks can erode social discourse, threaten economic stability, exacerbate geostrategic competition, and pressure national and international security. Getting a better handle on systemic risks will require a significant technology governance refresh at all levels

Creaking Health Systems

Changing societal, environmental, demographic, and technological trends are straining health systems globally. While transformative technology, medicines, and insurance can improve healthcare, they also introduce new risks and trade-offs.

Natural disasters Human-made Extreme weather environmental disasters Infectious diseases Food crises Biodiversity loss Failure of urban planning Global Weapons of mass governance failure Water crises Climate action failure Critical infrastructure failure Interstate Involuntary migration conflict Information National infrastructure governance breakdown failure Illicit trade Cyberattacks Social instability Terrorist attacks State collapse Data fraud Adverse technological or theft advances Energy price shock Unemployment Fiscal crises Financial failure Unmanageable inflation Deflation

2020 Global Risks Interconnections

Source: World Economic Forum - Global Risks Report 2020

Risk outlook: the world in 2020

The Global Risks Report forecasts a year of increased domestic and international divisions with the added risk of economic slowdown. 78% of survey respondents said they expect "economic confrontations" and "domestic political polarization" to rise in 2020. Global experts also see the risk of extreme heat waves and destruction of natural ecosystems increasing, as well as a rise in cyber-attacks targeting operations and infrastructure and data/money theft.

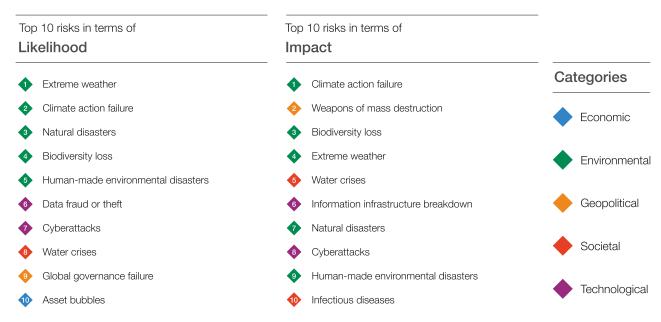
Asset bubbles

Multistakeholders	Global Shapers	Global Shapers				
Economic confrontations	78.5%	Extreme heat waves 8	38.8°			
Domestic political polarization	78.4%	Destruction of ecosystems 8	37 . 99			
Extreme heat waves	77.1%	Health impacted by pollution 8	87 . 0%			
Destruction of natural ecosystems	76.2%	Water crises 8	36.0°			
Cyberattacks: infrastructure	76.1%	Uncontrolled fires 7	79.89			
Protectionism on trade/investment	76.0%	Economic confrontations 7	78.49			
Populist and nativist agendas	75.7%	Loss of trust in media sources 7	77.1%			
Cyberattacks: theft of money/data	75.0%	Loss of privacy (to companies)	76.29			
Recession in a major economy	72.8%	Loss of privacy (to governments)	76.1 ⁹			
Uncontrolled fires	70.7%	Domestic political polarization 7	75.3%			

Source: World Economic Forum – Global Risks Report 2020

Risk outlook: a sharper focus on environmental threats over the next 10 years

Concerns about environmental risks have been rising over the last decade. For the first time in the history of the survey's 10-year outlook, environmental threats dominate the top five long term risks by likelihood and occupy three of the top five spots by impact.



Source: World Economic Forum - Global Risks Report 2020

The Evolving Risks Landscape, 2007-2020

	2020	Extreme weather	Climate action failure	Natural disasters	Biodiversity loss	Human-made environmental disasters		2020	Climate action failure	Weapons of mass destruction	Biodiversity loss	Extreme weather	Water crises
	2019	Extreme weather	Climate action failure	Natural disasters	Data fraud or theft	Cyberattacks		2019	Weapons of mass destruction	Climate action failure	Extreme weather	Water crises	Natural disasters
	2018	Extreme weather	Natural disasters	Cyberattacks	Data fraud or theft	Climate action failure		2018	Weapons of mass destruction	Extreme weather	Natural disasters	Climate action failure	Water crises
	2017	Extreme weather	Involuntary migration	Natural disasters	Terrorist attacks	Data fraud or theft		2017	Weapons of mass destruction	Extreme weather	Water crises	Natural disasters	Climate action failure
	2016	Involuntary migration	Extreme weather	Climate action failure	Interstate conflict	Natural catastrophes		2016	Climate action failure	Weapons of mass destruction	Water crises	Involuntary migration	Energy price shock
	2015	Interstate conflict	Extreme weather	Failure of national governance	State collapse or crisis	Unemployment		2015	Water crises	Infectious diseases	Weapons of mass destruction	Interstate conflict	Climate action failure
	2014	Income disparity	Extreme weather	Unemployment	Climate action failure	Cyberattacks		2014	Fiscal crises	Climate action failure	Water crises	Unemployment	Infrastructure breakdown
	2013	Income disparity	Fiscal imbalances	Greenhouse gas emissions	Water crises	Population ageing		2013	Financial failure	Water crises	Fiscal imbalances	Weapons of mass destruction	Climate action failure
	2012	Income disparity	Fiscal imbalances	Greenhouse gas emissions	Cyberattacks	Water crises		2012	Financial failure	Water crises	Food crises	Fiscal imbalances	Energy price volatility
	2011	Storms and cyclones	Flooding	Corruption	Biodiversity loss	Climate change		2011	Fiscal crises	Climate change	Geopolitical conflict	Asset price collapse	Energy price volatility
ikelihood	2010	Asset price collapse	China economic slowdown	Chronic disease	Fiscal crises	Global governance gaps	npact	2010	Asset price collapse	Deglobalization (developed)	Oil price spikes	Chronic disease	Fiscal crises
Terms of L	2009	Asset price collapse	China economic slowdown	Chronic diseases	Global governance gaps	Deglobalization (emerging)	Terms of In	2009	Asset price collapse	Deglobalization (developed)	Oil and gas price spike	Ohronic diseases	Fiscal crises
al Risks in	2008	Blow up in asset prices	Middle East instability	Failed and failing states	Oil price shock	Chronic diseases	al Risks in	2008	Blow up in asset prices	Deglobalization (developed)	China hard landing	Oil price shock	Pandemics
Top 5 Global Risks in Terms of Likelihood	2007	Infrastructure breakdown	Chronic diseases	Oil price shock	China hard landing	Blow up in asset prices	Top 5 Global Risks in Terms of Impact	2007	Blow up in asset prices	Deglobalization	Interstate and civil wars	Pandemics	Oil price shock
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Geopolitical

Environmental

Source: World Economic Forum – Global Risks Report 2020

The Global Risks Report 2020 is available on: https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-risks-report-2020

