STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE IN A NEW GLOBAL RISKS CONTEXT

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Sources and drivers of global risk

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Evolving response paradigms

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National resilience innovations

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Corporate resilience developments

Near-term global risks environment



Outlook



Persistent crises leading to catastrophic outcomes

69%

Consistently volatile landscape leading to divergent trajectories



14%

Slightly volatile with occasional localized surprises



Limited volatility with relative stability



Renewed stability with a revival of global resilience

Top concerns



■ Economic ■ Environmental ■ Geopolitical ■ Societal ■ Technological

Large-scale involuntary migration

Source: World Economic Forum



Longer-term global risks environment



Outlook



Persistent crises leading to catastrophic outcomes



Consistently volatile landscape leading to divergent trajectories

26%

Slightly volatile with occasional localized surprises

11%

Limited volatility with relative stability



Renewed stability with a revival of global resilience

Top concerns

1 Failure to mitigate climate change



2 Failure of climate-change adaption



3 Natural disasters and extreme weather events



4 Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse



5 Large-scale involuntary migration



6 Natural resource crises



7 Erosion of social cohesion



8 Widespread cybercrime and cyber insecurity



Geoeconomic confrontation



10 Large-scale environmental damage incidents



■ Economic
■ Environmental
■ Geopolitical
■ Societal
■ Technological

Source: World Economic Forum



From permacrisis to polycrises?



Starting points for the new risk landscape

Contest for the future world order

- New economic and security alliances and pacts
 - NATO and EU enlargement
 - Pacific agreements
 - Middle East and Africa ties
 - BRICS and G20
- Aspirations for non-alignment and multi-alignment – strategic transactionalism
- Rising economic protectionism
 - Incentives
 - Controls and constraints

Increased state fragility

- Baseline post-COVID economic weakness in many countries
- Struggling infrastructure and overstretched public services
- Entrenched polarization exacerbating populist decision-making
- Political governance failures rule of law, corruption, civil rights concerns
- Political violence coups, insurgencies, war, and civil war
- Increased space for criminal endeavour cyber, trafficking, economic crime

Key secular destabilisers

Contest for the future world order

Increased state fragility

Climate change

- Disunity on decarbonisation commitments
- Shortfall in contributions to low-income countries
- Resource security challenges water, food, energy, minerals

- Greater and repeated impacts on communities
- Vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure systems
- Challenges to strategic sourcing and supply chains

Technological advances

- Efforts to hold back the development of rivals and dominate markets
- Enhanced scope for foreign interference and mis/disinformation
- Difficulties in aligning on Al regulation and declining cooperation in space

- Increased scope for cyber and other security threats
- Exacerbation of societal divisiveness
- Facilitation of the illicit economy
- Enhanced dependency on big tech companies

Resource rivalries

Four possible futures for 2030

Geopolitical confrontation

Accelerated climate action



Resource competition



Resource collaboration

Persistent natural shortages in water, metals, and minerals due to high demand

Geopolitical cooperation



Resource control



Resource constraints

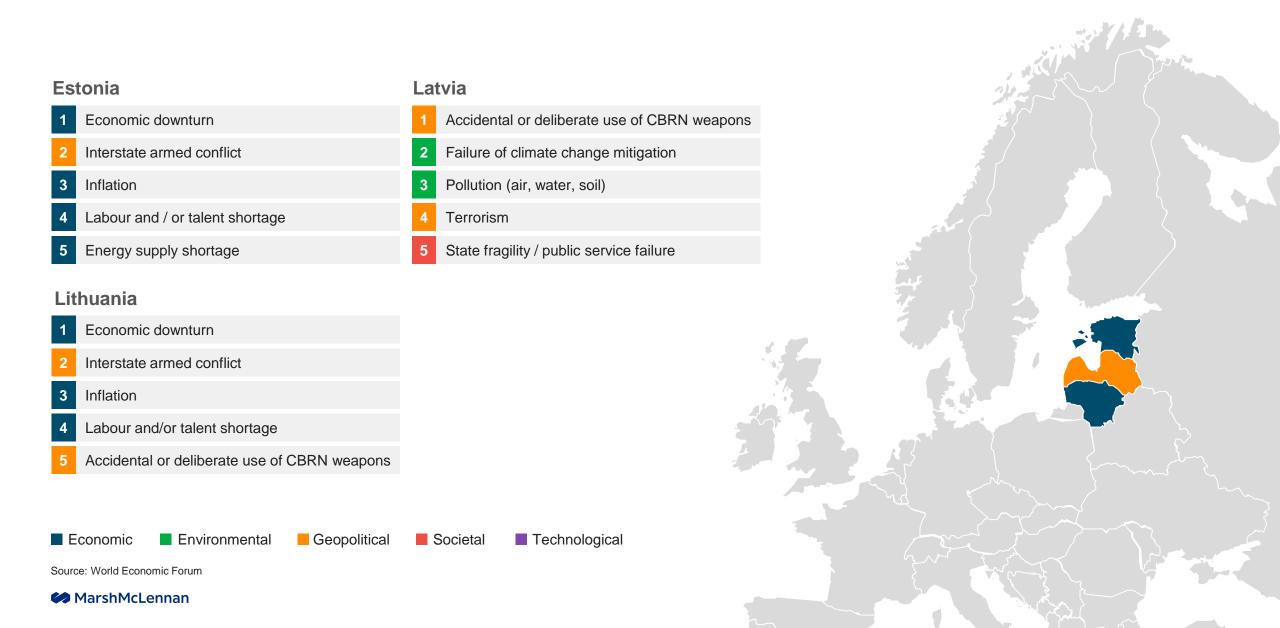
△ Divergent distress and multi-resource crises in the most vulnerable countries

Slow climate action

Source: World Economic Forum



Top concerns of business executives in the Baltic states



Evolving national response paradigms

Security	Geoeconomic	Resilience
International pacts and alliances	Expanded sanctions programmes	Production mandates and strategic stockpiles
Al regulation and legislation on disinformation and interference	Market access and investment constraints	Resilience standards and planning system requirements
Cyber resilience obligations on key firms	New industrial policies – incentives	Community-level resilience investments
Defence procurement and innovation	Sourcing and supply chain consolidation	Government backstops for major losses

New ambitions for national resilience





Strengthen public-private interactions

- How can governments better mobilise private-sector finance, physical assets, workforce, capabilities, and innovation?
- Key issues:
 - Breadth of the agenda and forward thinking
 - Clarity about responsibilities, and the allocation of risks and costs
 - Levers Government as director, customer, stimulator, facilitator, cheerleader

Assess progress and performance

- How well organised are we as a nation? Are capital and effort deployed effectively?
 Are we doing enough?
- Key issues:
 - Powers and governance within government
 - Assets and capabilities that can be drawn upon
 - Coordination and mobilisation of resources

Icons are hyperlinked to the reports.







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