
Boards Tackling Geopolitical Challenges

Dynamic Briefing

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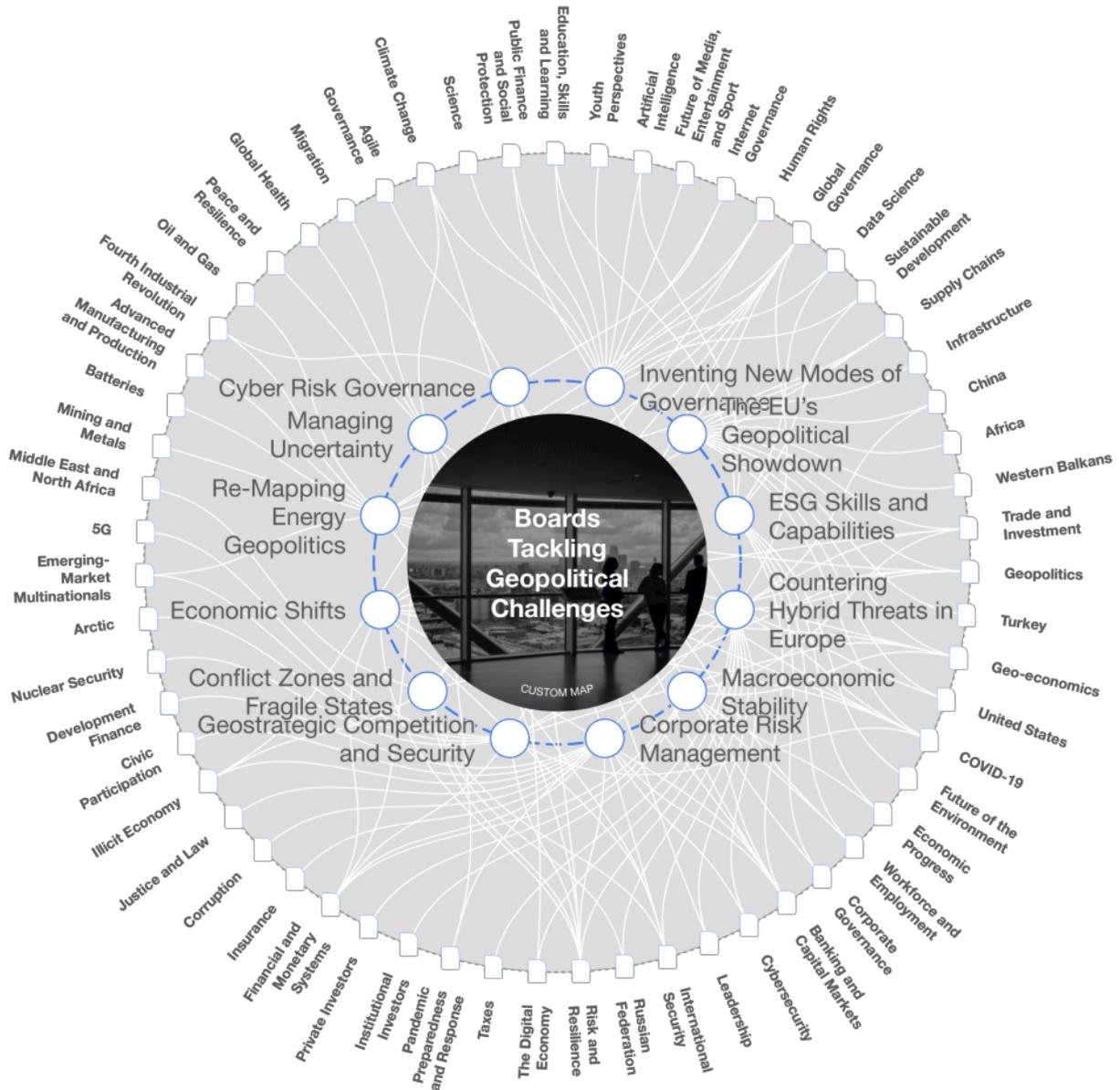


Boards Tackling Geopolitical Challenges

Last review on Sat 05 March 2022

About

This dynamic briefing draws on the collective intelligence of the Forum network to explore the key trends, interconnections and interdependencies between industry, regional and global issues. In the briefing, you will find a visual representation of this topic (Transformation Map – interactive version available online via intelligence.weforum.org), an overview and the key trends affecting it, along with summaries and links to the latest research and analysis on each of the trends. Briefings for countries also include the relevant data from the Forum’s benchmarking indices. The content is continuously updated with the latest thinking of leaders and experts from across the Forum network, and with insights from Forum meetings, projects communities and activities.



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Executive summary

Insights for Boards tackling Geopolitical challenges including the war by Russia on Ukraine. For individuals exploring to make a difference more insights can be found here <https://supportukrainenow.org>

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Russia's Ukraine invasion demonstrates that competition with Moscow is a defining feature of security in Europe and beyond.

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The Macroeconomic Stability category of the Global Competitiveness Index describes a country's efforts to curb inflation and successfully manage its public debt load.

The EU's Geopolitical Showdown

A 'geopolitical' European Commission must guide Europe while the risk of a global great-power standoff increases

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has raised the stakes in an intensifying global great-power competition. While the US and China vie for influence in terms of standard-setting, trade, and infrastructure - both physical and digital - Russia has applied blunt force to subjugate a sovereign state. As Russia and China call on NATO to stop enlargement, they have moved closer to a united front against the West; China has shied away from backing Russia militarily, but those who fear Chinese military intervention in Taiwan or the South China Sea are watching its positioning closely. Meanwhile a self-declared "geopolitical" European Commission aims to make the European Union a strategic global player capable of advancing its interests with one voice. COVID-19 laid bare the difficulties and opportunities for positioning Europe between the US and China. The EU has established its leadership in science and desire to forge cooperation, but its supply chains for energy, raw materials, and strategic health and digital products have created dependencies. With geopolitical tensions heating up and the ideological chasm growing between Western democracies and authoritarian regimes, balancing security interests with economic ties becomes more difficult.

In Europe's favour: The united Euro-American response to Russia's aggression in the form of economic sanctions and military support for Ukraine testifies to a revived transatlantic partnership. On the other hand, Europe has yet to find unity on strategic questions such as energy security, or its common approach to China. One way the EU has chosen to direct its geopolitical efforts is through a focus on regions. Its "Strategy with Africa" aims at advancing economic, political, and security cooperation - not least to counterbalance Chinese influence in Africa. In its more immediate neighbourhood including the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe, and North Africa, the "geopolitical" EU needs to provide more convincing answers on how to best address growing instability. Emerging powers in South Asia and elsewhere demand attention, which is acknowledged by the EU strategy for the Indo-Pacific - though it has yet to translate into action. In a world where a peaceful, rules-based globalization is on the backfoot and power politics is on the march, Europe must continue to advocate for democracy and multilateralism, and to serve as a laboratory (and model) for successful trans-national governance.

Related insight areas: [Türkiye](#), [Africa](#), [Western Balkans](#), [Supply Chains](#), [COVID-19](#), [Geo-economics](#), [China](#), [Trade and Investment](#), [United States](#), [Geopolitics](#), [Global Governance](#), [Infrastructure](#)



Royal United Services Institute (RUSI)
The NATO Strategic Concept and Protection of Civilians

23 June 2022

As NATO re-examines its strategy and tactics in response to the changing security environment, it must prioritise strengthening its approach to civilian protection. At the end of this month, NATO leaders will adopt a new Strategic Concept.



Project Syndicate
Europe's New War of Ideas

23 June 2022

By welcoming accession bids from Ukraine and Moldova, the European Union has crossed a threshold, establishing itself firmly as Russia's adversary. Europe must come of age, recognizing that survival in a dangerous neighborhood will require it to reorder its priorities.



Brookings
Merkel's lack of regrets illustrates the fallacies of Germany's Russia policy

21 June 2022

Russia's war of annihilation against Ukraine and the unhinged rhetoric of its elites raise urgent questions about the future for Europeans, for the trans-Atlantic alliance, and for global order.



UNICEF
Refugee children carry memories of home

18 June 2022

What would you take if you had only hours – even minutes – to decide before being forced to flee your home? What if you didn't know how long you'd be gone, or what would be left of your home should you return? These are questions that a growing number of refugees have had to confront as new waves of violence and protracted crises worldwide uproot millions from their homes. Even as the global refugee population has more than doubled in the past decade, refugee and displaced children – from Afghanistan to South Sudan to Syria to Ukraine – have something important in common: they all have equal rights. They need our support to grow, to learn and to thrive in safety.



SpringerOpen
Decision-making and the trajectories of young Europeans in the London region: the planners, the dreamers, and the accidental migrants

18 June 2022

This paper focuses on the intra-EU movement of young adults from Finland, Poland, and Spain who have settled, short- or long-term, in London and its wider region. In our comparative analysis, we find that the 46 interviewees differ in the way in which they took the original decision to move to the UK. Study, work, career, life goals, and lifestyle are the main variables shaping, in various combinations, migration decisions and plans. We categorize the decision-making and subsequent trajectories into three groups based on migrants' life-stories. The first group, the planners, had a long-term plan to move abroad with well-defined objectives of what they hoped to achieve. The second group, the dreamers, had the idea to move abroad someday, but then decided to activate the idea rather suddenly.



The New York Times
Opinion | The Perverse Politics of Inflation

02 June 2022

Take the case of prices at the pump. Gas prices in the United States have more than doubled under Biden; as of last week, they were about \$2.40 a gallon higher than they were in the last week of December 2020. Gas prices in Europe have risen by almost exactly the same amount; actually, after converting from liters to gallons and euros to dollars, I estimate that pump prices in Germany rose \$2.80 a gallon over the same period. This common rise in prices is no accident: Oil is traded on global markets, so its price has risen by roughly the same amount everywhere. The same is true of major foodstuffs.



Austrian Institute for European and Security Policy
European Energy Security

01 June 2022

At the end of 2018, Gazprom reported a record high in natural gas exports to Europe, exceeding 200 billion cubic meters (bcm) for the first time.

Inventing New Modes of Governance

The traditional institutions spawned after World War II are increasingly irrelevant

Growing inequality, the social and economic fallout from COVID-19, climate change, and migration all present increasingly thorny governance challenges. The climate crisis demands coordinated answers at the local and global level. However, governance structures largely inherited from the 19th and 20th centuries - like patriarchal institutions, political parties, or intergovernmental negotiations - are being questioned as they reach the limits of their usefulness. Voting, long the preferred mechanism for choosing decision-makers, has been undermined by low turnout and the interference of authoritarians. The pandemic spurred governments to restrict freedom of movement and pursue vaccination efforts, triggering reactions. Many countries have seen demonstrations against pandemic restrictions and mandates (even as other people have pressed for stronger measures to better help protect populations). The pandemic has also diverted attention and funding from other public health issues, reduced the capacity of civil society organisations to function, and generated geopolitical tensions. This has only further pressured a multilateral system mostly formed after World War II. The friction between the US and China is a symptom of this deterioration, as is Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

However, new means of global cooperation are emerging. Multi-stakeholder efforts like the Internet Governance Forum are demonstrating that open platforms for discussion are not only possible, but also useful. Efforts formed around the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals are also promising. Many international civic-participation movements are being powered by digital coordination and make decision making more inclusive. At the national level, the French Citizens' Convention for the Climate (2019-2020) demonstrated the power of embedding such a deliberative process in traditional decision making, and inspired similar processes in other countries. At the European level, the Conference on the Future of Europe has brought citizens from all EU member states together to discuss topics such as the economy, social justice, climate change, and migration. This marked the first time citizens' panels discussed and participated in political debate with decision makers in 24 different languages. At the global level, platforms like Avaaz and Change.org are gaining traction, and initiatives like the Global Citizens' Dialogues on the future of the Internet are connecting the informed views of citizens with decision-makers. Slowly but increasingly, deliberative democracy is scaling.

Related insight areas: [Education, Skills and Learning](#), [Youth Perspectives](#), [International Security](#), [Public Finance and Social Protection](#), [Sustainable Development](#), [Global Governance](#), [Climate Change](#), [Data Science](#), [Human Rights](#), [Science](#), [Future of Media](#), [Entertainment and Sport](#), [Inequality](#), [Internet Governance](#), [Artificial Intelligence](#)



Center for Reproductive Rights
U.S. Supreme Court Takes Away the Right to Abortion

24 June 2022

In a devastating decision that will reverberate for generations, the U.S. Supreme Court has abandoned its duty to protect fundamental rights and overturned *Roe v. Wade*, ruling there is no constitutional right to abortion. Today's decision—which abandons nearly 50 years of precedent—marks the first time in history that the Supreme Court has taken away a fundamental right. The Court's decision will likely lead to half of U.S. states immediately taking action to ban abortion outright, forcing people to travel hundreds and thousands of miles to access abortion care or to carry pregnancies against their will, a grave violation of their human rights. "The Court's opinion delivers a wrecking ball to the constitutional right to abortion, destroying the protections of *Roe v.*



Next City
Housing in Brief: NYC Board Votes To Raise Rents On Millions of Regulated Tenants

23 June 2022

On Tuesday, the nine-member body that determines rent increases for a million New York City apartments under rent regulation voted to raise rents on one-year leases by 3.25% and two-year leases by 5%. The increases will be in effect for leases beginning Oct. 1. This marks the largest rent increase since 2013, when rents were raised 4% on one-year leases and 7.75% on two-year leases, according to the *New York Times*. The vote took place at Cooper Union after a public hearing in which tenants plead their case, many still reeling from the pandemic. In March, the board released an analysis finding that net operating revenue for rent-regulated units dropped 7.8% from 2019 to 2020.



Australian Institute of International Affairs
To Force Climate Breakthrough, Leaders Must Listen to And Promote the Stories of Young People

23 June 2022

Climate discourse too often prioritises the wrong narrative. To end the climate wars, we must urgently promote and amplify new stories and narratives that connect to and reflect the values and views of the world's youth.



JSTOR Daily
The Battle over Drag in 1960s San Francisco

22 June 2022

The organized struggle for rights has been shaped by debates over the relationship between gender presentation and sexuality. LGBTQ+ movements have always faced internal tensions between the desire to include people of many different identities and the wish to appear as respectable as possible to the broader public. Historian Betty Luther Hillman describes how this community conflict played out in 1960s San Francisco.



Al Monitor
Tunisian protesters decry constitutional reform plans, judicial purge

20 June 2022

Hundreds demonstrated on Sunday in Tunisia's capital against a planned referendum on constitutional changes and President Kais Saied's recent firing of dozens of judges. Protesters in Tunis responded to calls from opposition organisations, including Saied's nemesis the Islamist-inspired Ennahdha party, chanting "constitution, liberty and dignity" and "the people want an independent judiciary", an AFP correspondent said.



Pew Research Center
U.S. teens are more likely than adults to support the Black Lives Matter movement

15 June 2022

A woman wears "Black Lives Matter" jewelry to a Juneteenth party in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 2021. (Aimee Dilger/SOPA Images/LightRocket via Getty Images) American teenagers are more likely than adults to express support for the Black Lives Matter movement, according to two Pew Research Center surveys fielded this spring. Seven-in-ten U.S. teens say they at least somewhat support the Black Lives Matter movement, including 31% of teenagers who strongly support it, according to a survey conducted in April and May among American teens ages 13 to 17. By comparison, a little over half of U.S. adults (56%) said in a March survey that they support the Black Lives Matter movement, similar to the 55% who said the same in September 2021 and September 2020.

ESG Skills and Capabilities

The employees required to assess new layers of corporate performance need a blend of competencies and skills

As the Environmental, Social and Governance marketplace grows, every firm involved is in need of people equipped with up-to-date sustainable business and investment skills. Banks and asset managers have been staffing up their ESG departments to help them analyse the non-financial performance of firms, and integrate that information with more traditional financial data in order to more comprehensively inform their investment decisions. Entirely new financial firms are also emerging, to supply the market with sustainable investment products like green bonds and access to activist shareholder funds and clean technology-focused venture capital investments. Their employees need a combination of foundational financial analysis skills and fluency in the language of carbon emissions, living wages, political activity, and other ESG matters - as well as an ability to critically consume related information. Non-financial firms need sustainability departments capable of measuring and monitoring firm performance, and communicating in an accurate and timely way to the capital markets and other stakeholders. The necessary related skillsets include an ability to engage and collaborate with business leaders while bringing a broader set of stakeholder concerns to the table.

To better connect businesses and disparate stakeholders, there is a growing industry of data providers, analytics and artificial intelligence firms, rating agencies, and other services designed to help process new layers of information about corporate performance. The necessary skillsets for this combine data analytics, computer science, and consulting with a deep understanding of sustainability. To develop a new generation of professionals equipped with these skills, business schools can further integrate sustainability into their curricula, and collaborate with operational and financial disciplines. Meanwhile academic programs in the environmental and social sciences can prepare people to apply their expertise to capital markets. Professional associations of investors, auditors, and accountants can provide continuing ESG education via organizations like the CFA Institute. Because ESG skills are often hybrid, the necessary certification and credentialing has been idiosyncratic - MBAs and Master of Finance degrees appear in credentials alongside degrees in environmental science or labour economics. While some people may have dual degrees covering such fields, others pursue specific sustainability certificates. As the ESG field matures and solidifies, employers may begin to seek more such harmonized certifications and credentials.

Related insight areas: [Sustainable Development](#), [Artificial Intelligence](#), [Banking and Capital Markets](#), [Workforce and Employment](#), [Data Science](#), [Education, Skills and Learning](#), [Future of the Environment](#), [Economic Progress](#), [Corporate Governance](#)



World Economic Forum

Why trust is key to leading companies unlocking value

11 August 2022

Lack of trust is eroding confidence in stakeholder capitalism and ESG claims. Corporate leaders must work even harder to build and maintain trust. Three core components can help cultivate trust and build stakeholder confidence. Corporate leaders today are measured by a new yardstick. The supreme test of a CEO and board of directors is now the value they create not just for shareholders, but for all stakeholders.



VoxEU

Executive compensation tied to ESG performance

02 August 2022

Environmental, social, and governance metrics are receiving increasing attention as a measure of corporate performance. This column uses cross-sectional data to assess the prevalence and impact of including such metrics in executive compensation schemes. Usage of 'ESG pay' has grown rapidly in the past decade, with over 30% of firms including ESG metrics in their key performance indicators in 2021. It is more common in countries perceived to be sensitive to ESG concerns. Firms adopting ESG pay do receive more favourable ESG scores from rating agencies, but the impact on shareholder wealth is ambiguous.



Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania - Knowledge@Wharton

How Responsible Research Can Tackle Society's Toughest Challenges

23 June 2022

Companies aren't the only ones feeling pressure to meet environmental, social, and corporate governance metrics. Business schools are also working to ensure their coursework and research adhere to a higher standard of responsibility. ... Read More.



GreenBiz

How ESG reporting signals a shift towards a revised 'social contract'

22 June 2022

Influential economist Milton Friedman famously said , "There is one and only one responsibility of business: to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits." In a world recovering from covid-19, grappling with war, climate change, ecological destruction and human rights, profit alone cannot be the sole objective of companies. COVID-19 highlighted social inequalities Having just emerged from the damaging effects of the global recession, the pandemic exacerbated already deep inequalities and pushed millions into poverty. Vulnerable groups such as women, the poor, elderly, disabled, indigenous people and migrants were hit hardest, with growing insecurity over access to food, health care and housing.



GreenBiz

Social inequality has become an investor priority

22 June 2022

When the European Union embraced the concept of double materiality in the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, mandating that investors consider risks corporations externalize onto people, the business and human rights movement notched a significant win. Now the notion of double materiality is also taking shape in a different guise beyond Europe: in rising investor concerns around systemic risks, including inequality. Systemic risks are risks that affect the economic system as a whole, creating "systematic portfolio risk" to an investor's entire portfolio. Large institutional asset owners and asset managers, due to their size, own hundreds, even thousands of assets. Their portfolios mimic the market and give rise to their status as "universal owners .".



Raconteur

The new consumer dilemma – lean or green?

22 June 2022

Macro trends in today's world have the power to pull and push where people spend their money. As a result, consumer attitudes are constantly evolving. Over the last few years, for example, we've watched sustainability become a priority, with eco products, services and experiences taking centre stage. More recently, the rising cost of living has had a profound effect on how shoppers navigate their budgets.

Countering Hybrid Threats in Europe

Russia's war on Ukraine reinvigorated Western security cooperation and may be a turning point in Europe's defence policy

When Russian forces invaded Ukraine in February 2022, war as a geopolitical instrument returned to Europe. Over the previous decade, illegal annexations, humanitarian crises, cyberattacks, and disinformation campaigns had already created a volatile security environment. Terrorism, trafficking, instability in Europe's neighbourhood, and the climate crisis all broadened the spectrum of potential threats, and made the notion of Europe as a continent at peace ring increasingly hollow. Russia's war of aggression inadvertently revived transatlantic security cooperation and emboldened the European Union to take unprecedented steps regarding its Common Security and Defense Policy. Under the leadership of US President Joe Biden and at the urging of East European allies, NATO massively stepped up its troop presence at the eastern flank. While NATO remains adamant about not becoming a party to the war, it has supported sanctions against Russia and provided military support to Ukraine. After years of simmering disagreement, NATO's new "Strategic Concept," due in summer 2022, is expected to show a new resolve in terms of strengthening collective defence and deterrence. Meanwhile the EU has coordinated with the US on its most far-reaching sanctions package ever imposed on a foreign country.

The bloc also decided for the first time to purchase weaponry and military equipment for a country under attack, and as of March 2022 planned to spend up to €1 billion out of the European Peace Facility. The EU also pledged to increase defence expenditures, expand capabilities and joint projects, and strengthen the industrial defence base. The EU's "Strategic Compass" reflects ambitions to increase Europe's strategic autonomy and make a stronger contribution to global and transatlantic security cooperation. Individual member states have stepped up related commitments, with the most noticeable change occurring in Germany. Challenges remain, however. The EU is not a global security player on par with China, the US, or Russia. It will take time and compromise to increase Europe's defence capabilities, and reformed modes of collective decision making. COVID-19 added an additional layer of complexity, as it laid bare vulnerabilities in strategic supply chains and in health security. Future threats related to energy and food security, as well as to cyber security - and multilateral security cooperation within the United Nations or NATO will remain a priority, as the EU has yet to demonstrate its capacity to act on its own.

Related insight areas: [Risk and Resilience](#), [United States](#), [Geopolitics](#), [Russian Federation](#), [Leadership](#), [Global Governance](#), [COVID-19](#), [Pandemic Preparedness and Response](#), [China](#), [Taxes](#), [Public Finance and Social Protection](#), [International Security](#), [The Digital Economy](#), [Cybersecurity](#)



Project Syndicate

Will Europe's New TPI Be an ATM?

22 July 2022

One reason why the European Central Bank's earlier asset-purchase program was never used is that fiscally fragile governments were reluctant to submit to its robust eligibility requirements. But following the rollout of a new program that comes with much looser conditions, the balance has shifted.



Cities Today

European mayors pledge support for Ukraine's reconstruction

21 June 2022

Almost four months on from the Russian invasion of Ukraine, mayors across Europe are starting to look at how to deliver long-term support for cities decimated by the war. Julia Zghurska, Deputy Head of the International Cooperation Office in the Ukrainian city of Khariv, travelled for almost three days by train, car and plane to reach the Eurocities annual conference in Espoo, Finland. The long, difficult journey was worth it, she told Cities Today at the event. "It's great to be here for a lot of reasons – we need to feel the support of Europeans, but also tell the truth of what's happening in our country," said Zghurska. "Different [European] cities have reached out and asked us: 'What kind of help do you need?'".



The Conversation

Tiverton and Honiton byelection: rural communities are itching for the chance to cast a protest vote

20 June 2022

Tiverton and Honiton in Devon has long been a Conservative stronghold. The liberal democrats believe they have a good chance of taking the seat in an impending byelection. The vote follows the resignation of former MP Neil Parish, who admitted to watching porn in the House of Commons chamber. My research in the south-west of England suggests the party of government has every reason to be worried. The discontent and even resentment towards the political class have been palpable for some time.



Clean Energy Wire

Replacing Russian gas to play "enormous role" at leaders' summits

20 June 2022

The question of how to replace natural gas supply from Russia will play an "enormous role" at upcoming leaders' summits of the European Union, the G7 and NATO, said a German government official in Berlin. The issue will, for example, be discussed in connection with the idea to establish a "climate club" at the G7 summit that takes place in Schloss Elmau at the end of the week. "The fundamental question of how we can achieve a cooperative model for climate neutrality plays a major role, especially now in view of the development of energy prices and the negative impact of excessive dependence on fossil fuels," said the official. Germany aims to take a leadership role on climate among the G7, but also to "do our homework" domestically, said the official.



VoxEU

Banks and their interest rate risk sensitivity

20 June 2022

Interest rate risks on banks' balance sheets represent a relevant financial stability concern with a view to the normalisation of monetary policy. This column explores how a parallel shift in the euro area yield curve, or its steepening, might impact banking sector profitability and solvency. Leveraging on two distinct ECB stress-testing frameworks, it finds that banks are overall well equipped to face the interest rate normalisation as it brings a positive profitability outlook with a hardly affected system-wide solvency forecast.



Project Syndicate

Don't Raise the Eurozone's Public-Debt Limit

15 June 2022

In view of already-high levels of national debt and rising inflation in the eurozone, giving governments more debt leeway is the wrong way to go. Fiscal policy coordination should instead focus more on reallocating public expenditure and thus on increasing its quality rather than its quantity.

Economic Shifts

There has been a resurgence in the use of economic and financial sanctions

The tightened integration of the global economy has rebalanced power and created complex new financial interconnections. In the two decades leading up to 2017, the share of global economic output accounted for by developing countries jumped to 59.3% from 42.8%; much of that increase is attributable to China, which progressed from contributing 6.6% of total global output on its own to 18.7% over the two-decade period (China's dramatic integration into the global economy has been one of the most significant international developments since World War II). Increasingly, governments reach for economic and financial policy levers to advance national ambitions (or hinder others'), in both the economic and political realms. The dividing line between economics and national security has therefore blurred, sometimes as a matter of policy - as illustrated by the US Department of Commerce's strategic plan for 2018-22, which states that "economic security is national security." Meanwhile the increasingly domestic lens through which states assess their international economic policies and priorities has weakened support for the global economic governance framework that has been in place more than half a century.

Economic ties are now seen as a tool for advancing geopolitical goals through "weaponized interdependence." COVID-19 further underlined the fragility of supply chains, and global economic governance itself has long shown signs of systemic fragility; the US's blocking of appointments to the World Trade Organization's Appellate Body is one such sign (the body was crippled in late 2019 when it fell below the minimum number of members required to hear appeals). Some countries take relatively mercantilist approaches to trade, and see bilateral relations as a geopolitical zero-sum game - the tariffs levied by the US and China on one another during 2018 and 2019 provide an example. Trade is not the only means used to advance national ambitions; there has been a resurgence in the use of economic and financial sanctions (most prominently targeting Russia after its invasion of Ukraine), and foreign direct investment has also been affected. China's massive Belt and Road infrastructure-building initiative is a controversial example of outward investment with geopolitical ramifications, while on the flipside a growing number of countries are creating barriers to inward investment perceived as threatening.

Related insight areas: [Financial and Monetary Systems](#), [International Security](#), [Geo-economics](#), [Supply Chains](#), [COVID-19](#), [Banking and Capital Markets](#), [Trade and Investment](#), [Global Governance](#), [Risk and Resilience](#)



Peterson Institute for International Economics
WTO makes progress but could do more for women

23 June 2022

The expectations for the 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held in mid-June in Geneva were low. Very low. The meeting was the first of its kind since December 2017, having been postponed several times due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI)
Climate Change Can Help Bring Israel and Turkey Closer

23 June 2022

Israel and Turkey are starting a new chapter in their long-standing bilateral relationship. The mutual visits by Foreign Minister Çavuşoğlu's to Israel (May 2022) and by Foreign Minister Lapid to Turkey (June 2022) followed up on the successful visit by President Herzog to Turkey (March 2022) and were positive steps in the gradual process of improving their relations. Towards the anticipated resumption of ties at ambassadorial level, the two countries have been engaged since mid-2021 in rebuilding trust, diversifying and deepening official dialogue channels, reenergizing cooperation in a way that brings tangible win-win benefits, and jointly confronting terror threats.



AI Monitor
Islamic Jihad ramps up the threats toward Israel in West Bank

23 June 2022

The Palestinian Islamic Jihad movement in Gaza is currently leading the confrontation with Israel amid calls for an escalation in response to the Israeli army's assassination of members of the movement in the West Bank.



Chatham House
G7 can help build resilient and secure supply chains

22 June 2022

By reinforcing an open and rules-based global trading system, G7 governments will encourage supply chain resilience. In particular, continued efforts to reform the World Trade Organization (WTO) might stand a better chance of success since members agreed to limited deals at the recent Ministerial Conference – the first such event since 2017.



International Crisis Group
7 Priorities for the G7: Managing the Global Fallout of Russia's War on Ukraine

21 June 2022

Two subjects will likely preoccupy the G7 heads of state when they meet starting 26 June: the war in Ukraine and the related spikes in commodity prices worldwide. The leaders need to show that they will address the economic woes as well as other crises.



Clean Energy Wire
German finance minister breaks ranks on EU plans to scrap the car by 2035

21 June 2022

Germany's Finance Minister Christian Lindner said Tuesday that he does not support his government's agreed position in support of an EU-wide ban on the sale of new petrol and diesel cars from 2035. Speaking at a conference of Germany's industrial lobby, the BDI, in Berlin Tuesday, Lindner said the EU's draft policy — a key part of the bloc's bid to slash emissions and go climate neutral — was "wrong" and that the German government "will not agree to this European legislation this week."



Project Syndicate
Does International Trade Weaken or Strengthen Countries' Resilience?

20 June 2022

Four significant problems currently afflicting leading economies serve as examples of how trade barriers erected by governments have reduced resilience. In each case, liberalization could help to remedy the problem.

Managing Uncertainty

Experts should be placed prominently at the centre of efforts to deal with crises

The 2008 financial crisis, the 2015 migration crisis, and the COVID-19 pandemic all exposed deficiencies in the ways that governments handle uncertainty. Despite warnings in some quarters and - in the case of the pandemic - actual plans and structures having been put in place in some countries, most states and international institutions were underprepared when these crises hit. In order to enable better-prepared, responsive, and agile responses, the prominence and importance of experts must be better-emphasized, and civil society must be more thoroughly engaged. Civic institutions, which generally operate in closer proximity to local populations than heads of state or leaders of governments, and often boast greater local knowledge as a result, can contribute vital information. A wide range of experts must be called upon during crises, including those who operate outside of typical government institutions. With uncertainty on the rise, the usual channels and sources of knowledge will no longer be sufficient. By incorporating more diverse and comprehensive information, international institutions, national governments, and local leaders alike should be able to increase their analytical capacity and their ability to deliver effective and rapid responses.

When dealing with migration, institutions must carefully consider the “push factors” that trigger large-scale refugee flows, by closely monitoring conflict zones and failed states. In terms of climate change, while the problem is generally well-understood, too little is being done - in addition to addressing the source of the crisis (excessive and unchecked greenhouse gas emissions), governments must become better able to predict and mitigate the many near-term climate-related disasters that have become increasingly common. Meanwhile financial crises call for ensuring as much equilibrium as possible, and realizing that just because we may be experiencing a period of relative calm the necessary safeguards still should be firmly in place - and even strengthened. And when it comes to pandemics, preparedness is key. The exact nature of any new outbreak is always going to be difficult to ascertain, but the world must be able to collectively respond more quickly and comprehensively than it did with COVID-19. A diverse range of new challenges will no doubt affect us all in the coming decades. Only a multi-faceted, inclusive, and analytical governance approach can ensure that we will be relatively well protected.

Related insight areas: [Migration](#), [Climate Change](#), [Global Health](#), [Peace and Resilience](#), [Banking and Capital Markets](#), [Pandemic Preparedness and Response](#), [COVID-19](#), [Risk and Resilience](#), [Financial and Monetary Systems](#)



Harvard Kennedy School – Journalist’s Resource
The US Supreme Court is more conservative than 75% of Americans, study finds

29 June 2022

Facebook Twitter LinkedIn Reddit Email The Supreme Court has grown more conservative than the U.S. public over the past decade and is now more conservative than about 75% of Americans, finds a new paper in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. The study also reveals much of the public — Democrats in particular — underestimates how far right it leans. In 2010, the nation’s highest court reflected the preferences of the average American. Its ideological position on key issues shifted sharply to the right after Justice Amy Coney Barrett joined the bench in late 2020 and “is now near the typical Republican,” researchers write. Barrett, described in a FiveThirtyEight analysis as “particularly conservative on civil rights issues,” replaced liberal Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, who died in September 2020.



Brookings
What was unexpected about the state and local sector during COVID-19?

21 June 2022

The COVID-19 pandemic posed a particular dilemma to state and local governments. The federal government provided close to \$1 trillion to state and local governments to help them meet this dilemma—far more than the roughly \$275 billion provided during the Great Recession. But something unexpected happened.



World Economic Forum
WTO Ministerial Meeting: What just happened and what’s next?

20 June 2022

The 164-member World Trade Organization held its first ministerial conference in nearly five years, following COVID-19 postponements. Agreement was found on WTO reform, vaccine production and fishing subsidies, among others. Negotiators prevailed despite geopolitical tensions. “One of the fun things about this job is the opportunity to bang a gavel,” said World Trade Organization Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala at last week’s World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference. The gavel came down with gusto just as dawn broke over Geneva, after a second sleepless night at the 12 th WTO Ministerial Conference or MC12.



Sci Dev Net
\$33bn funding gap for climate ‘loss and damage’

16 June 2022

Funding needed for UN humanitarian appeals linked to extreme weather has increased eight-fold over the past two decades, with donor countries falling desperately short of meeting the demand, according to a new analysis. Reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) have made clear that climate change impacts are already widespread and intensifying, and that developing countries are paying the highest price.



AI Monitor
Countries haggle through the night to salvage WTO deals

16 June 2022

Ministers were frantically haggling through the night into Thursday at the World Trade Organization in a bid to salvage deals on food security, fishing and combating Covid-19. The global trade body’s 164 members added on an extra fifth day of talks to try to break the deadlock gripping the WTO headquarters in Geneva. But despite relaxing their original Wednesday deadline, countries were trading concessions through the early morning hours to cobble together a wide-ranging set of results.



The New Yorker
Jerome Powell Races to Catch Up with Inflation

15 June 2022

John Cassidy writes about the decision by the Federal Reserve to raise the federal funds rate by 0.75 percentage points, and the prospect of a recession if the Fed fails to engineer a soft landing for the economy.



Institute for New Economic Thinking
Why What’s Going on Right Now at the WTO Matters

11 June 2022

After many postponements, the 12 th Ministerial Conference (MC12) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) will take place June 12–15, 2022, in Geneva. Media coverage has focused almost exclusively on whether governments will agree to waive provisions of the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement. The WTO’s TRIPS rules, which provide maximalist protections to Big Pharma’s patents, trade secrets, copyrights, industrial designs, and other “intellectual property,” are preventing developing countries from being able to expand the manufacturing of COVID-19 vaccines, treatments, and tests.

Re-Mapping Energy Geopolitics

New resources are emerging, and China is becoming a cleantech manufacturing powerhouse

An energy system based on geographically concentrated fossil fuel resources enabled resource-rich countries to exercise geopolitical power related to the distribution of those resources. As a result, governance systems such as the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) were formed, shaping fossil fuel-dominated energy markets for decades. This dynamic has fundamentally shifted in recent years, however, as the US has re-emerged as a net energy exporter, and as the rise of new clean energy technologies has changed demand dynamics. The emergence of shale oil and gas resources has fundamentally reshuffled the traditional power balance between oil-producing and oil-consuming countries; the US, formerly a large net importer, now has an increased incentive to cooperate with other oil-producing nations like Saudi Arabia and Russia. The production cuts negotiated between Saudi Arabia, Russia, and the US in response to the supply-demand imbalances and declining oil prices caused in part by COVID-19 restrictions, for example, were unprecedented - and may have substantial long-term impacts. Meanwhile the manufacturing of clean energy technologies like solar and wind remain largely concentrated within just a few nations, even as worldwide installed capacity continues to expand.

The relative abundance of the natural resources powering renewables, in contrast to oil and gas resources, means they are available globally - enabling many different nations and localities to reduce their dependence on international markets. However, while the geopolitical dynamics of resource extraction may lose relevance over time, even the most renewables-heavy economies remain tied to international oil and gas markets in order to maintain transportation and industrial processes. In addition, the concentration of renewable technology manufacturing has its own geopolitical impact. As China has emerged as the primary manufacturing centre for clean energy technologies such as solar panels, wind turbines, and batteries for electric cars, new geopolitical realities have formed - and the COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated that severe disruptions to the few economies that are centres of manufacturing can lead to global supply chain bottlenecks. In addition, the energy transition to a net zero emissions future is also likely to create a unique geopolitical dynamic, as certain minerals (like lithium and cobalt) and rare earths become increasingly valuable. Supply dynamics, and concerns about the methods of extracting these resources in certain countries, have already led to industry and political collaborations such as the Global Battery Alliance.

Related insight areas: [Emerging-Market Multinationals](#), [Global Governance](#), [Batteries](#), [Supply Chains](#), [International Security](#), [Mining and Metals](#), [Human Rights](#), [Fourth Industrial Revolution](#), [Geopolitics](#), [COVID-19](#), [Oil and Gas](#), [Geo-economics](#), [Manufacturing](#)



Harvard Kennedy School - Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs
We'll Need Hundreds of New Critical Metals Mines to Decarbonize

25 August 2022

Surging demand and dizzying price hikes have raised concerns that inadequate metal and mineral supplies may impede the clean energy transition. Given the urgency of reducing fossil fuel use, the science and policy worlds must solve two main challenges: how to ensure the availability and affordability of critical metals in the quantities needed, and how to manage the environmental impacts related to mining and processing them. The latter issue is likely to be much trickier than the former, argue Henry Lee and Xin Sun.



Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft
Green hydrogen from plant residue

01 July 2022

Until now, the most common way to dispose of green waste and sewage sludge has been to compost or incinerate it. However, using these materials to produce the valuable energy source hydrogen would make far more sense. A team of researchers at the Fraunhofer Institute for Manufacturing Engineering and Automation IPA is working towards this very goal. CO2 capture is key to this development: The CO2 that is generated during the production of hydrogen from waste is separated and then used as a raw material in the chemical industry, for example. In this way, the research team can produce carbon-negative hydrogen from organic waste using a variety of processes, which consequently remove CO2 from the atmosphere.



Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft
Powering ships with hydrogen from methanol

01 July 2022

Shipping is one of the fastest-growing sources of greenhouse gases, and this is leading shipbuilders and operators on a search for environmentally friendly alternative propulsion systems. Researchers at Fraunhofer have joined forces with partners to develop the HyMethShip concept, in which hydrogen is obtained from methanol. This technology does not require large hydrogen tanks to be carried on board, making it much safer. In the future, it may also prove to be an attractive solution for cruise liners.



Rocky Mountain Institute
Green Hydrogen First Movers: Brad Davey of ArcelorMittal

27 June 2022

In this Q&A, ArcelorMittal Executive Vice President Brad Davey discusses the steelmaking giant's approach to decarbonization with green hydrogen. The post Green Hydrogen First Movers: Brad Davey of ArcelorMittal appeared first on RMI .



Rocky Mountain Institute
Hydrogen Reality Check: We Need Hydrogen — But Not for Everything

27 June 2022

Hydrogen's versatility as a decarbonization solution has created a lack of consensus and clarity as to where it is truly needed. The post Hydrogen Reality Check: We Need Hydrogen — But Not for Everything appeared first on RMI .



GreenBiz
Meet the startup aiming to make hydrogen fuel a reality for cargo fleets

23 June 2022

Brooklyn, New York-based Amogy announced that it has raised \$46 million in funding, with top investors including South Korea's largest oil refinery SK Innovation, Amazon via its Climate Pledge Fund, and Saudi Aramco Energy. The self-described "zero emission mobility" firm's product seeks to eliminate GHG emissions from transportation, beginning with the maritime sector, by means of ammonia-based fuel. Ammonia, or NH3, is familiar to most as a household cleaning product. Currently, its main industrial use is to safely and cheaply transport much needed nitrogen to fertilizers. Amogy believes it can redefine the compound chemical as a sustainable fuel for the transportation sector by pairing it with new power-generating technology.



Rocky Mountain Institute
Electricity Customers Are Getting Burnt by Soaring Fossil Fuel Prices

23 June 2022

"Cost sharing" between customers and their utilities could have saved ratepayers at least \$2 billion during the height of the pandemic. The post Electricity Customers Are Getting Burnt by Soaring Fossil Fuel Prices appeared first on RMI .

Conflict Zones and Fragile States

Nuclear material and reactors in parts of the world prone to conflict are particularly vulnerable

The theft of nuclear material dates back at least to 1957, and the pilfering of uranium-235 from a nuclear scrap recycling plant in Pennsylvania at the height of the Cold War, according to the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. During any period of conflict, there is an increased risk of the theft of nuclear material and weapons. Due to the proliferation of nuclear technology in recent years and heightened global instability, related risks have spread to some of the world's least stable territories. Reports made to the Nuclear Security Summit held in the US in 2016, for example, noted that conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia, and within Ukraine, have ratcheted up the risk of nuclear material being smuggled across borders. Fragile or breakaway states like Transnistria, between the Dniester River and Ukraine, and South Ossetia (officially a part of Georgia), provide both a safe haven for smugglers and sources of illicit nuclear material; significant amounts of highly enriched uranium have gone unaccounted for in the region since the breakup of the Soviet Union. In 1995, the International Atomic Energy Agency began compiling related information about unauthorized movements of nuclear or other radioactive material, by establishing a dedicated Incident and Trafficking Database.

Nuclear reactors have become key targets. According to media reports, an aborted Islamic State attack in Belgium in 2016 was likely meant to target a nuclear power plant, and suspected state-sponsored Russian hackers targeted nuclear facilities in the US in 2017 - as tension mounted over alleged Russian meddling in American elections. Live conflict zones add another layer of danger, as nuclear reactors can become targets of direct attacks. In 2014, Hamas, the Palestinian group that controls Gaza, launched three Iranian-designed rockets that targeted but narrowly missed the Dimona reactor in Israel. Amid renewed exchanges of violence during 2018 between Israel and Iranian proxies in Lebanon and Syria, and civil unrest in Gaza and the West Bank, a repeat attack became increasingly possible. The ongoing conflict in Syria is also a major risk factor, as nuclear material generated by the country's former nuclear weapons programme is largely unaccounted for. A March 2018 report published by the Institute for Science and International Security suggested that this material may include enriched uranium and related equipment, potentially providing the necessary elements for a so-called dirty bomb.

Related insight areas: [Geopolitics](#), [Risk and Resilience](#), [International Security](#), [Middle East and North Africa](#), [Human Rights](#), [Illicit Economy](#), [Russian Federation](#), [Global Governance](#)



Harvard Kennedy School - Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs

North Korea's Strategically Ambiguous Nuclear Posture

08 August 2022

Despite the international community's best efforts to prevent the regime from acquiring nuclear weapons, North Korea has developed an increasingly sophisticated nuclear arsenal since its first nuclear test in 2006. In 2017, the regime tested high-yield warheads, an array of short- to medium-range missiles, and even an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) that could put most US cities at risk. In 2022, North Korea broke its four year moratorium on testing ICBMs and added hypersonic missiles capable of maneuvering at high speed to its list of expanding missile tests. Pyongyang even boasted that it can "shake the world by firing a missile with the US mainland in its range," highlighting the regime's willingness to threaten the United States with its new arsenal.



Project Syndicate

The New Urgency of Nuclear Disarmament

20 June 2022

After making some progress toward nuclear disarmament in the 1990s, the world has been subject to heightened nuclear risks, reflected in Russia's dangerous saber-rattling. Fortunately, states that support a ban on nuclear weapons represent a global majority, and thus are not powerless to effect change.



In Depth News

Mongolian Independence and its Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone

20 June 2022

We don't often think in terms of national independence and nuclear disarmament initiatives, but their intersection lies at the heart of Mongolia's unique single-state nuclear-weapons-free zone. During Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) meetings at the United Nations, I made the acquaintance of Ukraine's former ambassador to the United Nations Jargalsaikhan Enksaikhan, and more recently in online meetings of the board of the International Peace Bureau.



Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

Global nuclear arsenals are expected to grow as states continue to modernize—New SIPRI Yearbook out now

13 June 2022

(Stockholm, 13 June 2022) SIPRI today launches the findings of SIPRI Yearbook 2022, which assesses the current state of armaments, disarmament and international security. A key finding is that despite a marginal decrease in the number of nuclear warheads in 2021, nuclear arsenals are expected to grow over the coming decade.

Geostrategic Competition and Security

Russia's Ukraine invasion demonstrates that competition with Moscow is a defining feature of security in Europe and beyond

Total global military spending reached \$1.98 trillion in 2020, the highest level since 1988. A 4.4% increase in the US compared with the prior year was accompanied by a 2.5% increase in Russia and a 1.9% increase in China. The abrupt exit of the US from Afghanistan in 2021 is symptomatic of a new American era focused less on nation-building and more on vying with China and Russia. Russia's invasion of Ukraine demonstrated that strategic and regional competition with Moscow is a defining feature of security in Europe and beyond; with a war the likes of which have not been experienced in Europe since World War II on its borders, NATO found new relevance. Shockwaves were felt in European countries, as illustrated by Germany's decision to boost defense spending by €100 billion. Meanwhile the AUKUS pact announced in 2021 transferring nuclear-submarine technology from the UK and the US to Australia illustrates the growing strategic importance of the Indo-Pacific region. The US aims to bolster Australia as a partner to counter what it perceives as an aggressive China - where survey results indicate the public sees US power and influence as the top international threat facing their country.

Geo-economics has become a far bigger factor in international security. The West's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine has shown how sanctions have become a tool of choice in the geopolitical arena, as they enable economic isolation. In terms of technological competition, the US and China have been banning one another's companies (such as Huawei and Google), and the threat of a decoupling of the two economies still looms. COVID-19 only compounded related anxieties - when the pandemic hit, mostly-Chinese-made facemasks and other equipment were in short supply, highlighting the danger of depending on a single foreign source. Demand for broader, more inclusive power-sharing arrangements has been evident in the increased prominence of the G20 relative to the G7, and in the emergence of institutions like the Shanghai-based New Development Bank. Standards have become a geopolitical frontline - in 2019, China submitted more technical proposals to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) than any other country, and in 2020 the ITU approved blockchain standards developed by Huawei and the People's Bank of China, and facial-recognition standards from companies like Dahua and China Telecom. This creates economic value for China, while lending it soft power.

Related insight areas: [Risk and Resilience](#), [Nuclear Security](#), [Geopolitics](#), [Arctic](#), [Geo-economics](#), [5G](#), [COVID-19](#), [Financial and Monetary Systems](#), [Global Governance](#), [Emerging-Market Multinationals](#), [Trade and Investment](#)



In Depth News
Kazakhstan Calls for Universalization of the TPNW

23 June 2022

The First Meeting of States Parties to the TPNW is a remarkable historic achievement following a nearly decade-long collective effort to advance the universal objective of complete nuclear disarmament.



Royal United Services Institute (RUSI)
Trust in AI: Rethinking Future Command

23 June 2022

The traditional response to the acceptance challenge posed by the military use of AI has been to insist on humans maintaining ‘meaningful human control’ as a way of engendering confidence and trust. This is no longer an adequate response when considering both the ubiquity and rapid advances of AI and related underpinning technologies. AI will play an essential, growing role in a broad range of command and control (C2) activities across the whole spectrum of operations. While less directly threatening in the public mind than ‘killer robots’, the use of AI in military decision-making presents key challenges as well as enormous advantages. Increasing human oversight over the technology itself will not prevent inadvertent (let alone intentional) misuse.



Project Syndicate
How to Stop Russia Immediately

23 June 2022

The West has made great progress in designing sanctions that will stop or at least hamper Russian President Vladimir Putin’s war of aggression in Ukraine. But now it must finish the job, by setting a price cap on the seaborne oil exports that are still generating revenues for the Russian war machine.



Australian Strategic Policy Institute
Taliban face growing armed resistance across Afghanistan

22 June 2022

Ten months into their extremist theocratic rule in Afghanistan, the Taliban are facing growing resistance in different parts of the country. Leading the way is the National Resistance Front (NRF), headed by Ahmad Massoud—the son ...



AI Monitor
Counterterror ops rake in 'high-value targets' in Iraq, Syria

20 June 2022

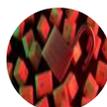
Multiple counterterrorism operations against Islamic State hideouts in both Iraq and Syria in recent weeks have taken out men whom officials claim were leaders within the international terrorist organization.



Australian Strategic Policy Institute
Policy, Guns and Money: Australia’s strategic challenges, cyber threats and the UK’s Indo-Pacific tilt

20 June 2022

To kick off this episode of the ASPI podcast, Alex Bristow speaks to ASPI newcomer Bec Shrimpton, who will head up this year’s Sydney Dialogue. They discuss the strategic threats Australia faces, including the challenges posed by emerging technology, and the Australia–China relationship.



Royal United Services Institute (RUSI)
Cyber Powers Should Secure National Infrastructure to Prevent Future Attacks

17 June 2022

It is important that countries continue to improve and maintain cyber security best practices following ransomware attacks against Costa Rica, explains Joseph Jarnecki, Research Analyst, Cyber, RUSI. In this video commentary, Joseph describes the crippling effects of the attacks on the country’s government institutions and makes a case for preventing future attacks through international initiatives such as cyber capacity building projects and securing government infrastructures.

Cyber Risk Governance

The number of corporate boards with a dedicated cybersecurity committee is expected to increase sharply by 2025

Governance relies on risk-based decision making as a fundamental means to both drive the efficient use of resources, and to improve confidence in an organization's ability to achieve strategic objectives. All organizations rely on their employees' ability to navigate a world of growing uncertainty, and to dodge threats to their ability to achieve its collective goals.

Unfortunately, complex organizations can easily be overwhelmed; each risk demands a distinct analysis and potential investment of additional resources, to respond in ways that adequately reduce exposure. A good governance structure will provide a framework that enables the right managers to make the right decisions, which will help prioritize and allocate resources as needed. All risks don't necessarily require analytic rigour or subsequent investment - immediate hazards like icy sidewalks or commonplace cyber incidents like phishing emails can be addressed at lower management levels. That is not the case for strategic risks like global pandemics or advanced, persistent cyber threats that have the potential to disrupt or damage an organization indefinitely. A structure that effectively prioritizes and adjudicates risks to the right organizational level is required.

Responsibility for risks is typically apportioned in accordance with an organization's willingness to accept them, also called "risk appetite." A risk-appetite statement can be used to direct employees and clarify who has the necessary level of authority to decide how to respond to any given situation. The National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-37 addresses the divvying up of risk with a three-tier structure including the organization, the mission, and the system. Meanwhile the ISO 27000 series of standards provides recommendations for the use of policy and organizational structure to reduce risk, and the COSO framework connects governance to culture by highlighting the importance of board oversight, culture requirements, core values, and human resource development. Vigorous, board-level engagement in risk governance is essential for success. Thankfully, boards are increasingly recognizing the importance of cyber risk governance; a study published by Ernst and Young in 2020 found that 81% of board members categorize cybersecurity as "highly relevant," and Gartner researchers predict that 40% of all boards will have a dedicated cybersecurity committee by the year 2025 (currently, just 10% of boards have one).

Related insight areas: [Risk and Resilience](#), [Leadership](#), [Agile Governance](#), [Illicit Economy](#), [Banking and Capital Markets](#), [Workforce and Employment](#), [Fourth Industrial Revolution](#), [Corporate Governance](#), [Internet Governance](#), [The Digital Economy](#)



Harvard Kennedy School - Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs
The New Frontier of Democratic Self-Defense
 23 August 2022

The United States nor its allies alone cannot counter adversarial and criminal cyber activity in the digital domain—the reach, scale, stealth, and danger are simply too great for any one country to bear. As such, calls for international operational collaboration in cybersecurity and emerging technologies are increasing. Former U.S. State Department Cyber Diplomat Chris Painter noted in a December 2020 Foreign Policy article that there must be more leadership and partnership on global cyber cooperation. What follows represents a thinking-through of what this ought to entail.



Cybernews
Best Compliance solutions: our top picks
 18 August 2022

It might seem like a no-brainer to take steps towards meeting your legal obligations as only fulfilling your lowest requirements might result in missed possibilities or painful losses. Occurrences of violations in recent years, especially ones that resulted in lawsuits or loss of reputation, have shown, just how important it is to ensure you stay in compliance with the latest regulations at all times. As your business grows, so does the number of standards and regulations that you need to comply with. Keeping up with all the requirements can be tricky, however there are many companies that can help you out. Best Compliance solutions: a detailed list.



The Innovator
Interview Of The Week: Tal Goldstein, World Economic Forum Centre For Cybersecurity
 29 July 2022

Tal Goldstein is Head of Strategy of the World Economic Forum Centre for Cybersecurity. He leads the Centre’s public sector engagements and strategic initiatives, including the Partnership Against Cyber Crime program. Before joining the Forum, Goldstein took part in the establishment of Israel’s National Cyber Directorate, leading the formation of Israel’s national cyber security strategy. [...] The post Interview Of The Week: Tal Goldstein, World Economic Forum Centre For Cybersecurity appeared first on The Innovator .



Project Syndicate
The True Meaning of Cybersecurity
 28 July 2022

As more activities move online, our understanding of cybersecurity must evolve to stay ahead of emerging threats to public health and security. The digital market for illegal recreational substances shows why longstanding law-enforcement strategies will need to be reconsidered.



Frontiers
On-Farm Data Security: Practical Recommendations for Securing Farm Data
 21 June 2022

The growth in the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and Artificial intelligence (AI) has improved the productivity and efficiency of modern agriculture, which is commonly referred to as precision farming. Precision farming solutions are dependent on collecting a large amount of data from farms. Despite the many advantages of precision farming, security threats are a major challenge that is continuously on the rise and can harm various stakeholders in the agricultural system. These security issues may result in security breaches that could lead to unauthorized access to farmers' confidential data, identity theft, reputation loss, financial loss, or disruption to the food supply chain. Security breaches can occur because of an intentional or unintentional actions or incidents.



SpringerOpen
Cybersecurity in smart local energy systems: requirements, challenges, and standards
 21 June 2022

Smart local energy system (SLES) can support tailored regional solutions through the orchestration of cyber physical architectures, coordinating distributed technologies, with operational and forecasting models across all energy actors. Unprecedented access to new information, data streams and remotely accessible control can substantially benefit the multi-objective optimisation of multiple performance metrics. Given the expansion of this internet of things (IoT) and cyber-physical system (CPS), it is important to not only design effective detection and management of potential cybersecurity issues, but also to address the challenges in having affective and adaptive governance—built on standards to ensure the security of the IoT to minimise risks and harms to all users.

Corporate Risk Management

For boards, the volatility of risk scenarios is only increasing

Every organization is confronted with some type of risk - operational, financial, technological, environmental, regulatory - which can have devastating consequences. Effective corporate governance requires continuous and systematic management of all types of risk, both current and anticipated. First, risks must be prioritized, and here the board of directors can play a key role by deciding in what priority they should be addressed, what is to be deemed simply unacceptable, and how they should be addressed from a structural perspective. For example, evidence gathered from the 2007 global financial meltdown indicates that banks with boards that had identified a need to establish a separate risk management committee managed the crisis better than those with integrated committees. The benefits of this type of separation have become only more evident as fiduciary duties have come to include oversight of a broad range of matters, including compliance with international accounting rules and stability measures that require banks to set aside capital in case of potential losses. Implementing a robust risk management system requires the integration of different parts of an organization, including the board's risk committee, internal auditing, finance, legal, and operations.

Increasingly complex and rapidly changing economic, environmental, social, and technological conditions have multiplied potential risk scenarios. Worsening climate change, geopolitical tensions, trade wars, and social upheaval like the protests that spread in Hong Kong in 2019 require corporate governance that is proactive when it comes to identifying risks and addressing them. Determining an appropriate board structure and approach to risk management will depend upon both a company's industry and stage of its life cycle; risk exposure is very different for financial institutions than it is for petrochemical firms. Even within the financial sector, different approaches are required - from insurers exposed to extreme weather events related to climate change, to retail banks making loans to small businesses during volatile periods. Organizations are dealing with complexity and litigiousness like never before, forcing their boards to assess current and past organizational exposure. Still, there are some strategic advantages to taking risks; after all, achieving sustained growth requires some degree of risk-taking. Incorporating risk management into corporate strategy is therefore crucial.

Related insight areas: [Civic Participation](#), [Climate Change](#), [Insurance](#), [Justice and Law](#), [Corruption](#), [Development Finance](#), [International Security](#), [Banking and Capital Markets](#), [Financial and Monetary Systems](#), [Illicit Economy](#), [Risk and Resilience](#), [Cybersecurity](#)



Harvard Business School Working Knowledge
How a Multimillion-Dollar Ice Cream Startup Melted Down (and Bounced Back)

07 July 2022

A Brooklyn-based ice cream shop was getting buzz, and Disney was pitching a brand partnership. So how did the business wind up filing for bankruptcy? A case study by Thomas Eisenmann and Lindsay N. Hyde examines the rise and fall—and recent rebound—of Ample Hills Creamery.



YiCai Global
Shanghai to Keep Upgrading Itself as Global Economic, Finance, Shipping, Trade, Hi-Tech Hub

21 June 2022

As Shanghai builds itself into an economic, finance, trade, shipping and hi-tech research center of global influence, the city will continue to attract many multinationals to set up their regional headquarters in the city. But in order to keep ahead of the game amid an uncertain world economy, Shanghai must not rest on its laurels even after it achieves these goals and should continue to improve on them.



INSEAD Knowledge
Too Many ESG Funds Mislead Investors

20 June 2022

Regulatory reckoning with ESG funds does not go far enough. Regulators are cracking down on ESG funds that pretend to want to save the planet without actually investing in green stocks – an all-too-common practice known as greenwashing. The European Union has recently adopted a corporate sustainability reporting directive that includes guidelines for funds targeting the ESG market. Similarly, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is proposing rules requiring ESG funds to disclose information about their strategies.

Macroeconomic Stability

The Macroeconomic Stability category of the Global Competitiveness Index describes a country's efforts to curb inflation and successfully manage its public debt load.

Ukraine receives an overall progress score in this category of 58 out of a possible 100. That in turn translates into a rank of 133rd out of the 141 countries included in the category (in the overall Competitiveness Index - taking into account all categories - Ukraine ranks 85th out of 141 countries).

Ukraine's performance in specific areas of the Macroeconomic Stability category shows the greatest room for improvement in terms of debt dynamics, where it has a progress score (ranging from a poor mark of 0 to a top mark of one 100) of 40, resulting in a rank of 114th out of 140 countries.

One indicator reflects a better performance: inflation rate, where it has a progress score of 75.8 that results in a rank of 131st out of 141 countries.

Related insight areas: [Workforce and Employment](#), [Private Investors](#), [Banking and Capital Markets](#), [Economic Progress](#), [Institutional Investors](#), [Financial and Monetary Systems](#), [Trade and Investment](#), [Geo-economics](#)



Australian Institute of International Affairs
Putin's Irony of Fate
 23 June 2022

As the Ukrainian war continues to drag, experts have pointed to a likely recession in Russia. However, this analysis misses Putin's grand strategy for his power legitimacy, which may ironically end his reign.



ReliefWeb
Diaspora Organizations and their Humanitarian Response in Ukraine in 2022
 22 June 2022

On 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation launched a coordinated offensive on Ukraine. The hostilities have been characterized by indiscriminate shelling and aerial bombardments and have resulted in largescale displacement across the country. As of 6 April, OCHA reported that 6.5 million people are estimated to be internally displaced in Ukraine. Internal displacement has largely responded to the patterns of conflict in Ukraine, with the situation in eastern, southeastern, and northeastern Ukraine - in addition to Kyiv - being particularly volatile.



Institut Montaigne
China Trends #13 - China Weighs Japan's Blowback Against Its Own Actions
 16 June 2022

Let's start with a factual observation. For Europe, China policy in recent years has been less and less about the management of bilateral relations with China, and more and more about coordination and cooperation with allies and partners. This is an unavoidable outcome of the stalemate in EU-China relations, of domestic governance trends inside China under Xi Jinping's leadership, and of the risk of war in the Taiwan Strait. Even the most optimistic European policymakers, which had been deeply convinced until most recently that a cross-strait war was unthinkable because "it would be too costly", are starting to take that risk seriously after Russia launched its war of aggression against Ukraine.



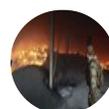
ReliefWeb
Overview of the current state of education and science in Ukraine in terms of Russian aggression (as of June 06 - 11, 2022) [EN/UK] - Ukraine
 16 June 2022

According to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as of June 09, 2022 the number of refugees fled Ukraine for other countries is more than 7,36 million. According to the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine as of June 13, 2022, since the beginning of the war, 288 children have been killed and 527 wounded. This data does not include data from areas where the active hostilities take place. As of June 11, 2022, 1297 educational institutions have been damaged by bombing and shelling, 194 of them are completely destroyed.



The Conversation
Russia's rouble is now stronger than before the war –western sanctions are partly to blame
 13 June 2022

In the days after Russia invaded Ukraine in February 2022 and the west imposed sanctions, the rouble collapsed. The number of roubles to one US dollar quickly fell from about 78 to 138 – a huge move in the world of forex (foreign exchange), and terrifying for those with their wealth in the Russian currency. Since then, sanctions have tightened and the war shows no signs of reaching an end, but something unexpected has happened to the rouble. Many commentators had thought it would continue weakening, but instead it is now stronger than when the war began. The US dollar is now worth 57 roubles, the best exchange rate in about four years.



The Conversation
Ukraine recap: bogged down in the bloody Donbas region
 02 June 2022

It's now over 14 weeks since Vladimir Putin sent Russia's military machine into Ukraine expecting a relatively easy victory. It's fair to say that the "special military operation" is not panning out the way the Russian president or his planners had envisaged. The main focus of the fighting continues to be in the Donbas region in the country's east, where Russian territorial gains are being met with a terrible butcher's bill on both sides. Portsmouth University's military strategist, Frank Ledgidge, says Russia has lost more troops killed since February 24 than in ten years of fighting in Afghanistan – implying that well over 40,000 Russian soldiers have been taken out of the game. Ukraine's casualties, Ledgidge estimates, are also grievous.

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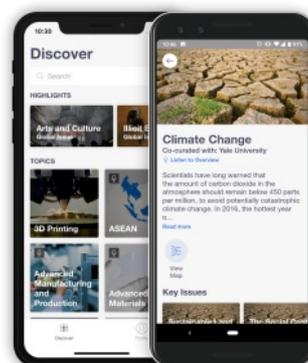
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