

SONAR 2024

New Emerging Risk Insights

APAC Webinar
5 September 2024

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Today's Agenda

Opening	01
Underfunding of public health – harmful to morbidity, mortality and GDP	02
Climate change – an evolving threat to international security	03
Q&A session	04
Closing	05



Contribute your thoughts and ideas

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Opening remarks



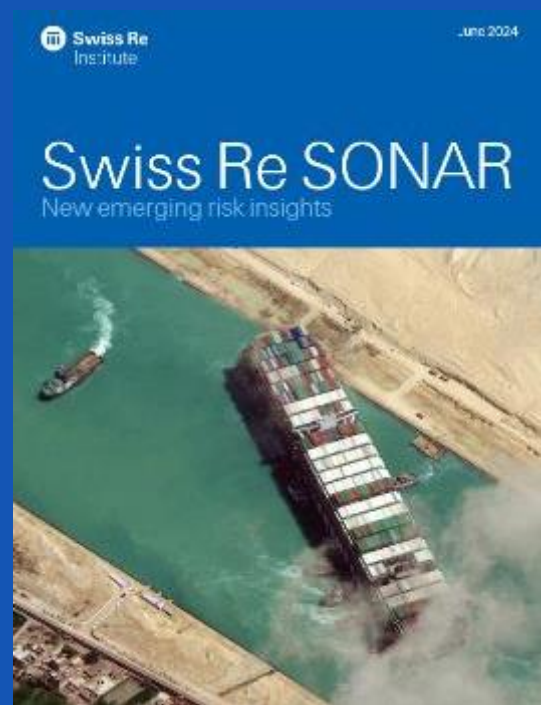
Karen Tan
CRO, Swiss Re Life & Health Reinsurance

Swiss Re Institute's SONAR report – Emerging risk insights since 2013

For more information visit

Internal: [Swiss Re Institute - SONAR](#)

External: www.swissre.com/sonar







Emerging risk themes



Potential impact

0-3 years

> 3 years

High

-   Beyond broken infrastructure – the cascading effects of natural catastrophes
-   AI – unintended insurance impacts and lessons from “silent cyber”



-   Climate change – an evolving threat to international security

Medium

-   Underfunding of public health – harmful to morbidity, mortality and GDP
-   Global supply chains – resilience against business interruption risk is weakening
-   Big tech – a dependency risk
-   Risky bets – democratising financial information through social media
-   Cyber-enabled fraud – a new era for organised crime

Low

-   Smart drugs – wrong fix for cognitive enhancement?
-   Social isolation and loneliness – a growing health crisis
-   No room left – competition for space generates infrastructure accumulation risks
-   Alluring abyss – deep sea mining’s murky future

-   Recycling – when energy infrastructure becomes hazardous

Trend spotlights



- FemTech: bridging the gender gap in healthcare
- Insurance fairness: challenge and opportunity
- Next generation nuclear

Most affected business areas

-  Property Lines
-  Specialty Lines
-  Casualty
-  Life & Health
-  Financial Markets incl. insurers’ assets
-  Operations incl. regulatory changes

Underfunding of public health— harmful to morbidity, mortality and GDP



Bernd Wilke
Senior Risk Manager,
SRI Foresight, Research & Modelling



Source: [File:Marseille-pestes-Serre.jpg - Wikimedia Commons](#)



Underfunding of public health– harmful to morbidity, mortality and GDP

A robust healthcare system requires countries to spend around 7% to 7.5% of gross domestic product (GDP).

132 countries spend less than his threshold. Over time, consistent underinvestment could lead to higher morbidity and mortality rates, potentially exacerbating future pandemics and resulting in lower global GDP.



Potential insurance impacts

- Delayed and/or inadequate care can lead to higher morbidity and mortality claims.
- Greater number of medical malpractice claims can be triggered by insufficient care and/or human error.
- Health-related absenteeism and understaffing increases the risk of accidents.
- Incidents at industrial facilities can lead to property losses. If offsite impacts occur, casualty losses and workers' compensation /employers' liability claims may be triggered.





No one and no
business is safe until
everybody is safe.

Climate change – an evolving threat to international security

Introduction Speakers / Panelists:



Christoph Nabholz
Chief Research & Sustainability Officer
SRI Research, Engagement & Sustainability



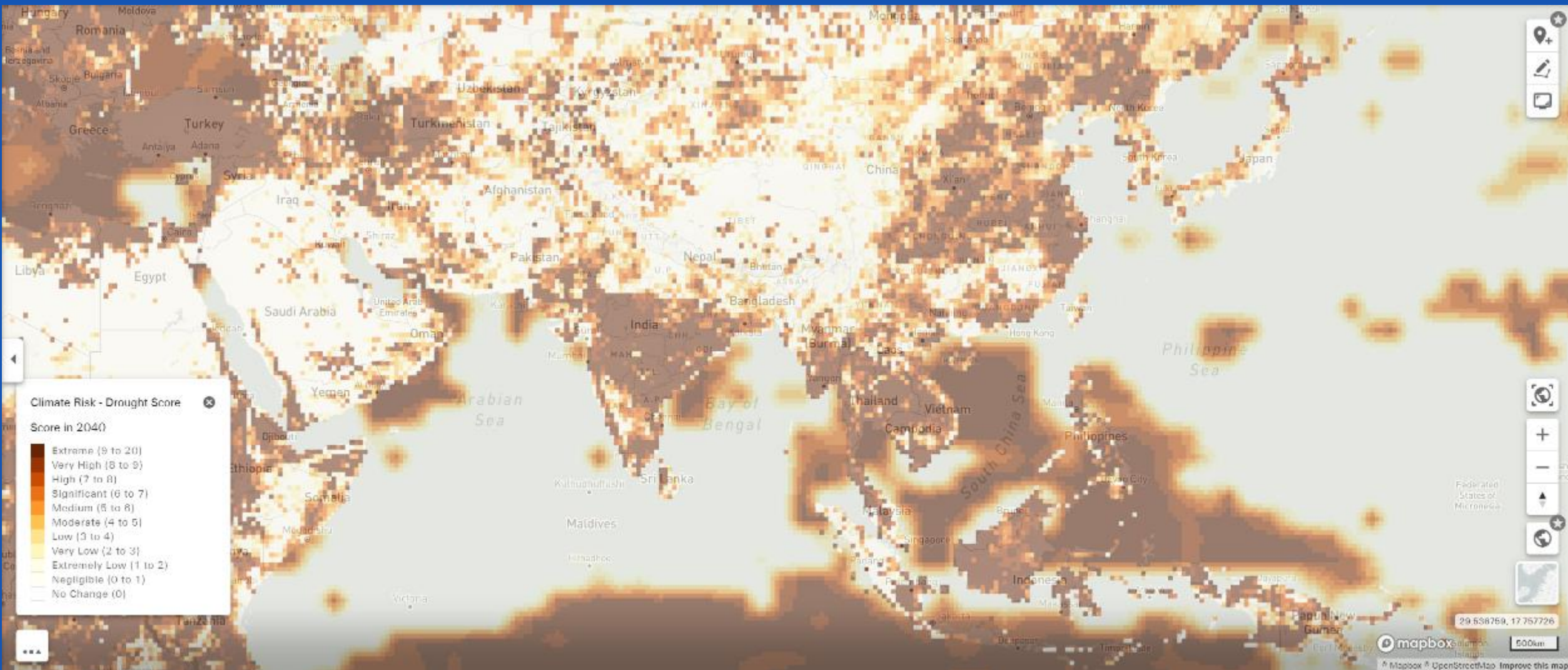
Martin Weymann
Head Group Sustainability
SRI Research, Engagement & Sustainability

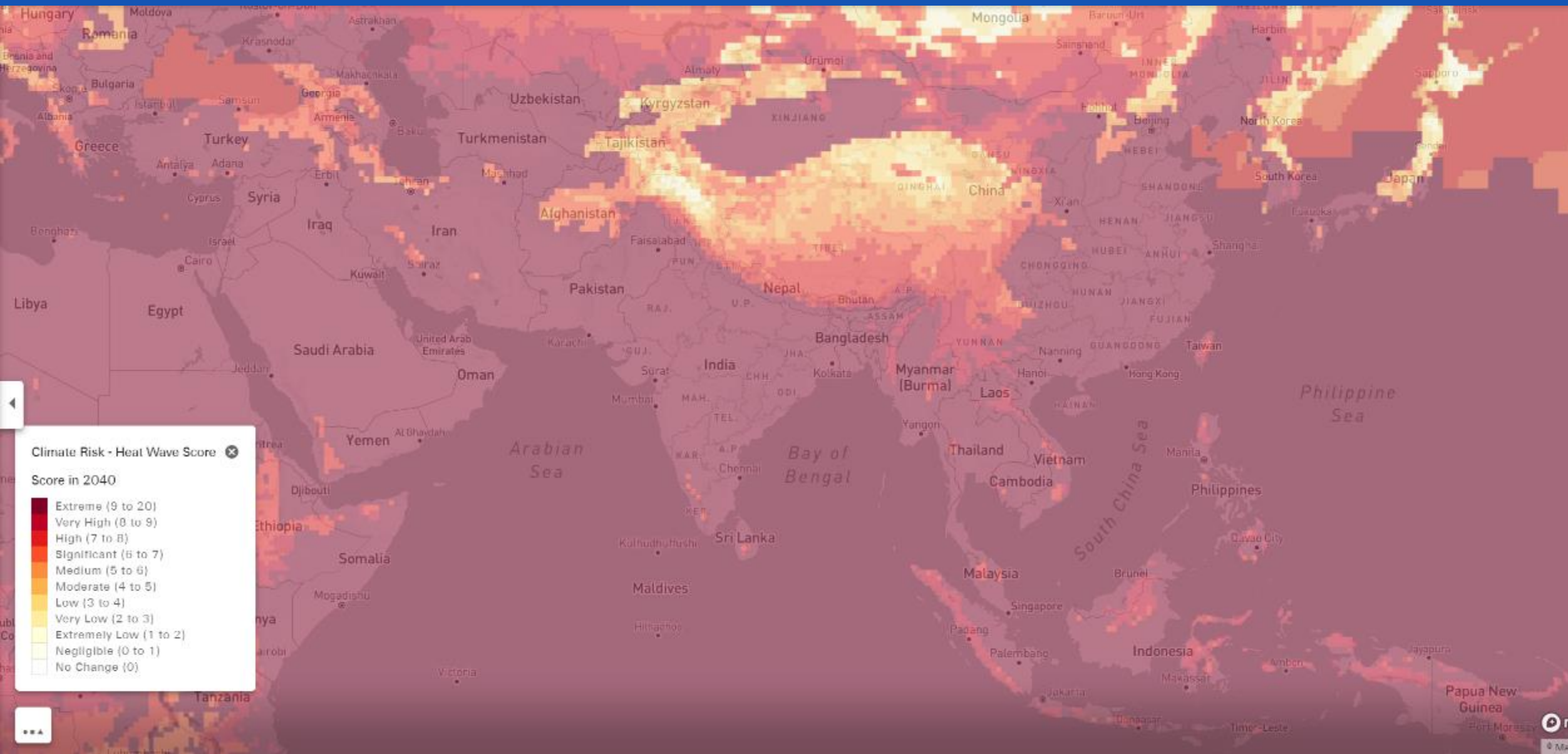
Panel Discussion moderated by:

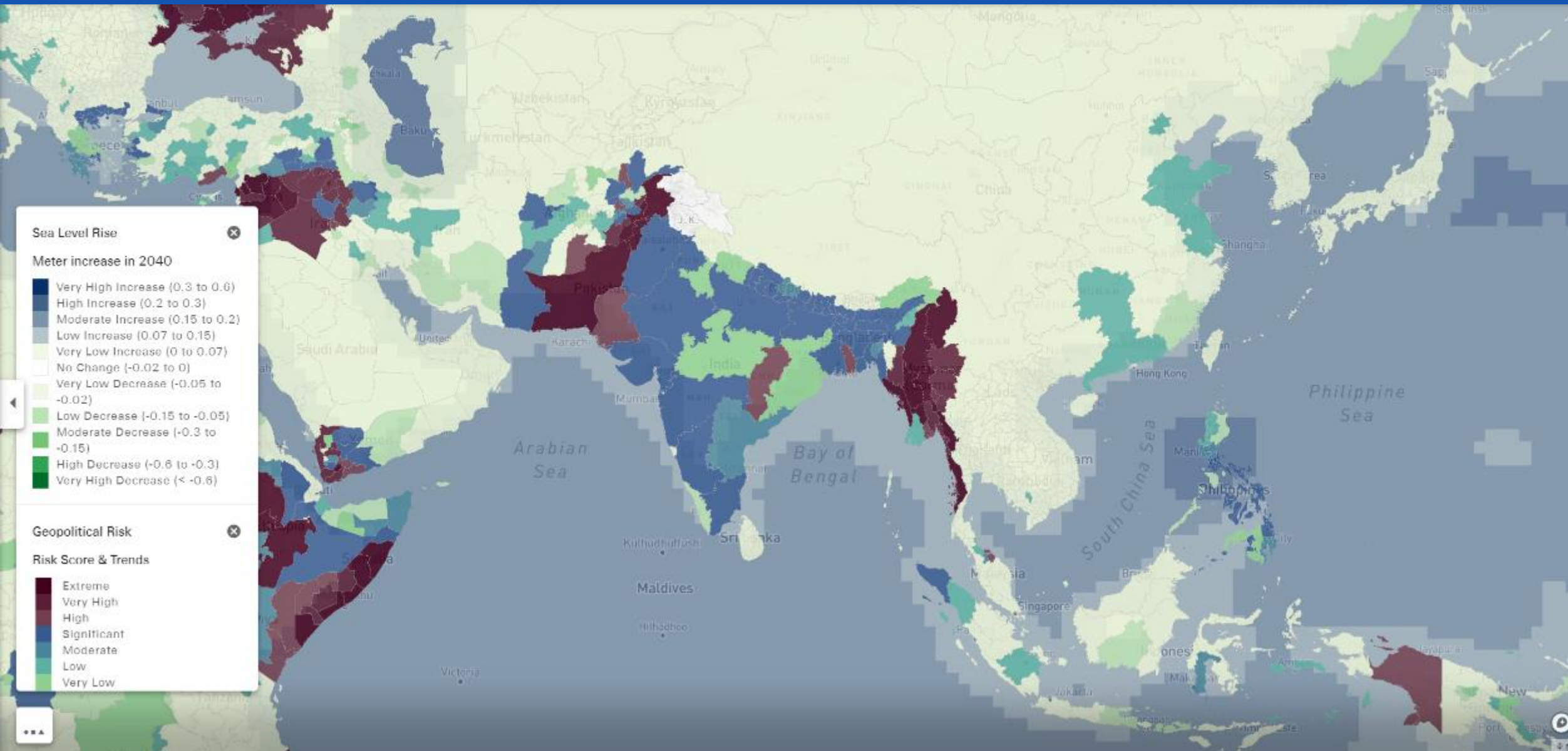


Maria Amelia Lorenzo Caamaño
Head Foresight Research & Modelling
SRI Research, Engagement & Sustainability

What is the situation in the region?







Climate Change may push unstable regions over the edge to conflict

www.atlanticcouncil.org

The current shipping crisis in the Panama Canal is not an anomaly. In the future, the Canal may only be functional at full capacity for [three to four months of the year](#). Panama Canal Administrator Ricaurte Vasquez Morales [explained](#) last year,...

www.unhcr.org

www.visionofhumanity.org

Drought in Syria leads to civil war

A further case to examine when assessing the impact of [climate change induced drought on conflict in Syria](#), which experienced the worst drought for 900 years in the decade leading up to the outbreak of civil war in 2011.

According to a report by the UN, in the five years before the conflict, the drought left over 80% of Syria's livestock dead and caused 75% of its farms to fail, leading to a mass exodus of the population from the rural to the urban.

The climate crisis is amplifying displacement and making life harder for those already forced to flee.

Climate change and displacement are increasingly interconnected. As extreme weather events and environmental conditions worsen with global heating, they are contributing to multiple and overlapping crises, threatening human rights, increasing poverty and loss of livelihoods, straining peaceful relations between communities and, ultimately, creating conditions for further forced displacement.

Now what?

Panel Discussion:

Climate change – an evolving threat to international security

Speakers / Panellists:



Christoph Nabholz

Chief Research & Sustainability Officer
SRI Research, Engagement & Sustainability



Martin Weymann

Head Group Sustainability
SRI Research, Engagement & Sustainability

Moderated by:



Maria Amelia Lorenzo Caamaño

Head Foresight Research & Modelling
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Any questions?

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Closing remarks



Karen Tan
CRO, Swiss Re Life & Health Reinsurance

Thank you!

We'd appreciate your feedback here.



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