

# **ALLIANZ RISK BAROMETER**

### **RESULTS APPENDIX 2021**

Based on the insight of 2,769 risk management experts from 92 countries and territories

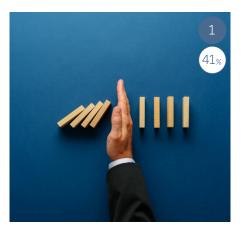
- **02** The most important business risks: Global
- The most important business risks: Europe, Americas, Asia Pacific and Africa and Middle East
- **27** The most important business risks: Industry sector
- **34** The most important business risks: Company size



# THE MOST IMPORTANT **BUSINESS RISKS IN 2021**

Ranking changes are determined by positions year-on-year, ahead of percentages

| Ran | k  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 41%     | 2 (37%)   | <u> </u>   |
| 2   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)¹  | 40%     | 17 (3%)   | <u>•</u>   |
| 3   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 40%     | 1 (39%)   | •          |
| 4   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation) <sup>2</sup>                     | 19%     | 5 (21%)   | •          |
| 5   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)                 | 19%     | 3 (27%)   | •          |
| 6   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 17%     | 4 (21%)   | •          |
| 7   | Fire, explosion  | 16%     | 6 (20%)   | €          |
| 8   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation) <sup>3</sup>                     | 13%     | 10 (11%)  | •          |
| 9   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather  | 13%     | 7 (17%)   | •          |
| 10  | Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)  | 11%     | 11 (9%)   | <b>(A)</b> |
| 11  | New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain) <sup>4</sup> | 9%      | 9 (13%)   | •          |
| 12  | Loss of reputation or brand value (e.g. public criticism)  | 9%      | 8 (15%)   | •          |
| 13  | Shortage of skilled workforce  | 8%      | 12 (9%)   | •          |
| 14  | Theft, fraud, corruption   | 7%      | 15 (7%)   | <u> </u>   |
| 15  | Critical infrastructure blackouts (e.g. disruption of power) <sup>5</sup>  | 5%      | 13 (8%)   | ❖          |
| 16  | Product recall, quality management, serial defects   | 5%      | 14 (8%)   | •          |
| 17  | Environmental risks (e.g. pollution)   | 5%      | 16 (7%)   | •          |
|     | Other  | 3%      |           |            |





- 1 Pandemic outbreak ranks higher than cyber incidents based on the actual number of responses
- Market developments ranks higher than changes in legislation and regulation based on the actual number of responses
- 3 Macroeconomic developments ranks higher than climate change based on the actual number of responses
- 4 New technologies ranks higher than loss of reputation based on the actual number of responses
- 5 Critical infrastructure blackouts ranks higher than product recall and environmental risks based on the actual number of responses

#### KEY

- Risk higher than in 2020
- Risk lower than in 2020
- No change from 2020
- (1) **2020 risk ranking %**

#### Source: Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty

The 10th annual Allianz Risk Barometer survey was conducted among Allianz customers (global businesses), brokers and industry trade organizations. It also surveyed risk consultants, underwriters, senior managers and claims experts in the corporate insurance segment of Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty and other Allianz entities.

Figures represent the number of risks selected as a percentage of all survey responses from 2,769 respondents.

All respondents could select up to three risks per industry, which is why the figures do not add up to 100%.



# THE MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS RISKS IN EUROPE



= 2020: 1 (45%)

### **Cyber incidents**

(e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/ outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)



(=) 2020: 2 (42%)

### **Business** interruption

(incl. supply chain disruption)



**▲ NEW** 

### Pandemic outbreak

(e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)



#### ▼ 2020: 3 (33%)

# Changes in legislation and regulation

(e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)



#### **(v**) 2020: 4 (22%)

### Market developments

(e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)



= 2020: 6 (19%)

## Natural catastrophes

(e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)



**v** 2020: 5 (20%)

Fire, explosion



**2**020: 9 (13%)

Climate change/ increasing volatility of weather



### **2**020: 10 (13%)

### Macroeconomic developments

(e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)



#### **v** 2020: 8 (14%)

#### New technologies

(e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain)

Source: Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that region.

Respondents: 1,278

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

**NEW** New entry in the top 10 risks



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 26

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rank  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|---|---------|-----------|----------|
| Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 58%     | 1 (49%)   | =        |
| 2 Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)   | 50%     | 1 (49%)   | •        |
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 38%     | NEW       | <u>•</u> |
| Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)    | 19%     | 3 (46%)   | •        |
| 5 Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 15%     | 10 (12%)  | •        |
| Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 15%     | 5 (20%)   | =        |
| New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain) | 15%     | 6 (17%)   | •        |
| Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                     | 12%     | NEW       | •        |
| Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                     | 12%     | 6 (17%)   | •        |
| Critical infrastructure blackouts (e.g. disruption of power)  | 8%      | 6 (17%)   | €        |



**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 16

|     |   |         | 2020      |          |
|-----|---|---------|-----------|----------|
| Rar | nk  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
| 1   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)                               | 50%     | 1 (52%)   | =        |
| 2   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 44%     | 2 (48%)   | =        |
| 2   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 44%     | NEW       | •        |
| 4   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation) | 25%     | 5 (16%)   | •        |
| 4   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation) | 25%     | 5 (16%)   | <u> </u> |
| 6   | Fire, explosion   | 19%     | 5 (16%)   | •        |
| 6   | Shortage of skilled workforce   | 19%     | 5 (16%)   | •        |
| 8   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 13%     | NEW       | <u> </u> |
| 8   | Loss of reputation or brand value (e.g. public criticism)   | 13%     | NEW       | <u> </u> |
| 8   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 13%     | 5 (16%)   | •        |



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 68

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Ran | k  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend       |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|-------------|
| 1   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 57%     | NEW       | <u>•</u>    |
| 2   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 35%     | 3 (35%)   | <u>•</u>    |
| 3   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 31%     | 1 (41%)   | •           |
| 4   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 22%     | 6 (18%)   | <u>•</u>    |
| 5   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                  | 21%     | 10 (12%)  | <b>(A</b> ) |
| 5   | Shortage of skilled workforce  | 21%     | 3 (35%)   | •           |
| 7   | Fire, explosion  | 18%     | 5 (29%)   | •           |
| 7   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 18%     | 6 (18%)   | •           |
| 9   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 12%     | NEW       | <u>•</u>    |
| 9   | Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)                            | 12%     | NEW       | •           |



**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 35

| Rai | nk  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|-----|---|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 54%     | NEW       | <u>•</u> |
| 2   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)   | 31%     | 2 (42%)   | =        |
| 3   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)    | 26%     | 1 (53%)   | €        |
| 3   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 26%     | 4 (26%)   | <u>•</u> |
| 3   | Shortage of skilled workforce   | 26%     | 6 (21%)   | <u>•</u> |
| 6   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 23%     | 9 (11%)   | •        |
| 7   | Loss of reputation or brand value (e.g. public criticism)   | 11%     | NEW       | •        |
| 7   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                     | 11%     | 4 (26%)   | •        |
| 7   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                     | 11%     | 3 (32%)   | €        |
| 7   | New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain) | 11%     | NEW       | •        |



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 34

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Ranl | · ·   | Percent |
|------|---|---------|
| 1    | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 53%     |
| 1    | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)   | 53%     |
| 3    | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 38%     |
| 4    | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)    | 24%     |
| 5    | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 21%     |
| 6    | Fire, explosion   | 18%     |
| 7    | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                     | 15%     |
| 8    | Shortage of skilled workforce   | 12%     |
| 9    | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 9%      |
| 9    | New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain) | 9%      |



**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 66

| Rank   | Percent               | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|----------|
| Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/data breaches, fines and penalties)  | outage, 50%           | 1 (49%)   | =        |
| 2 Business interruption (incl. supply chain disrup   | tion) <b>44%</b>      | 2 (48%)   | =        |
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce restrictions on movement)   | e issues, 42%         | NEW       | <u>•</u> |
| 4 Fire, explosion  | 24%                   | 3 (35%)   | •        |
| 5 Loss of reputation or brand value (e.g. public o   | rriticism) <b>17%</b> | 9 (10%)   | <u>•</u> |
| Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthough wildfire)   | quake, <b>17%</b>     | 4 (30%)   | €        |
| Product recall, quality management, serial de  | fects <b>15%</b>      | 5 (18%)   | •        |
| Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary austerity programs, commodity price increase deflation, inflation)                   | 1 /                   | NEW       | •        |
| Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. tra<br>and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism<br>Euro-zone disintegration) |                       | 6 (17%)   | •        |
| Political risks and violence (e.g. political instable terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)                           | ility, war, 12%       | 7 (13%)   | ❖        |



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 282

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| 1 Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption) 50% 1 (55%)  2 Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties) 48% 2 (44%)  3 Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)  Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)  Fire, explosion  17% 4 (23%)  Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire) |
|---|
| data breaches, fines and penalties)  Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)  Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)  Fire, explosion  17%  4 (23%)   |
| restrictions on movement)  Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)  Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)  Fire, explosion  17% 4 (23%)  |
| <ul> <li>competition/new entrants, M&amp;A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)</li> <li>Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)</li> <li>Fire, explosion</li> <li>Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake,</li> <li>6 (17%)</li> </ul>   |
| <ul> <li>and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)</li> <li>Fire, explosion</li> <li>Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake,</li> </ul>  |
| Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake,  |
| 15% 6(1/%)  |
| witchine)   |
| New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain)  14% 7 (16%)  |
| 9 Climate change/increasing volatility of weather 12% NEW   |
| Product recall, quality management, serial defects 11% 8 (15%)  |



**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 28

| Rar | nk   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 54%     | NEW       | <u>•</u> |
| 2   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 36%     | 7 (21%)   | •        |
| 2   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 36%     | 2 (37%)   | =        |
| 4   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 29%     | 4 (32%)   | =        |
| 5   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 21%     | 2 (37%)   | •        |
| 5   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather  | 21%     | 6 (26%)   | •        |
| 5   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                  | 21%     | 4 (32%)   | •        |
| 8   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 18%     | 1 (53%)   | •        |
| 9   | Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)                            | 14%     | 8 (16%)   | •        |
| 10  | Environmental risks (e.g. pollution)   | 11%     | NEW       | <u>•</u> |



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 108

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rai | nk   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 32%     | 2 (35%)   | •        |
| 1   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 32%     | NEW       | •        |
| 3   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 29%     | 1 (42%)   | •        |
| 4   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 27%     | 4 (30%)   | =        |
| 5   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather  | 20%     | 7 (16%)   | •        |
| 6   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 19%     | 5 (21%)   | •        |
| 7   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                  | 17%     | 9 (14%)   | <b>(</b> |
| 8   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 15%     | NEW       | •        |
| 9   | Fire, explosion  | 11%     | 9 (14%)   | =        |
| 9   | Loss of reputation or brand value (e.g. public criticism)  | 11%     | 7 (16%)   | •        |



**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 69

| Rank    |   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend                |
|---------|---|---------|-----------|----------------------|
|         | per incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage,<br>a breaches, fines and penalties)   | 54%     | 2 (49%)   | •                    |
| 2 Bus   | iness interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 45%     | 1 (51%)   | $\overline{\bullet}$ |
| 3       | ndemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues,<br>crictions on movement)  | 28%     | NEW       | •                    |
| 4       | tural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake,<br>dfire)  | 25%     | 4 (20%)   | =                    |
| 5 com   | rket developments (e.g. volatility, intensified npetition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, rket fluctuation)                       | 22%     | 5 (19%)   | =                    |
| 6 and   | anges in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars<br>I tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit,<br>o-zone disintegration) | 20%     | 5 (19%)   | •                    |
| 7 Clin  | nate change/increasing volatility of weather  | 19%     | 5 (19%)   | •                    |
| 8 Loss  | s of reputation or brand value (e.g. public criticism)  | 13%     | 3 (29%)   | •                    |
| 9 Fire  | e, explosion  | 10%     | 10 (12%)  | <u>•</u>             |
| 10 Crit | ical infrastructure blackouts (e.g. disruption of ver)  | 9%      | NEW       | <u> </u>             |



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 23

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Ran | ık   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 57%     | 1 (48%)   | =          |
| 2   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 48%     | NEW       | <b>(A)</b> |
| 3   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 35%     | 2 (39%)   | •          |
| 4   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather  | 17%     | 7 (17%)   | •          |
| 4   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                  | 17%     | 7 (17%)   | <u>•</u>   |
| 4   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 17%     | 4 (30%)   | =          |
| 4   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 17%     | 3 (35%)   | •          |
| 8   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 13%     | 5 (26%)   | •          |
| 8   | Fire, explosion  | 13%     | 9 (13%)   | <u> </u>   |
| 8   | Loss of reputation or brand value (e.g. public criticism)  | 13%     | 6 (22%)   | •          |
|     |  |         |           |            |



**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 23

| Rank   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|--|---------|-----------|------------|
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 52%     | NEW       | <b>(A)</b> |
| Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 43%     | 1 (54%)   | •          |
| Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 30%     | 4 (31%)   | •          |
| Climate change/increasing volatility of weather  | 26%     | 7 (15%)   | <u>•</u>   |
| Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 22%     | 3 (38%)   | •          |
| Fire, explosion  | 17%     | 2 (42%)   | •          |
| Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 17%     | 7 (15%)   | •          |
| Shortage of skilled workforce  | 17%     | 7 (15%)   | <u>•</u>   |
| Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)                            | 13%     | NEW       | <b>(A)</b> |
| Loss of reputation or brand value (e.g. public criticism)  | 9%      | 5 (23%)   | •          |



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 32

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| De  | al.  | Danasit | 2020      | Tuesd    |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|----------|
| Raı | nk   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
| 1   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 53%     | NEW       | •        |
| 2   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 50%     | 3 (28%)   | •        |
| 3   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 44%     | 2 (34%)   | ▼        |
| 4   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 25%     | 1 (38%)   | ▼        |
| 5   | Fire, explosion  | 22%     | 9 (16%)   | <u>•</u> |
| 6   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather  | 19%     | 6 (25%)   | =        |
| 6   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 19%     | 3 (28%)   | ♥        |
| 8   | Loss of reputation or brand value (e.g. public criticism)  | 16%     | 10 (9%)   | <u>•</u> |
| 8   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                  | 16%     | 3 (28%)   | •        |
| 10  | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 9%      | 8 (19%)   | •        |



**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 20

| Rank | 4  | Percent |
|------|--|---------|
| 1    | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 45%     |
| 2    | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 30%     |
| 3    | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 25%     |
| 3    | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 25%     |
| 3    | Fire, explosion  | 25%     |
| 3    | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                  | 25%     |
| 3    | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 25%     |
| 3    | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 25%     |
| 9    | Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)                            | 10%     |
| 9    | Shortage of skilled workforce  | 10%     |



### TOP 10 RISKS IN RUSSIA

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 15

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Ran | ık   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 53%     | NEW       | •        |
| 2   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 40%     | 4 (32%)   | •        |
| 3   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 33%     | 1 (55%)   | •        |
| 4   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 27%     | 3 (36%)   | €        |
| 4   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 27%     | 2 (45%)   | •        |
| 4   | Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)                            | 27%     | 5 (23%)   | <u> </u> |
| 7   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                  | 13%     | 6 (18%)   | •        |
| 7   | Product recall, quality management, serial defects   | 13%     | 10 (9%)   | <u>•</u> |
| 9   | Environmental risks (e.g. pollution)   | 7%      | NEW       | <u>•</u> |
| 9   | Fire, explosion  | 7%      | 6 (18%)   | •        |



# TOP 10 RISKS IN SPAIN

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 84

| Rank   | Percent         | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|--|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/out data breaches, fines and penalties)  | age, 58%        | 1 (48%)   | =        |
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce iss restrictions on movement)   | ues, <b>43%</b> | NEW       | <u>•</u> |
| 3 Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption   | 42%             | 2 (39%)   | •        |
| Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthqua wildfire)  | ke, <b>27%</b>  | 3 (34%)   | •        |
| 5 Fire, explosion  | 19%             | 5 (27%)   | =        |
| Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade of and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Bruterian Euro-zone disintegration)   |                 | 4 (29%)   | •        |
| 7 Climate change/increasing volatility of weather  | 15%             | 7 (20%)   | =        |
| New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intellige<br>autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Thin<br>nanotechnology, blockchain) |                 | 10 (10%)  | •        |
| Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary po<br>austerity programs, commodity price increase,<br>deflation, inflation)                     | licies,         | NEW       | •        |
| Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation market fluctuation)                     | on, <b>12%</b>  | 9 (11%)   | =        |



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 20

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rai | nk  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|-----|---|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)   | 55%     | 1 (60%)   | =          |
| 2   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 45%     | 2 (40%)   | =          |
| 3   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                     | 35%     | 3 (27%)   | =          |
| 3   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 35%     | NEW       | <b>(A)</b> |
| 5   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 25%     | 9 (13%)   | <u>•</u>   |
| 5   | Product recall, quality management, serial defects  | 25%     | NEW       | <u>•</u>   |
| 7   | Fire, explosion   | 20%     | 3 (27%)   | •          |
| 8   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 15%     | NEW       | <b>(A)</b> |
| 8   | Shortage of skilled workforce   | 15%     | 3 (27%)   | •          |
| 10  | New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain) | 10%     | 6 (20%)   | •          |



**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 85

| Rai | nk   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 58%     | 2 (56%)   | <u>•</u> |
| 2   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 56%     | 1 (57%)   | ❖        |
| 3   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 48%     | NEW       | •        |
| 4   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 24%     | 3 (34%)   | €        |
| 5   | Fire, explosion  | 14%     | 6 (13%)   | <u> </u> |
| 6   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 13%     | 4 (25%)   | •        |
| 7   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather  | 12%     | NEW       | <u> </u> |
| 8   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                  | 11%     | 6 (13%)   | •        |
| 8   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 11%     | 8 (11%)   | =        |
| 8   | Product recall, quality management, serial defects   | 11%     | 8 (11%)   | =        |



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 203

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

 New technologies ranks higher than fire, explosion based on the actual number of responses

| Rank   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|--|---------|-----------|------------|
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 44%     | NEW       | •          |
| Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 42%     | 1 (51%)   | €          |
| Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 41%     | 3 (29%)   | =          |
| Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)                 | 28%     | 2 (41%)   | •          |
| Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                                  | 25%     | 4 (26%)   | •          |
| Climate change/increasing volatility of weather  | 17%     | 7 (14%)   | •          |
| Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 13%     | 9 (11%)   | <b>(A)</b> |
| New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain) <sup>1</sup> | 12%     | 5 (19%)   | •          |
| 9 Fire, explosion  | 12%     | 8 (12%)   | •          |
| Doss of reputation or brand value (e.g., public criticism)   | 10%     | 5 (19%)   | •          |



# THE MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS RISKS IN THE AMERICAS



**2**020: 2 (38%)

#### Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)



(A) NEW

Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)



▼ 2020: 1 (41%)

**Cyber incidents** (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/ outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)



▼ 2020: 3 (31%)

Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)



**2**020: 4 (23%)

## Market developments

(e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)



= 2020: 6 (22%)

Fire, explosion



**2020:** 5 (22%)

# Changes in legislation and regulation

(e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)



**▲ NEW** 

### Political risks and violence

(e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)



(v) 2020: 8 (16%)

Climate change/ increasing volatility of weather



#### **▲ NEW**

## Macroeconomic developments

(e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)

Source: Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that region.

Respondents: 540

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

**NEW** New entry in the top 10 risks



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 59

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rar | nk  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|-----|---|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)                               | 47%     | 2 (41%)   | <b>(A)</b> |
| 2   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 46%     | 1 (45%)   | $\odot$    |
| 3   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 29%     | NEW       | •          |
| 4   | Fire, explosion   | 24%     | 3 (31%)   | $\odot$    |
| 5   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation) | 20%     | 5 (18%)   | =          |
| 6   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 19%     | 4 (25%)   | •          |
| 7   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 17%     | NEW       | <u> </u>   |
| 8   | Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)           | 15%     | NEW       | •          |
| 9   | Environmental risks (e.g. pollution)  | 14%     | NEW       | <b>(</b>   |
| 9   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation) | 14%     | 5 (18%)   | •          |



**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 76

| Rar | nk  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|-----|---|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 47%     | 1 (43%)   | =          |
| 2   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 41%     | NEW       | <b>(A)</b> |
| 3   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)                               | 37%     | 2 (36%)   | •          |
| 4   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 24%     | 4 (29%)   | =          |
| 5   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation) | 22%     | 6 (18%)   | •          |
| 6   | Shortage of skilled workforce   | 14%     | 8 (14%)   | <u>•</u>   |
| 7   | Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)           | 13%     | NEW       | <b>(A)</b> |
| 7   | Fire, explosion   | 13%     | 8 (14%)   | <u>•</u>   |
| 9   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 11%     | 4 (29%)   | •          |
| 9   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation) | 11%     | NEW       | •          |



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 20

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rar | nk   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 65%     | NEW       | •          |
| 2   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 30%     | 1 (35%)   | lacksquare |
| 2   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 30%     | 4 (24%)   | <u>•</u>   |
| 4   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 25%     | 1 (35%)   | ▼          |
| 4   | Theft, fraud, corruption   | 25%     | 4 (24%)   | =          |
| 6   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 20%     | 1 (35%)   | •          |
| 6   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 20%     | 8 (18%)   | •          |
| 6   | Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)                            | 20%     | NEW       | •          |
| 9   | Loss of reputation or brand value (e.g. public criticism)  | 10%     | 8 (18%)   | €          |
| 9   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                  | 10%     | 4 (24%)   | •          |



**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 360

- Changes in legislation and regulation ranks higher than fire and explosion based on the actual number of responses
- Climate change ranks higher than political risks and violence based on the actual number of responses

| Rar | nk  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|-----|---|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 46%     | 2 (37%)   | •          |
| 2   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 41%     | NEW       | •          |
| 3   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)   | 33%     | 1 (43%)   | lacksquare |
| 4   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 27%     | 3 (32%)   | lacksquare |
| 5   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                               | 25%     | 4 (24%)   | •          |
| 6   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) <sup>1</sup> | 14%     | 5 (23%)   | •          |
| 7   | Fire, explosion   | 14%     | 6 (20%)   | •          |
| 8   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather <sup>2</sup>  | 12%     | 7 (16%)   | •          |
| 9   | Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)   | 12%     | NEW       | <u>•</u>   |
| 10  | Shortage of skilled workforce   | 11%     | 9 (16%)   | •          |



# THE MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS RISKS IN ASIA PACIFIC



= 2020: 1 (35%)

#### **Cyber incidents**

(e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/ outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)



**▲ NEW** 

#### Pandemic outbreak

(e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)



**▼**) 2020: 2 (34%)

### Business interruption

(incl. supply chain disruption)



(=) 2020: 4 (23%)

### Natural catastrophes

(e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)



(=) 2020: 5 (22%)

# Changes in legislation and regulation

(e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)



**▼** 2020: 3 (25%)

Climate change/ increasing volatility of weather



**2**020: 6 (18%)

### Market developments

(e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)



=) 2020: 8 (15%)

### New technologies

(e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain)



(v) 2020: 7 (17%)

Fire, explosion



### **▲ NEW**

### Macroeconomic developments

(e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)

Source: Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that region.

Respondents: 324

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

**NEW** New entry in the top 10 risks



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 55

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rar | nk  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|-----|---|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 45%     | NEW       | •        |
| 2   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 42%     | 5 (26%)   | <u>•</u> |
| 3   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)    | 38%     | 1 (41%)   | •        |
| 3   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)   | 38%     | 2 (36%)   | •        |
| 5   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 24%     | 6 (23%)   | •        |
| 6   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 22%     | 3 (33%)   | •        |
| 7   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                     | 20%     | 3 (33%)   | •        |
| 8   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                     | 13%     | 9 (11%)   | <u> </u> |
| 9   | New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain) | 11%     | 8 (13%)   | •        |
| 10  | Fire, explosion   | 7%      | NEW       | <u> </u> |



**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 42

| Rank  | Percent    | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|---|------------|-----------|----------|
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issue restrictions on movement)  | s, 36%     | 7 (18%)   | •        |
| Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 33%        | 1 (30%)   | •        |
| Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)    | 33%        | 9 (16%)   | •        |
| Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                     | 29%        | 3 (24%)   | •        |
| Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 26%        | 2 (26%)   | •        |
| Fire, explosion   | 19%        | 7 (18%)   | •        |
| New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain) | 19%        | 5 (20%)   | •        |
| Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, dat breaches, fines and penalties)  | <b>17%</b> | 3 (24%)   | •        |
| Loss of reputation or brand value (e.g. public criticism)   | 17%        | NEW       | <u>•</u> |
| Product recall, quality management, serial defects  | 12%        | 9 (16%)   |          |



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 23

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rank   | Percent       | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|--|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issue restrictions on movement)   | es, 65%       | NEW       | <u> </u> |
| Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 39%           | 5 (24%)   | •        |
| Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)                             | 35%           | 1 (39%)   | €        |
| Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 22%           | 3 (27%)   | •        |
| Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 22%           | 2 (30%)   | ❖        |
| Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, dar<br>breaches, fines and penalties)  | ta <b>22%</b> | 7 (15%)   | <u> </u> |
| 7 Fire, explosion  | 17%           | 7 (15%)   | =        |
| Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation inflation)                    |               | NEW       | •        |
| Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 17%           | 5 (24%)   | •        |
| 10 Theft, fraud, corruption  | 13%           | NEW       | <u>•</u> |



### TOP 10 RISKS IN INDIA

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 82

| Rar | nk  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|-----|---|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)   | 56%     | 1 (49%)   | =        |
| 2   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 39%     | 3 (30%)   | <u>•</u> |
| 3   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 38%     | NEW       | <u> </u> |
| 4   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 24%     | 2 (30%)   | •        |
| 5   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)          | 21%     | 4 (23%)   | •        |
| 6   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 17%     | 5 (18%)   | •        |
| 7   | Loss of reputation or brand value (e.g. public criticism)   | 11%     | 7 (15%)   | =        |
| 7   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                           | 11%     | NEW       | •        |
| 7   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                           | 11%     | 6 (17%)   | •        |
| 10  | New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intelligence,<br>autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things,<br>nanotechnology, blockchain) | 10%     | 9 (10%)   | •        |



### **TOP 10 RISKS IN JAPAN**

Source: Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 49

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rar | nk  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|-----|---|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)   | 47%     | 3 (37%)   | <u>•</u> |
| 1   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 47%     | 1 (51%)   | =        |
| 3   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 37%     | 2 (49%)   | •        |
| 4   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 33%     | NEW       | <u> </u> |
| 5   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                     | 16%     | 9 (6%)    | •        |
| 6   | New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain) | 14%     | 6 (16%)   | =        |
| 7   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 12%     | 4 (34%)   | •        |
| 8   | Fire, explosion   | 10%     | 7 (10%)   | •        |
| 9   | Shortage of skilled workforce   | 8%      | NEW       | •        |
| 10  | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)    | 6%      | 5 (18%)   | ▼        |



### TOP 10 RISKS **IN SINGAPORE**

Source: Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 30

| Ra | nk  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|----|---|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1  | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 53%     | 1 (40%)   | =          |
| 2  | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)   | 47%     | 2 (37%)   | =          |
| 3  | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 43%     | NEW       | <u>•</u>   |
| 4  | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 27%     | 4 (24%)   | =          |
| 5  | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)    | 17%     | 3 (25%)   | •          |
| 6  | Fire, explosion   | 13%     | 6 (17%)   | =          |
| 6  | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 13%     | 8 (16%)   | <b>(A)</b> |
| 6  | New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain) | 13%     | 7 (16%)   | <b>(A)</b> |
| 9  | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                     | 10%     | 9 (15%)   | =          |
| 9  | Product recall, quality management, serial defects  | 10%     | NEW       | •          |



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 20

| Rar | nk  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|-----|---|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)   | 30%     | 1 (30%)   | =          |
| 1   | Fire, explosion   | 30%     | 3 (29%)   | •          |
| 1   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 30%     | 5 (19%)   | <u> </u>   |
| 4   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 25%     | 4 (25%)   | =          |
| 5   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 20%     | NEW       | •          |
| 6   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)    | 15%     | 7 (17%)   | •          |
| 6   | Environmental risks (e.g. pollution)  | 15%     | 9 (13%)   | •          |
| 6   | New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain) | 15%     | 5(19%)    | •          |
| 6   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 15%     | NEW       | <b>(A)</b> |
| 6   | Product recall, quality management, serial defects  | 15%     | 8 (16%)   | <u>•</u>   |



# THE MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS RISKS IN AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST



**▲ NEW** 

movement)

## **Pandemic outbreak<sup>1</sup>** (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on



(v) 2020: 1 (31%)

#### Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)



▼ 2020: 2 (30%)

**Cyber incidents** (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)



(A) 2020: 5 (23%)

Fire, explosion



= 2020: 4 (25%)

### Macroeconomic developments

(e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)



#### 2020: 9 (17%)

## Political risks and violence

(e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)



**2**020: 8 (20%)

### Theft, fraud and corruption<sup>2</sup>



▼ 2020: 3 (27%)

# Changes in legislation and regulation

(e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)



#### 2020: 6 (21%)

### Market developments

(e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)



**2**020: 7 (21%)

#### Critical infrastructure blackouts

(e.g. disruption of power)

Source: Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that region.

Respondents: 627

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

**NEW** New entry in the top 10 risks

- 1 Pandemic outbreak ranks higher than business interruption based on the actual number of responses
- 2 Theft, fraud and corruption ranks higher than changes in legislation and regulation based on the actual number of responses



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 32

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rar | nk   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 38%     | 2 (27%)   | •          |
| 2   | Theft, fraud and corruption  | 34%     | 2 (27%)   | =          |
| 3   | Fire, explosion  | 28%     | 2 (27%)   | •          |
| 3   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 28%     | NEW       | •          |
| 5   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 25%     | 2 (27%)   | •          |
| 6   | Environmental risks (e.g. pollution)   | 19%     | 9 (13%)   | <u>•</u>   |
| 7   | Critical infrastructure blackouts (e.g. disruption of power)   | 16%     | 2 (27%)   | •          |
| 8   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 13%     | 7 (20%)   | •          |
| 8   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 13%     | NEW       | <b>(A)</b> |
| 10  | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 9%      | 9 (13%)   | •          |



**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 30

| Rank  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|---|---------|-----------|------------|
| Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation) | 40%     | 1 (41%)   |            |
| 1 Fire, explosion   | 40%     | NEW       | •          |
| 3 Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 37%     | 4 (18%)   | •          |
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 30%     | NEW       | •          |
| Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)                               | 23%     | 4 (18%)   | lacksquare |
| Theft, fraud and corruption   | 23%     | NEW       | •          |
| Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation) | 20%     | 1 (41%)   | •          |
| Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 13%     | 4 (18%)   | •          |
| Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 13%     | 4 (18%)   | ❖          |
| Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)           | 13%     | 4 (18%)   | •          |



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 32

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Ranl | k   | Percent |
|------|---|---------|
| 1    | Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)           | 50%     |
| 2    | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 47%     |
| 3    | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement   | 44%     |
| 4    | Fire, explosion   | 28%     |
| 5    | Environmental risks (e.g. pollution)  | 16%     |
| 6    | Loss of reputation or brand value (e.g. public criticism)   | 13%     |
| 7    | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 9%      |
| 7    | Critical infrastructure blackouts (e.g. disruption of power)  | 9%      |
| 7    | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)                               | 9%      |
| 7    | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation) | 9%      |



**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 18

| Rank |   | Percent |
|------|---|---------|
| 1    | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 56%     |
| 2    | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 33%     |
| 2    | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                     | 33%     |
| 4    | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 28%     |
| 5    | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)   | 22%     |
| 5    | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                     | 22%     |
| 5    | Theft, fraud, corruption  | 22%     |
| 8    | New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain) | 17%     |
| 9    | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)    | 11%     |
| 9    | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 11%     |



### NEW TOP 10 RISKS IN MOROCCO

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 24

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rank |  | Percent |
|------|--|---------|
| 1    | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 58%     |
| 2    | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 42%     |
| 3    | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 38%     |
| 4    | Fire, explosion  | 33%     |
| 5    | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 21%     |
| 5    | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                  | 21%     |
| 7    | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 17%     |
| 8    | Loss of reputation or brand value (e.g. public criticism)  | 13%     |
| 8    | Theft, fraud, corruption   | 13%     |
| 10   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 4%      |



### TOP 10 RISKS IN NIGERIA

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 193

| Rank   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|--|---------|-----------|----------|
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 38%     | NEW       | •        |
| 2 Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 32%     | 8 (22%)   | •        |
| Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                  | 31%     | 1 (36%)   | •        |
| Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 30%     | 3(26%)    | •        |
| Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)                            | 26%     | 9 (16%)   | •        |
| Theft, fraud, corruption   | 22%     | 2 (34%)   | •        |
| 7 Fire, explosion  | 19%     | 7 (23%)   | =        |
| Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 17%     | 5 (24%)   | •        |
| Loss of reputation or brand value (e.g. public criticism)  | 13%     | NEW       | <u> </u> |
| Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 12%     | 4 (25%)   | •        |



Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 21

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Ran | k   | Percent |
|-----|---|---------|
| 1   | Fire, explosion   | 76%     |
| 2   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 48%     |
| 3   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 38%     |
| 4   | Theft, fraud, corruption  | 24%     |
| 5   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation) | 19%     |
| 5   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation) | 19%     |
| 7   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 14%     |
| 8   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)                               | 10%     |
| 9   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 5%      |
| 9   | Critical infrastructure blackouts (e.g. disruption of power)  | 5%      |



**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that country.

Respondents: 207

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

 Political risks and violence ranks higher than critical infrastructure blackouts based on the number of actual responses

| Rank  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend                   |
|---|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)   | 48%     | 1 (46%)   | =                       |
| 2 Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 39%     | 2 (40%)   | =                       |
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 29%     | NEW       | <b>(A)</b>              |
| Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)    | 24%     | 3 (29%)   | •                       |
| Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting) <sup>1</sup>                  | 18%     | NEW       | •                       |
| Critical infrastructure blackouts (e.g. disruption of power)  | 18%     | 5 (23%)   | $\overline{\mathbf{v}}$ |
| 7 Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 14%     | 6 (19%)   | •                       |
| New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain) | 13%     | 8(15%)    | =                       |
| Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 12%     | 9 (13%)   | =                       |
| Shortage of skilled workforce   | 12%     | NEW       | <u>•</u>                |

# THE MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS RISKS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR



## TOP 5 RISKS IN AGRICULTURE

Source: Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 32

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rar | nk   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather  | 41%     | 1 (45%)   | =        |
| 2   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 31%     | NEW       | •        |
| 3   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 28%     | 5 (26%)   | <u>•</u> |
| 4   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 25%     | 3 (31%)   | v        |
| 5   | Fire, explosion  | 22%     | 4 (27%)   | •        |



# TOP 5 RISKS IN AVIATION, AEROSPACE, DEFENSE

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty. Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 78

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rank  | Percent       | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|---|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 62%           | NEW       | <u> </u> |
| Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 41%           | 2(36%)    | =        |
| Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, dat breaches, fines and penalties)                                | .a <b>35%</b> | 1 (40%)   | •        |
| Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation) | 31%           | 4 (25%)   | =        |
| Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 15%           | NEW       | <u> </u> |



# TOP 5 RISKS IN CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICALS AND BIOPHARMA

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty. Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 53

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Ran | ık   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend       |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|-------------|
| 1   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 66%     | 1 (67%)   | =           |
| 2   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 49%     | 2 (36%)   | =           |
| 3   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 34%     | NEW       | <b>(A</b> ) |
| 4   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 21%     | 3 (33%)   | •           |
| 4   | Fire, explosion  | 21%     | 5 (18%)   | <u> </u>    |

NEW

New entry in the top 10 risks



## TOP 5 RISKS IN CONSUMER GOODS

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty. Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 42

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rar | nk  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|-----|---|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 38%     | 2 (32%)   | •        |
| 1   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 38%     | NEW       | •        |
| 3   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation) | 21%     | NEW       | <u> </u> |
| 3   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation) | 21%     | 3 (29%)   | =        |
| 5   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 19%     | NEW       | <u>•</u> |



# TOP 5 RISKS IN ENGINEERING, CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty. Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 119

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rank  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|---|---------|-----------|------------|
| Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)                                     | 44%     | 2 (36%)   | <u>•</u>   |
| Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)                            | 35%     | 1 (38%)   | •          |
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)            | 35%     | NEW       | <b>(A)</b> |
| 4 Fire, explosion   | 32%     | 3 (34%)   | •          |
| Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties) | 21%     | 4 (24%)   | •          |



# TOP 5 RISKS IN ENTERTAINMENT AND MEDIA

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty. Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 54

| Rank  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend |
|---|---------|-----------|-------|
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 56%     | NEW       | •     |
| 2 Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 37%     | 2 (35%)   | =     |
| Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)                               | 37%     | 3 (29%)   | •     |
| 4 Loss of reputation or brand value (e.g. public criticism)   | 20%     | 1 (39%)   | •     |
| Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation) | 15%     | 4 (24%)   | •     |



## TOP 5 RISKS IN FINANCIAL SERVICES

Source: Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 931

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rank  | Percent             | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|---|---------------------|-----------|----------|
| Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT fai data breaches, fines and penalties)                               | lure/outage, 47%    | 1 (46%)   | =        |
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and wo restrictions on movement)   | rkforce issues, 40% | NEW       | •        |
| 3 Business interruption (incl. supply chain   | disruption) 31%     | 4 (24%)   | •        |
| Changes in legislation and regulation (e and tariffs, economic sanctions, protect Euro-zone disintegration) | 9                   | 2 (33%)   | •        |
| Macroeconomic developments (e.g. ma<br>austerity programs, commodity price in<br>inflation)                 |                     | NEW       | <b>(</b> |



### TOP 5 RISKS IN FOOD AND BEVERAGES (MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY)

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 43

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rank  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|---|---------|-----------|----------|
| Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 53%     | 1 (49%)   | =        |
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 33%     | NEW       | •        |
| 3 Fire, explosion   | 30%     | 4 (29%)   | <u> </u> |
| Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation) | 26%     | NEW       | •        |
| Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)                               | 23%     | NEW       | <u>•</u> |



# TOP 5 RISKS IN GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC SERVICES (INCL. HEALTHCARE)

Source: Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 30

| Rar | nk   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 37%     | 1 (39%)   | =        |
| 1   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 37%     | NEW       | •        |
| 3   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 30%     | 4 (21%)   | •        |
| 4   | Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)                            | 20%     | NEW       | •        |
| 5   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 17%     | NEW       | <u> </u> |



# TOP 5 RISKS IN HOSPITALITY, LEISURE, TOURISM

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty. Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 35

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rar | Rank   |     | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|-----|--|-----|-----------|----------|
| 1   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 66% | NEW       | <u>•</u> |
| 2   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 46% | 2 (44%)   | =        |
| 3   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 43% | 1 (50%)   | €        |
| 4   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 14% | NEW       | •        |
| 4   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather  | 14% | NEW       | <u> </u> |



# TOP 5 RISKS IN MANUFACTURING (INCL. AUTOMOTIVE)

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty. Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 136

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rar | nk  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|-----|---|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 63%     | 1 (60%)   | =          |
| 2   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)                               | 41%     | 2 (34%)   | =          |
| 3   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 32%     | NEW       | <u>•</u>   |
| 4   | Fire, explosion   | 26%     | 3 (29%)   | •          |
| 5   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation) | 19%     | NEW       | <b>(A)</b> |



## TOP 5 RISKS IN MARINE AND SHIPPING

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 70

| Rai | Rank  |     | 2020 rank | Trend |
|-----|---|-----|-----------|-------|
| 1   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 51% | NEW       | •     |
| 2   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 36% | 4 (29%)   | •     |
| 3   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 27% | 2 (34%)   | •     |
| 4   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)                               | 26% | 3 (31%)   | •     |
| 5   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation) | 24% | NEW       | •     |



## **NEW TOP 5 RISKS** IN MINING

Source: Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 17

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Ranl | · ·  | Percent |
|------|--|---------|
| 1    | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 41%     |
| 2    | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 29%     |
| 2    | Environmental risks (e.g. pollution)   | 29%     |
| 2    | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 29%     |
| 5    | Fire, explosion  | 24%     |



## TOP 5 RISKS IN OIL AND GAS

Source: Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 51

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rank  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|---|---------|-----------|----------|
| Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)                                     | 51%     | 1 (48%)   | =        |
| 2 Fire, explosion   | 39%     | 3 (36%)   | <u>•</u> |
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)            | 25%     | NEW       | <u>•</u> |
| 4 Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 24%     | 5 (22%)   | •        |
| Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties) | 24%     | 2 (39%)   | ❖        |



# TOP 5 RISKS IN POWER AND UTILITIES

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 49

| Rank   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|--|---------|-----------|------------|
| Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 51%     | 2 (35%)   | •          |
| 2 Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 45%     | 1 (62%)   | lacksquare |
| Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 27%     | 5 (25%)   | •          |
| Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 27%     | 4 (28%)   | •          |
| 5 Climate change/increasing volatility of weather  | 24%     | NEW       | <u> </u>   |



# TOP 5 RISKS IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (E.G. LEGAL)

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty. Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 124

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rank   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend                |
|--|---------|-----------|----------------------|
| Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 52%     | 1 (46%)   | =                    |
| Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 40%     | NEW       | •                    |
| 3 Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 25%     | 2 (32%)   | $\overline{\bullet}$ |
| Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 23%     | 4 (28%)   | =                    |
| Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 22%     | 5 (23%)   | =                    |



## TOP 5 RISKS IN RENEWABLE ENERGY

Source: Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 21

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rank                         | Rank  |     | 2020 rank | Trend |
|------------------------------|---|-----|-----------|-------|
| 1 Business interrup          | tion (incl. supply chain disruption)                                      | 43% | 1 (50%)   | =     |
| Natural catastropi wildfire) | hes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake,                                       | 38% | 5 (23%)   | •     |
| 3 Fire, explosion            |   | 29% | 2 (32%)   | •     |
|                              | violence (e.g. political instability, war,<br>imotion, riots and looting) | 24% | NEW       | •     |
| 5 Climate change/ir          | ncreasing volatility of weather   | 19% | 2 (32%)   | •     |



## TOP 5 RISKS IN RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 57

| Rai | nk  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend |
|-----|---|---------|-----------|-------|
| 1   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)                                     | 54%     | 1 (53%)   | =     |
| 2   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)            | 46%     | NEW       | •     |
| 3   | Fire, explosion   | 33%     | 4 (22%)   | •     |
| 4   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties) | 32%     | 2 (40%)   | •     |
| 5   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)                            | 21%     | 3 (23%)   | ▼     |



## TOP 5 RISKS IN TECHNOLOGY

Source: Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 57

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rai | nk  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|-----|---|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)   | 61%     | 1 (57%)   | =          |
| 2   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 44%     | 2 (42%)   | =          |
| 3   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 30%     | NEW       | <b>(A)</b> |
| 4   | New technologies (e.g. impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, Internet of Things, nanotechnology, blockchain) | 26%     | 3 (26%)   | •          |
| 5   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration)    | 18%     | 5 (21%)   | =          |



# TOP 5 RISKS IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector

Respondents: 34

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

| Rar | nk   | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 71%     | 1 (75%)   | =        |
| 2   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 38%     | 2 (46%)   | =        |
| 3   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 26%     | 3 (25%)   | =        |
| 3   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 26%     | NEW       | <u> </u> |
| 3   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 26%     | NEW       | •        |



## TOP 5 RISKS IN TRANSPORTATION

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector.

Respondents: 54

| Ra | nk  | Percent | 2020 rank | Trend      |
|----|---|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1  | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)   | 41%     | 1 (32%)   | =          |
| 2  | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 39%     | NEW       | <u>•</u>   |
| 3  | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)                               | 31%     | 2 (30%)   | lacksquare |
| 4  | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation) | 26%     | 4 (26%)   | =          |
| 5  | Theft, fraud, corruption  | 22%     | NEW       | •          |

### **TOP RISKS BY COMPANY SIZE**



### TOP 10 RISKS FOR LARGE-SIZE COMPANIES\*

\*>US\$500mn annual revenues

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that company size.

Respondents: 1,234

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

- Business interruption ranks higher than cyber incidents based on the actual number of responses
- Changes in legislation and regulation ranks higher than market developments based on the actual number of responses

| Rar | Rank  |     | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|-----|---|-----|-----------|----------|
| 1   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption) <sup>1</sup>  | 46% | 1 (43%)   | =        |
| 2   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)   | 46% | 2 (43%)   | =        |
| 3   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)  | 38% | NEW       | •        |
| 4   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)  | 19% | 4 (23%)   | =        |
| 5   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) <sup>2</sup> | 18% | 3 (27%)   | •        |
| 6   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                               | 18% | 7 (18%)   | •        |
| 7   | Fire, explosion   | 16% | 5 (20%)   | •        |
| 8   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather   | 15% | 6 (18%)   | •        |
| 9   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                               | 12% | 10 (10%)  | <u>•</u> |
| 10  | Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)   | 11% | NEW       | •        |

**NEW** New entry in the top 10 risks



# TOP 10 RISKS FOR MID-SIZE COMPANIES\*

\*\$250mn to \$500mn annual revenues

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that company size.

Respondents: 495

Figures don't add up to 100% as up to three risks could be selected.

 Fire, explosion ranks higher than market developments based on the actual number of responses

| Rar | Rank   |     | 2020 rank | Trend    |
|-----|--|-----|-----------|----------|
| 1   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 44% | 1 (37%)   | =        |
| 2   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 40% | NEW       | <u> </u> |
| 3   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 34% | 2 (36%)   | •        |
| 4   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 21% | 5 (19%)   | <u>•</u> |
| 5   | Fire, explosion <sup>1</sup>   | 20% | 4 (22%)   | •        |
| 6   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 20% | 6 (19%)   | =        |
| 7   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 16% | 3 (25%)   | •        |
| 8   | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather  | 13% | 7 (17%)   | •        |
| 9   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                  | 12% | 10 (10%)  | •        |
| 10  | Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)                            | 11% | NEW       | <u>•</u> |



# TOP 10 RISKS FOR SMALL COMPANIES\*

\*<\$250mn annual revenues

**Source:** Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that company size.

Respondents: 1,040

| Rar | Rank   |     | 2020 rank | Trend |
|-----|--|-----|-----------|-------|
| 1   | Pandemic outbreak (e.g. health and workforce issues, restrictions on movement)   | 42% | NEW       | •     |
| 2   | Cyber incidents (e.g. cyber crime, IT failure/outage, data breaches, fines and penalties)  | 35% | 1 (35%)   | •     |
| 3   | Business interruption (incl. supply chain disruption)  | 34% | 3 (28%)   | =     |
| 4   | Changes in legislation and regulation (e.g. trade wars and tariffs, economic sanctions, protectionism, Brexit, Euro-zone disintegration) | 21% | 2 (29%)   | €     |
| 5   | Market developments (e.g. volatility, intensified competition/new entrants, M&A, market stagnation, market fluctuation)                  | 20% | 4 (27%)   | •     |
| 6   | Macroeconomic developments (e.g. monetary policies, austerity programs, commodity price increase, deflation, inflation)                  | 15% | 9 (14%)   | •     |
| 7   | Natural catastrophes (e.g. storm, flood, earthquake, wildfire)   | 14% | 5 (18%)   | €     |
| 8   | Fire, explosion  | 13% | 6 (17%)   | •     |
| 9   | Political risks and violence (e.g. political instability, war, terrorism, civil commotion, riots and looting)                            | 12% | NEW       | •     |
| 10  | Climate change/increasing volatility of weather  | 11% | 7 (15%)   | •     |

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January 2021