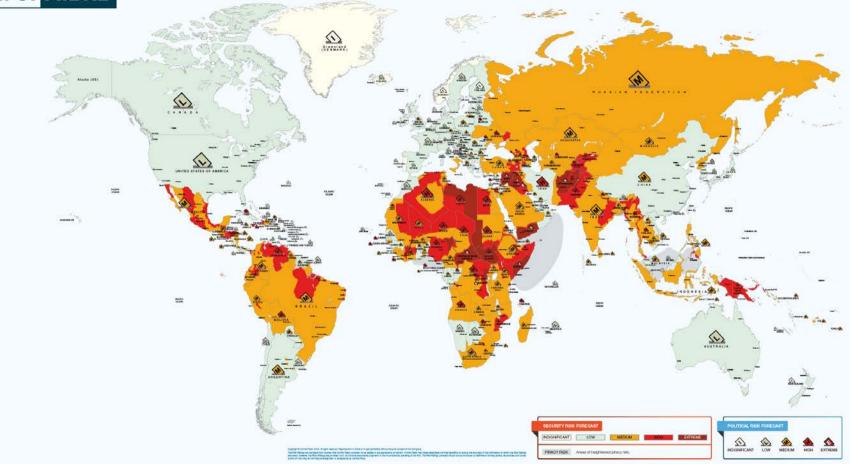




RiskMap 2017

KPC 4TH ERM CONFERENCE 27-29/03/2017

Control Risks



RiskMap

2017



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Please also see <u>riskmap.controlrisks.com</u>







RISKMAP 2017 OUR TOP FIVE RISKS







Our Top Five Risks for 2017



TECHE POPSEU PENCE New York, New York

The Tower of Disruption

The US now has a Disrupter-in-Chief: President-elect Donald J Trump.

- He tweets: "It's really excellent! And it's really big!"
 - Everything else is work-in-progress
- He has taken a stand against global trade
- What will happen with Iran?
- Can he control the US border with Mexico?
- How will the domestic environment evolve?

TRUMP PENCENew York, New York



EU politics

"Brexit means Brexit." Meanwhile, across the English Channel...

- Elections in France, Germany, Netherlands
 - No unexpected results, but politics are shifting to the right.
- The persistent force of populism
 - And no unified response
- Back to the future: Migration, Greece, Schengen
- The inability to easily resolve critical issues
 - Turkey
 - EU-Canada trade deal

GREAT-POWER TENSION

2

Great-power tension

US. Russia. China: Strategic and angry

- There is no "bromance" between Trump and Putin
 - And if there were, it might end over NATO. Or even Syria.
- Will tough talk on trade upset the relationship with China?
 - Tracking activity in the South China Sea
- Elsewhere, more military deployments, missile tests and fly-bys
 - Chance of an accident, miscalculation
 - North Korea



Regulation disorientation

The US relaxes. Europe cracks down. Data nationalism.

- International companies will have a difficult time following global regulation trends
- Financial services and environmental regulations will relax in the US
 - The FCPA will not.
- In Europe, the tax man and anti-trust regulations will crack down. Hard.
- Elsewhere, economic nationalism will find its expression via rules and regulations
 - Regulation will be weaponised

A FRAGMENTED TERROR THREAT

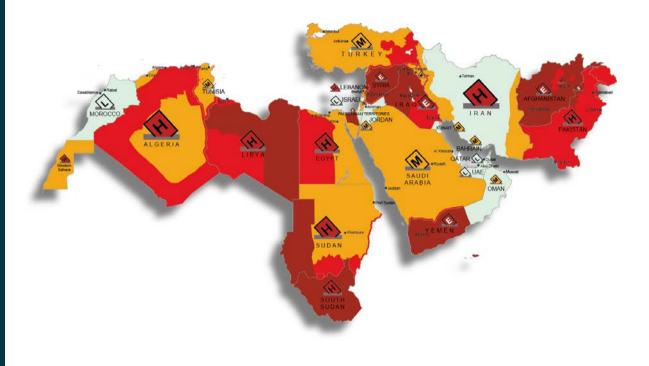
A fragmented terror threat

IS will be fatally wounded in Syria & Iraq

- But the threat will not go away. It will disperse.
 - To other fragile states. Or back home.
- Al Qaeda will continue to compete for local and regional influence
- Left-wing, right wing groups and ethno-national militant groups
- The lone wolf, self-radicalising or without a specific cause
 - The "active shooter"
- Companies face a more varied threat landscape

RiskMap 2017

Middle East & North Africa



Middle East & North Africa



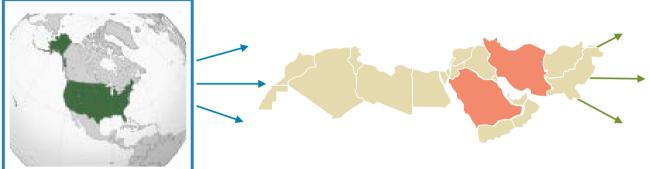
Our top risk drivers for MENA in 2017

- 1. Global and regional geopolitical realignment
- 2. Post-IS terrorism threat
- 3. Fiscal adjustment efforts
- 4. Implementing improved conditions for FDI
- 5. Leadership succession





1. Global and regional geopolitical realignment





Uncertainty over US foreign policy

Intensifying global multi-polarity

Intensifying global arms race

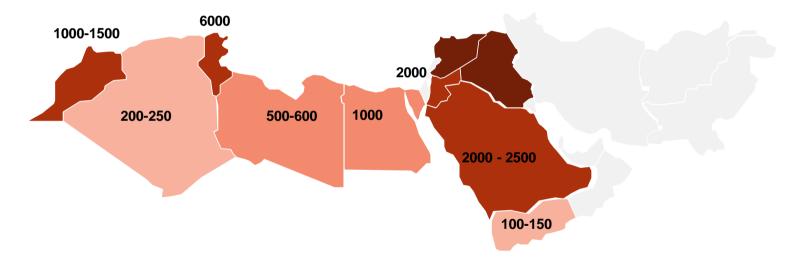
Uncertainty over nuclear deal with Iran

Regional political rivalries

Intensifying regional arms race Realignment of foreign and commercial policies



2. Fragmenting terrorist threat

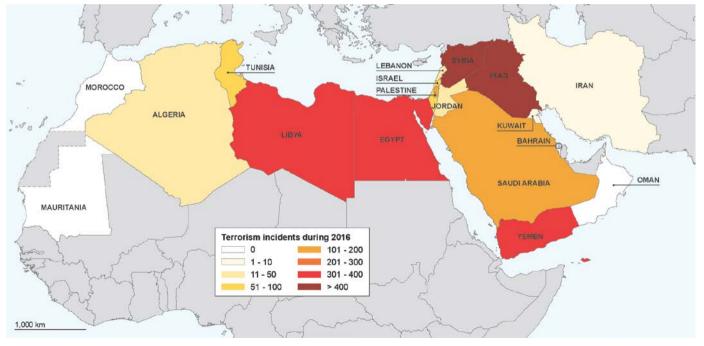


- → Higher threat from returning fighters: Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, Saudi Arabia
- → High threat in weak states: Yemen, Iraq, Syria, Sinai (Egypt), Afghanistan
- → Continuity: Gulf states, Iran, Pakistan





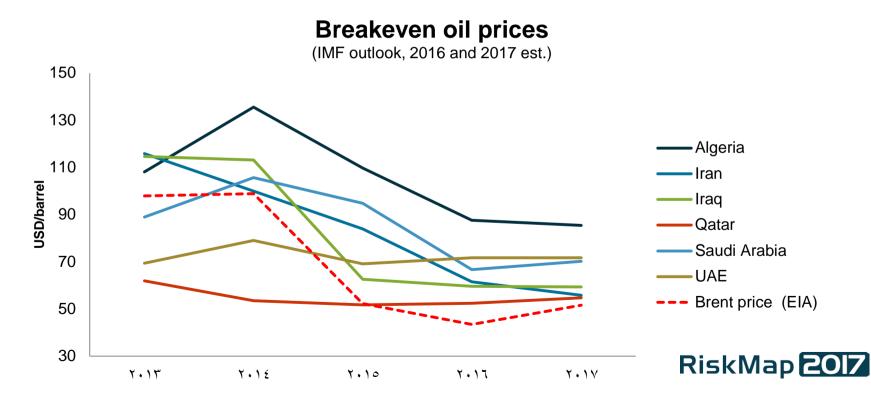
2. Fragmenting terrorist threat (cont'd)





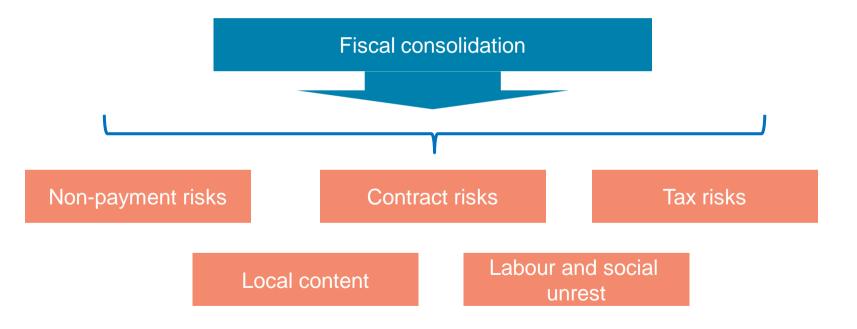


3. Fiscal adjustments





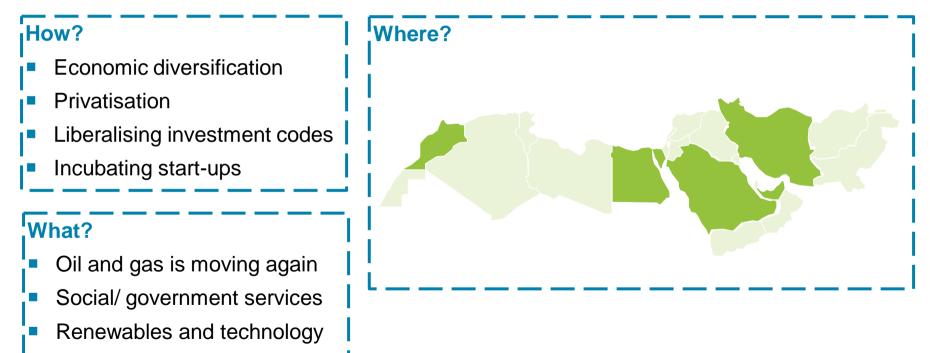
3. Fiscal adjustments (cont'd)







4. Implementing improved conditions for FDI





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5. Leadership succession

In **Algeria** President Bouteflika is unlikely to complete his final term, but a managed transition will prevent severe instability. Risks will persist due to the economic down-turn.

In **Iran**, the Supreme Leader Khamenei has been in power for three decades. Factions will seek to influence the nature and profile of the most important position in the country.

In **Saudi Arabia**, Gradual transition of power to new generation will continue. Similarly to Algeria, risks are compounded by the need for economic adjustment In **Oman**, power is concentrated in the hands of Sultan Qaboos, with no successor named. Longer-term consequences of this transition are likely to be significant.







QUESTIONS

www.controlrisks.com