

Emerging Risk Radar



Emerging risk considerations

Autumn 2025



Emerging risk radar – Autumn 2025

Given your strategic objectives, what do you see as the **emerging events or threats that could impact on your business**, either negatively or positively, and that you believe should be watched?

We received **201 survey responses** from board members & senior management across all industries/sectors as well as drawing on our current emerging risk knowledge.

Key emerging risks in summary

There are 26 emerging risks identified, an increase of 2 since the last publication. New emerging risks in the form of **misinformation spread via social media platforms and a loss of trust in institutions** – impacting private, public and not for profit sectors, both new risks being intrinsically linked. In addition, there have been updates in wording in many of the previous emerging risks.

6 emerging risks identified as more prevalent being 2 more since the last emerging risk radar publication, including **geo-political instability, cyber attacks increasing, artificial intelligence governance lag, threats to operational resilience of technology, continued economic slow down** and **affordability and cost pressures**.

Many of these emerging risks are already recognised and being tackled by businesses. These risks, however, are constantly changing and therefore their management should be kept under review by the Board or equivalent. Furthermore, these emerging risks rarely exist in isolation so it is important that a holistic view is taken to understand their connectivity and how best to tackle these emerging risks.

The top 3 most prevalent emerging risks

01

Geo-political instability

Geo-political change and instability, including potential for trade wars, fall-out from and expansion of armed conflicts and the impact on businesses and society.

02

Cyber attacks increasing

Cyber-attacks increasing in frequency and complexity. Unable to sufficiently invest in defence – attacks more disabling, coupled with loss of data in serious targeted attacks.

03

Artificial Intelligence (AI) governance lag

Increasing use of and reliance on AI without sufficient checks and balances to ensure strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities are understood.

Emerging risk – why and what?

Why?

The board should establish and keep under review the risk and internal control framework and determine the nature and extent of the emerging and principal risks it is willing to take to achieve its strategic objectives.

What?

An emerging risk might be defined as:
“a new or unforeseen level of uncertainty driven by external events – the risk may still be forming, and it may not be clear as to the implications for the business, be these negative or positive.”

To be watchful of these emerging risks and how they might play through is an important element of preparedness and the business management of risk.

We have framed the emerging risks as:

Most prevalent: risk themes that were more regularly identified in responses and discussions.

Keep monitoring: to represent the risk themes that had a moderate prevalence in responses and discussions

Worth watching: those emerging risk themes that were less prevalent.

These risk themes are constantly evolving and shifting, so are all worthy of consideration.

Emerging risk considerations

What do you see
as the emerging
risks?

How far will these
emerging risks
affect your
business?

How far will these
emerging risks
play through into
your existing
strategic risks?

How far will they
change the way
you currently
manage your
strategic risks?

How will you
respond?
How will you
continue to review
the emerging
risks?

Emerging areas of risk

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Consistent >
Increasing <<
Decreasing >>

Direction of travel since previous emerging risk radar publication.

	Most prevalent	
2.2	Geo-political change and instability, including potential for trade wars, fall-out from and expansion of armed conflicts and the impact on businesses and society e.g. trade and travel barriers.	>
4.1	Cyber-attacks increasing in frequency, complexity with greater levels of disruption, including targeted ransomware attacks across all sectors. Coupled with loss / theft of data. Businesses being unable to invest in defence or afford cost of recovery leading to business failure.	>
4.2	Artificial Intelligence (AI) governance lag – increasing use of and reliance on AI without sufficient checks and balances to ensure strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities are understood.	<<
4.3	Operational resilience of technology increasingly threatened e.g. power outage, IT infrastructure age, cost of maintenance / lack of investment, sabotage (be this physical or digital via cyber attack), as well as reliance on AI going un-checked.	<<
5.1	Continued economic slow-down. Persistent inflation. Reduced spending by consumers. Reduced and / or changes in spending by Government impacting all sectors.	>
6.1	Affordability and cost pressures e.g. employment costs, energy costs etc. Creating financial pressure impacting investment and discretionary spend. Impacting longer term plans.	>

Emerging areas of risk

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Direction of travel since previous emerging risk radar publication.

	Keep monitoring	
1.1	Availability and effectiveness of public services are reduced due to under investment, lack of resources, strategic change e.g. devolution, local government review and police reform. Further, likely increased industrial action and increasing demand from the public.	⬆
1.3	Societal tensions created, stemming from, by example, racial, ethnicity, diversity, wealth, age, cultural differences as well as fall out from global geo-political tensions and instability, as well as social media. These can spill-over into the working environment.	⬆
2.1	Change in government priorities resulting in new or changes to laws, policies, regulations and consequences affecting businesses across all sectors.	✓
2.3	Increasing level of regulation, compliance and inspection / enforcement. e.g. Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act etc.	➡
3.1	Ability to effectively engage with and leverage off the sustainability agenda, including ability to meet green agenda targets (coupled with potential for Green Washing).	➡
3.2	Increasing weather pattern shifts / extreme weather impacting all sectors – storms, floods, temperature changes impacting supply chains, productivity and continuity / recovery of operations.	➡
5.2	Reduced investment in research and development - businesses take a short-term approach and focus on business as usual (reducing agility and innovation) due to macro-economic conditions including geo-political challenges.	➡

Emerging areas of risk

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Direction of travel since previous emerging risk radar publication.

	Keep monitoring	
6.2	Supply chain resilience across all ranges of goods and services, including having supply chain knowledge and visibility e.g. unknown child labour practices.	➤
6.3	Access to and availability of finance and funding – impacting both private, public and not for profit sectors, including cost of finance, funding changes - including funding and grants provided by Government.	➤
6.4	Increasing levels of fraudulent activity making use of technology as a tool for doing so including use of AI.	⬆
7.1	Loss of access to skills, knowledge and experience – reduced investment in staff development / apprenticeships, temporary contracts more frequent, reduced pool of skilled / experienced staff available with movement between employers coupled with changes in the working landscape. Increased use of AI / technologies in the workplace replacing human roles – likely impacting all sectors and professions in medium / longer term.	➤
8.1	Loss of accountability and oversight - lip service to standards / codes, lack of transparency in decision making, conflicts of interest justified.	⬆
8.2	Developing the board member capacity and capability - fitness for future, including availability of non-executives for appointment and holding modern world insights.	➤

Emerging areas of risk

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Direction of travel since previous emerging risk radar publication.

	Worth watching	
1.2	Increasing awareness of mental health and physical well-being issues impacting individuals stemming from post pandemic fall-out e.g. remote working fatigue, expectation of business v individuals. Further, being increasing poverty etc. Also impacting on public services and employers (creating potential duty of care implications).	➤
1.4	Access to affordable housing. Increasing homelessness and poor housing conditions. e.g. damp and mould hazards. Access to affordable housing and the impact on individuals, families, society more widely and business in the form of access to / availability of staff due to location or ill-health.	➤
1.5	Epidemic / further pandemic (and lock down) impacting public health / productivity.	➤
4.4	NEW: Misinformation spread via social media platforms impacting businesses.	New
5.3	Various factors leading to market changes impacting business e.g. access to materials and labour, global trade embargos, restrictions, tariffs, business re-location, competition, ownership / acquisition and merger.	➤
8.3	Shifts in business culture due to external influence and attitudes creating conflicts and tensions amongst leadership in all sectors.	➤
8.4	NEW: Loss of trust in institutions, both large businesses, government and public sector bodies.	New

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Societal and Community

- 1.1 – Availability and effectiveness of public services are reduced.
- 1.2 – Increasing awareness of mental health and physical well-being issues.
- 1.3 – Societal tensions stemming from, by example, racial, ethnicity, diversity, wealth, age, and cultural differences, spilling over into the work environment.
- 1.4 – Access to affordable housing, homelessness and poor housing conditions.
- 1.5 – Epidemic / further pandemic (and lock down) impacting productivity.

Governance

- 8.1 – Loss of accountability and oversight – lip service to standards / codes, lack of transparency in decision making, conflicts of interest justified.
- 8.2 – Developing the board capacity and capability – fitness for future, availability of NEDs and having real world insights.
- 8.3 – Shifts in business culture due to external influence and attitudes creating conflicts / tensions amongst leadership.
- 8.4 – **NEW** Loss of trust in institutions, both large businesses, government and public sector bodies.

Economic and Financial

- 6.1 – Affordability & cost pressures e.g. staff, energy etc.
- 6.2 – Supply chain resilience across all ranges of goods and services, including supply chain visibility.
- 6.3 – Access to and availability of finance and funding including cost of finance and funding changes.
- 6.4 – Increasing levels of fraudulent activity making use of technology as a tool for doing so, including AI.

People Resources

- 7.1 – Loss of access to skills, knowledge and experience – reduced investment in staff development / apprenticeships, temporary contracts more frequent, reduced pool of skilled / experienced staff available with movement between employers and increased use of AI replacing human roles.

Political, Policy and Regulation

- 2.1 – Change in government priorities resulting in new or changes to laws, policies, regulations affecting businesses.
- 2.2 – Geo-political change and instability, including potential for trade wars, fall-out from and expansion of armed conflicts and the influence on society and business.
- 2.3 – Increasing level of regulation, compliance and inspection.

Environmental

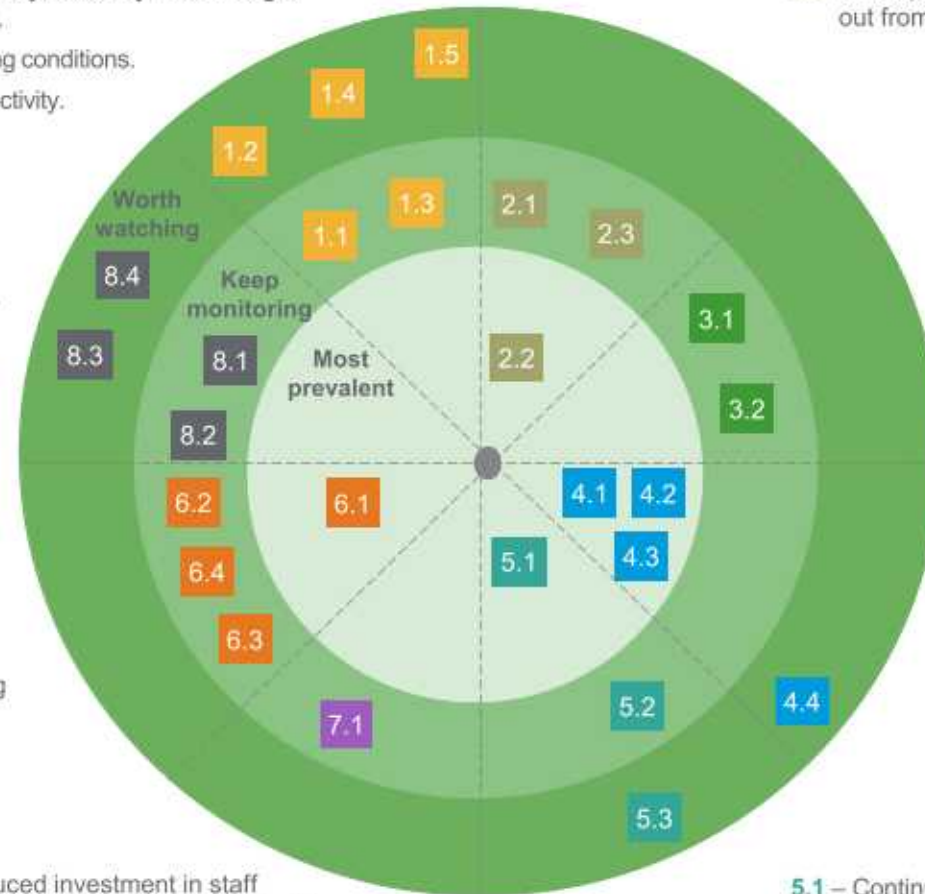
- 3.1 – Ability to effectively engage with and leverage off the sustainability agenda.
- 3.2 – Increasing weather pattern shifts / extreme weather impacting businesses productivity and continuity / recovery of operations.

Technological

- 4.1 – Cyber-attacks increasing in frequency and complexity.
- 4.2 – Artificial Intelligence (AI) governance lag – increasing use of and reliance on AI without sufficient checks and balances.
- 4.3 – Operational resilience of technology increasingly threatened e.g. power outage, IT infrastructure age, cost of maintenance / lack of investment, sabotage etc.
- 4.4 – **NEW** Misinformation spread via social media platforms impacting businesses.

Commercial

- 5.1 – Continued economic slow-down. Persistent inflation. Reduced spending by consumers. Reduced / changes in spending by Government.
- 5.2 – Reduced investment in research and development, reducing agility and innovation due to macro-economic conditions.
- 5.3 – Various factors leading to market changes e.g. access to materials and labour, global trade restrictions, location, competition, ownership, acquisition & merger.



Emerging risk radar Spring 2025



Further insights



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Management and Compliance
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4risk: <https://youtu.be/12NyJhSNK3o>

4action: <https://youtu.be/xEuFSwzbzvw>

4policies: <https://youtu.be/ufXYt1juwhA>

4questionnaires: <https://youtu.be/NW17EoRJsis>

This is our 6th emerging risk radar publication. We know from feedback that this lands well with boards and management in all sectors, with the publication being used for comparison with existing risk information, as well as helping strengthen and improve controls and risk mitigation plans, with the publication often being used to stimulate board, committee and management discussion – including at away days as part of board and organisation development. We are now offering a facilitated emerging risk discussion / workshop so that individual businesses may get more from the emerging risk radar. If you would like to know more about this service then please make contact.

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If you would like to participate in the next emerging risk radar survey, please contact matthew.humphrey@rsmuk.com

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