Available on: https://jmrr.ep-journals.org/ E-ISSN: 3051-3588, P-ISSN: 3051-357X

Journal of Management Research and Review

Volume: 02 Issue: 07 July-2026

Digital Transformation of Organizations and Risk Management

Salome Chkheidze

Associate Professor, Georgian American University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Published Date: July 06, 2026 **Article DOI: 10.65150/EP-jmrr/V2E7/2026-01**

ABSTRACT: This conceptual paper examines the growing interdependence between digital transformation, risk management, and leadership. Organizations increasingly invest in artificial intelligence, automation, cloud technologies, and digital platforms to improve competitiveness. However, digital transformation simultaneously creates new vulnerabilities related to technology, processes, strategy, and people. Building upon contemporary literature and a practical application from the logistics sector, this article proposes an Integrated Digital Risk (IDR) Framework that positions leadership as the connecting mechanism between innovation and organizational resilience. The framework consists of four dimensions: Strategic Risk, Technology Risk, Process Risk, and People Risk. The paper argues that organizations achieve sustainable digital growth when risk management is embedded into transformation initiatives rather than treated as a separate compliance function. A practical illustration based on the Forwarder Live digital logistics platform demonstrates how risk-aware digital design can strengthen trust, operational continuity, and long-term organizational performance.

KEYWORDS: Digital Transformation; Risk Management; Logistics

INTRODUCTION

Digital transformation has become one of the most significant organizational priorities of the twenty-first century. Organizations across industries increasingly rely on digital technologies to enhance operational efficiency, improve customer experiences, and create innovative business models. Technologies such as artificial intelligence, automation, machine learning, cloud computing, and advanced analytics have transformed how organizations operate and compete.

Despite these opportunities, digital transformation initiatives often encounter significant challenges. Studies consistently report high failure rates due to resistance to change, inadequate leadership, insufficient employee capabilities, poor governance, cybersecurity incidents, and strategic misalignment. As organizations accelerate digitalization efforts, they also increase exposure to various forms of organizational risk.

Traditionally, digital transformation and risk management have been treated as separate domains. Innovation teams focus on speed, experimentation, and growth, whereas risk management functions prioritize stability, control, and compliance. This separation creates tension within organizations. The central argument of this paper is that sustainable digital transformation requires integration rather than separation. Risk management should be viewed as an enabling capability that supports innovation and resilience.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Digital transformation has emerged as one of the most influential organizational phenomena of the twenty-first century. Initially viewed as the adoption of information technologies, digital transformation is now understood as a fundamental organizational change process that affects strategy, operations, organizational culture, leadership, and stakeholder relationships.

Vial (2019) defines digital transformation as a process through which organizations improve their performance by triggering significant changes through combinations of information, computing, communication, and connectivity technologies. Similarly, Westerman, Bonnet, and McAfee (Westerman, 2014) argue that digital transformation involves the use of technology to radically improve organizational performance and customer experience. (Vial, 2019)

Contemporary organizations increasingly invest in artificial intelligence, automation, cloud computing, big data analytics, blockchain technologies, and digital platforms. These technologies create opportunities for enhanced decision-making, improved operational efficiency, innovation, and competitive advantage. However, digital transformation extends beyond technology implementation. Successful transformation requires changes in organizational structures, employee competencies, leadership approaches, and business models.

Research suggests that organizations often underestimate the complexity of digital transformation (C.Kane, 2019) found that technological implementation alone rarely guarantees success. Instead, transformation outcomes depend on organizational readiness, leadership commitment, employee engagement, and cultural adaptability. As a result, digital transformation should be understood as a socio-technical process rather than a purely technological initiative.

License: This is an open access article under the CC BY 4.0 license: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Risk management represents a systematic approach to identifying, assessing, monitoring, and controlling uncertainties that may affect organizational objectives. According to ISO 31000:2018, risk management should be integrated into governance structures, decision-making processes, and organizational culture.

The digital era has significantly expanded organizational risk exposure. Traditional risk management frameworks primarily focused on financial, operational, and regulatory risks. Digital transformation introduces additional challenges including cybersecurity threats, data privacy concerns, algorithmic bias, technology dependence, and platform vulnerabilities.

NIST's Cybersecurity Framework highlights the increasing importance of proactive risk management strategies in highly digitalized environments. Digital organizations face growing threats from cyberattacks, ransomware incidents, information leakage, and operational disruptions caused by system failures. These risks have direct implications for organizational performance, stakeholder trust, and long-term sustainability.

Recent studies suggest that risk management should no longer be treated as a compliance function. Instead, it should operate as a strategic capability that supports innovation while ensuring organizational resilience. Effective digital risk management enables organizations to pursue transformation opportunities while maintaining acceptable levels of uncertainty.

Leadership has consistently emerged as one of the most significant determinants of digital transformation success. Digital leaders must operate in environments characterized by uncertainty, rapid technological change, and continuous disruption.

Kotter (2012) emphasizes that successful organizational transformation requires a compelling vision, effective communication, stakeholder engagement, and sustained leadership commitment. In digital environments, leaders are expected to guide organizations through technological complexity while maintaining employee trust and organizational stability.

Digital leadership differs from traditional leadership models in several ways. Digital leaders must understand emerging technologies, support innovation, encourage experimentation, and foster learning cultures. They are also responsible for balancing technological opportunities with governance requirements and risk considerations.

Studies indicate that leadership capability influences employee acceptance of digital initiatives, organizational adaptability, and transformation outcomes. Organizations with strong digital leadership are more likely to achieve sustainable transformation because leaders create environments that encourage both innovation and accountability.

Organizational resilience refers to an organization's ability to anticipate, withstand, respond to, and recover from disruptions. The concept has gained increasing importance in response to technological disruptions, global crises, cybersecurity incidents, and rapidly changing business environments.

Resilience literature suggests that successful organizations possess adaptive capabilities enabling them to maintain performance under conditions of uncertainty. Dynamic Capabilities Theory provides an important theoretical foundation for understanding resilience. Teece (2018) argues that organizations achieve sustainable competitive advantage through their ability to sense environmental changes, seize opportunities, and continuously transform capabilities.

Digital resilience extends traditional resilience concepts by incorporating technological preparedness, cybersecurity readiness, operational continuity, and stakeholder trust. Organizations that successfully integrate resilience into digital transformation initiatives are better positioned to manage disruptions and sustain long-term growth.

An emerging body of literature examines the relationship between digital risk and organizational performance. Researchers increasingly recognize that digital technologies simultaneously create opportunities and vulnerabilities. The same systems that improve efficiency may also amplify organizational exposure to risk.

For example, automation improves productivity but may increase dependence on technological systems. Artificial intelligence supports decision-making but may generate ethical concerns and algorithmic bias. Digital platforms improve connectivity while creating cybersecurity vulnerabilities and data protection challenges.

This duality has led scholars to advocate integrated approaches that combine digital transformation with risk management. Organizations that fail to manage digital risks frequently experience operational disruptions, reputational damage, customer dissatisfaction, and financial losses. Conversely, organizations that integrate risk management into transformation strategies demonstrate stronger resilience, improved trust, and superior long-term performance.

Although extensive literature exists on digital transformation, risk management, leadership, and organizational resilience, these topics are often examined independently. Current research lacks comprehensive frameworks explaining how strategic, technological, process-related, and people-related risks interact during digital transformation.

Most studies focus on specific risk categories, particularly cybersecurity and technology risks. Comparatively less attention has been devoted to understanding the interconnected nature of digital risks across organizational systems. Furthermore, limited research explores leadership's role in integrating these dimensions into a unified risk management approach.

This gap provides the foundation for the Integrated Digital Risk (IDR) Framework proposed in this study. The framework seeks to provide a holistic perspective on digital risk management by integrating strategic, technological, process, and people dimensions within a single conceptual model.

Integrated Digital Risk (IDR) Framework: Theoretical Development and Research Foundation

1. Introduction to the Integrated Digital Risk (IDR) Framework

Digital transformation has fundamentally changed the way organizations create value, interact with stakeholders, and manage operations. While digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, cloud computing, automation, big data analytics, and digital platforms generate significant opportunities for innovation and efficiency, they simultaneously introduce new categories of organizational risk. Existing

License: This is an open access article under the CC BY 4.0 license: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

literature frequently addresses digital transformation and risk management as separate domains. However, organizations increasingly experience risks that emerge from the interaction of technology, strategy, processes, and people.

The Integrated Digital Risk (IDR) Framework is proposed as a holistic model that conceptualizes digital risk as an interconnected organizational phenomenon. The framework suggests that risks associated with digital transformation should not be managed independently, as failures in one area often trigger consequences in others. The IDR Framework consists of four dimensions: Strategic Risk, Technology Risk, Process Risk, and People Risk. Together, these dimensions determine an organization's ability to achieve digital resilience and sustainable transformation.

2. Theoretical Foundations of the IDR Framework

The IDR Framework draws upon three major theoretical perspectives.

Socio-Technical Systems Theory argues that organizational performance depends on the interaction between technical and social systems. Digital transformation initiatives frequently fail when organizations focus exclusively on technological implementation while neglecting employees, culture, and leadership.

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) theory emphasizes that risks should be managed across the entire organization rather than within isolated departments. Digital risks are therefore not solely technological issues but strategic concerns affecting organizational performance and sustainability.

Dynamic Capabilities Theory proposes that organizations achieve competitive advantage through their ability to sense opportunities, seize them effectively, and continuously transform their capabilities. Successful digital transformation requires organizations to adapt while simultaneously managing uncertainty and risk.

3. Strategic Risk

Strategic risk represents the highest level of digital risk within the organization. It refers to the possibility that digital investments, transformation initiatives, or technology-related decisions fail to support organizational objectives. Strategic risk often emerges when organizations adopt technologies because of market pressure rather than business necessity.

Examples of strategic risk include selecting inappropriate technologies, pursuing digital transformation without a clear vision, investing in systems that do not generate value, or failing to align digital initiatives with organizational goals. Strategic risk may also arise when leaders underestimate the long-term implications of technological dependence on external vendors.

Research demonstrates that organizations with strong digital governance structures are more successful in managing strategic uncertainty. Effective leadership, strategic alignment, and governance mechanisms significantly reduce strategic digital risk.

4. Technology Risk

Technology risk refers to vulnerabilities associated with digital infrastructure, software, hardware, algorithms, data systems, and cybersecurity. As organizations become increasingly dependent on digital technologies, technology risk becomes a critical determinant of operational continuity and stakeholder trust.

Technology risks include cyberattacks, data breaches, system failures, software defects, algorithmic bias, artificial intelligence errors, and platform downtime. The increasing use of AI-driven decision-making systems has introduced additional concerns regarding transparency, explainability, and ethical responsibility.

The literature suggests that technological resilience depends upon proactive risk management mechanisms, including cybersecurity frameworks, redundancy systems, cloud infrastructure, monitoring systems, incident response planning, and regular audits.

5. Process Risk

Process risk refers to disruptions, failures, or inefficiencies occurring within organizational workflows as a result of digital transformation. Many organizations successfully implement technology but fail to redesign the underlying processes required for effective utilization.

Examples include inaccurate data flows, automation errors, inadequate control mechanisms, workflow interruptions, poor system integration, and operational bottlenecks. Process risk frequently emerges when digital technologies amplify existing organizational weaknesses.

Research indicates that process risk can have substantial financial and reputational consequences. Organizations therefore benefit from process mapping, workflow analysis, continuous monitoring, and quality management systems that ensure operational consistency during transformation.

6. People Risk

People risk encompasses human factors influencing digital transformation outcomes. Research consistently identifies employees, managers, and organizational culture as major determinants of transformation success or failure.

People risk includes resistance to change, inadequate digital competencies, lack of training, low employee engagement, poor communication, leadership deficiencies, and cultural barriers. Even technologically advanced solutions may fail when users do not trust, understand, or accept them.

Contemporary studies emphasize that digital transformation is fundamentally a people-centered process. Leadership support, continuous learning, psychological safety, and effective communication significantly reduce people-related risks.

7. Interdependence of Risk Dimensions

A unique characteristic of the IDR Framework is the recognition that digital risks are interconnected rather than independent. Strategic, technological, process, and people risks continuously influence one another.

License: This is an open access article under the CC BY 4.0 license: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

For example, a poor strategic decision may result in the implementation of unsuitable technology. The resulting technology failures may disrupt organizational processes, generating frustration among employees and reducing user trust. Consequently, what initially appears as a technological issue ultimately becomes a strategic and organizational problem.

This interconnected perspective distinguishes the IDR Framework from traditional risk management approaches and highlights the necessity of integrated governance mechanisms.

8. Leadership as an Integrative Mechanism

Leadership represents the central coordinating element of the IDR Framework. Effective leaders establish digital vision, allocate resources, communicate change, foster innovation, and create accountability. Leadership influences all four dimensions simultaneously. Leaders are responsible for balancing innovation and control, encouraging experimentation while maintaining organizational resilience. In digital environments, leadership effectiveness becomes a critical factor influencing trust, adaptability, and sustainable growth.

9. Organizational Resilience and Sustainable Digital Transformation

The ultimate outcome of effective IDR management is organizational resilience. Resilient organizations anticipate disruptions, respond rapidly to emerging threats, recover effectively from failures, and continuously adapt to changing environments.

The framework proposes that organizations capable of managing strategic, technological, process, and people risks simultaneously are more likely to achieve sustainable digital transformation. Rather than viewing risk management as a barrier to innovation, organizations should recognize it as a strategic capability enabling long-term success.

10. Future Research Directions

Future empirical studies may validate the IDR Framework through surveys, case studies, and cross-industry analyses. Researchers may investigate the relative impact of each risk dimension, explore leadership's moderating role, and examine industry-specific variations in digital risk exposure.

The framework offers significant opportunities for future research within management, information systems, organizational behavior, and digital transformation literature.

Leaders influence organizational culture, resource allocation, communication, accountability, and learning processes.

Forwarder Live: A Practical Application of the Integrated Digital Risk Framework

Forwarder Live represents a digital logistics platform designed to connect cargo owners and drivers through a fully digital ecosystem. The platform aims to improve efficiency, transparency, and accessibility within logistics operations by reducing manual processes and enabling real-time communication between stakeholders. As a technology-driven platform, Forwarder Live provides an appropriate context for illustrating the practical application of the Integrated Digital Risk (IDR) Framework. (Bharadwaj, 2013)

The primary objective of Forwarder Live is to optimize the freight-matching process by utilizing digital technologies that facilitate rapid driver selection, real-time shipment tracking, automated communication, and data-driven decision-making. Through digital integration, the platform seeks to reduce transaction costs, increase operational visibility, and improve customer experience.

Benefits of Digitalization within Forwarder Live

The implementation of a fully digital platform generates several strategic and operational benefits. First, automated matching algorithms significantly reduce the time required to connect cargo owners with available drivers. This improves resource utilization and minimizes delays associated with manual coordination.

Second, real-time tracking capabilities enhance transparency across the logistics process. Customers gain continuous visibility into shipment status, estimated arrival times, and route information, which strengthens trust and improves service quality.

Third, digitalization enables data collection and analytics. Historical operational data can be analyzed to identify performance trends, optimize routes, forecast demand, and support managerial decision-making. Such capabilities contribute to greater efficiency and continuous improvement.

Fourth, digital communication tools reduce administrative workload and facilitate faster information exchange among stakeholders. This contributes to improved responsiveness and operational agility.

Risk Management Challenges in a Fully Digital Environment

Despite its advantages, Forwarder Live also illustrates the complex risks associated with digital transformation. Technology risks include cybersecurity threats, platform downtime, software failures, and data breaches. Any disruption in digital infrastructure may directly affect operational continuity and customer satisfaction.

Process risks emerge when automated workflows fail to function as intended. For example, incorrect matching algorithms may assign inappropriate drivers to shipments, resulting in delays, inefficiencies, or customer complaints. Because digital systems operate at high speed, minor errors may rapidly escalate into large-scale operational problems.

People-related risks are equally important. Drivers, cargo owners, and employees may resist adopting new technologies due to unfamiliarity, lack of trust, or insufficient digital skills. Without adequate training and communication, user adoption may become a significant barrier to successful implementation.

Strategic risks involve decisions regarding technology investments, platform scalability, market expansion, and digital governance. Poor strategic decisions may result in costly technological investments that fail to generate expected value.

Risk Mitigation Mechanisms

To address these challenges, Forwarder Live incorporates several risk management practices aligned with the Integrated Digital Risk Framework. Real-time monitoring systems enable early detection of operational issues. Automated alerts notify stakeholders about delays or system irregularities before they escalate into major disruptions.

Identity verification procedures, document validation mechanisms, and user-rating systems help reduce fraud risks and strengthen trust among platform participants. Cloud-based infrastructure and backup systems improve platform availability and operational resilience.

License: This is an open access article under the CC BY 4.0 license: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Continuous user education, training initiatives, and transparent communication strategies support user adoption and reduce people-related risks. Furthermore, leadership involvement in governance and decision-making ensures alignment between technological innovation and organizational objectives.

The Strategic Value of Full Digitalization

The long-term value of Forwarder Live extends beyond operational efficiency. Full digitalization creates an integrated logistics ecosystem capable of generating strategic advantages through scalability, data-driven decision-making, customer-centric services, and continuous innovation.

Digital platforms create network effects, whereby increasing numbers of users enhance the overall value of the platform. As adoption grows, Forwarder Live can leverage data analytics, predictive algorithms, and artificial intelligence to further improve service quality and operational performance.

Moreover, digitalization increases organizational agility. The platform can adapt more rapidly to changing market conditions, customer expectations, and technological developments than traditional logistics models dependent on manual processes.

Ultimately, the Forwarder Live case demonstrates that digital transformation and risk management are not opposing concepts. Rather, sustainable digital success emerges when organizations integrate innovation, governance, resilience, and leadership into a unified strategic approach. The platform illustrates how digital technologies can simultaneously create value and generate risk, reinforcing the importance of managing both dimensions in a coordinated manner.

DISCUSSION

The findings suggest that organizations should abandon the traditional assumption that innovation and risk management represent competing priorities. Instead, both functions should be integrated within organizational strategy.

The relationship between speed and safety is particularly relevant. Organizations often face pressure to accelerate digital initiatives. However, speed without governance can create fragile systems. Conversely, excessive control may inhibit innovation and adaptability. The IDR Framework offers a balanced perspective by embedding risk awareness directly into transformation processes.

Leadership emerges as a critical determinant of success. Effective leaders establish accountability, communicate clearly during uncertainty, support continuous learning, and encourage responsible innovation. Digital transformation is therefore not solely a technological undertaking but also a leadership challenge. (ISO, 2018; Teece, 2018).

MANAGERIAL IMPLICATIONS

The findings of this study carry several important implications for managers, executives, and organizational leaders responsible for digital transformation initiatives. ((C.Kane, 2019)

First, organizations should recognize that digital transformation is not primarily a technology project but an organizational transformation process. While investments in artificial intelligence, automation, cloud systems, and digital platforms may improve efficiency and competitiveness, technology alone cannot guarantee successful outcomes. The effectiveness of digital transformation depends largely on how organizations manage people, processes, and decision-making structures surrounding technology implementation.

Second, managers should avoid the common misconception that digitalization reduces the importance of human involvement. On the contrary, the increasing complexity of digital environments makes leadership and human judgment more critical than ever. Technologies can process data, automate routine activities, and support decision-making, but they cannot fully replace managerial responsibility, ethical reasoning, strategic thinking, or stakeholder communication.

The findings suggest that organizations should view technology as an enabler rather than a replacement for human capability. Digital systems are designed, implemented, monitored, and improved by people. Consequently, failures in digital transformation are often less related to technological limitations and more closely connected to leadership shortcomings, communication failures, inadequate training, or resistance to change.

Third, organizations should invest significantly in employee development and digital literacy. As technologies evolve, employees must continuously acquire new skills to effectively utilize digital tools. Digital transformation should therefore be accompanied by ongoing learning initiatives, training programs, coaching, and knowledge-sharing practices. Employees who understand the purpose and value of digitalization are more likely to embrace change and contribute to successful implementation.

Fourth, leaders should maintain appropriate levels of human oversight within automated systems. Although automation can significantly improve speed and efficiency, excessive dependence on technology may create new vulnerabilities. Algorithmic errors, inaccurate data, cybersecurity incidents, and system failures can rapidly escalate into major organizational disruptions if human supervision is absent. Organizations should therefore establish governance mechanisms that ensure critical decisions remain subject to human review and accountability.

Fifth, managers should prioritize trust as a strategic asset during digital transformation. Trust influences employee acceptance, customer adoption, and stakeholder confidence. Transparent communication regarding technological changes, data usage, privacy protection, and decision-making processes helps build trust and reduce uncertainty. Organizations that successfully combine technological innovation with trust-building practices are more likely to achieve sustainable transformation outcomes.

Sixth, leadership should be viewed as the central integrating mechanism connecting digital transformation and risk management. Leaders play a critical role in balancing innovation with control, encouraging experimentation while maintaining resilience, and promoting technological advancement without compromising organizational stability. Effective leaders create environments where technology supports human performance rather than replacing it.

Finally, organizations should adopt a human-centered approach to digital transformation. While technology provides the infrastructure for innovation, people provide vision, creativity, adaptability, ethical judgment, and accountability. Sustainable digital transformation occurs when

License: This is an open access article under the CC BY 4.0 license: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

organizations successfully combine technological capabilities with human expertise. The ultimate objective is not to create technology-driven organizations, but rather digitally empowered organizations in which technology enhances human potential and organizational effectiveness.

In this context, digital transformation should not be understood as the replacement of people by technology. Instead, it should be viewed as a process through which technology enables people to make better decisions, perform more effectively, and create greater value. The future belongs not to organizations that simply adopt the most advanced technologies, but to those that successfully integrate technological innovation with human leadership, organizational learning, and responsible risk management.

CONCLUSION

Digital transformation is often presented as a technological journey. However, the findings of this study suggest that it is fundamentally a risk-management and leadership journey. Every digital capability that enables organizations to become faster, smarter, and more efficient simultaneously creates new forms of vulnerability. The same algorithms that improve decision-making may amplify errors. The same platforms that create transparency may increase exposure. The same technologies that accelerate growth may weaken organizational resilience when risks are ignored. (Vial, 2019)

To address this challenge, this paper introduced the Integrated Digital Risk (IDR) Framework, which conceptualizes digital risk as an interconnected system of strategic, technological, process, and people-related risks. Unlike traditional approaches that treat these risks independently, the framework emphasizes their dynamic interaction and highlights leadership as the critical mechanism that connects innovation, governance, and resilience.

The study contributes to the growing digital transformation literature by advancing the argument that sustainable digital success cannot be achieved through technology alone. Organizations do not fail because technologies are unavailable; they fail because technologies are implemented without sufficient attention to leadership, trust, organizational readiness, and risk integration. Consequently, digital transformation should no longer be viewed as a technology initiative supported by risk management. Rather, it should be understood as a risk-management initiative enabled by technology.

The practical implications are equally significant. As organizations continue investing in artificial intelligence, automation, and digital platforms, competitive advantage will increasingly depend not on who digitalizes first, but on who digitalizes most responsibly. The future winners of digital transformation will not necessarily be those with the most advanced technologies, but those capable of balancing innovation with control, speed with resilience, and automation with human judgment.

Ultimately, the greatest threat to organizations in the digital era is not technological disruption itself. The greater risk is the illusion that technology can replace the leadership, accountability, trust, and critical thinking required to manage it. Technology may transform organizations, but only people determine whether that transformation becomes sustainable growth or accelerated failure.

In an era where digital transformation is often measured by the speed of technological adoption, this study argues that its true success should be measured by something far more important: an organization's ability to innovate without losing control, grow without increasing fragility, and transform without losing the human judgment that makes transformation meaningful.

REFERENCES

1) Bharadwaj, A. (2013). *DIGITAL BUSINESS STRATEGY: TOWARD A NEXT GENERATION OF INSIGHTS.* Boston: MIS Quarterly.
2) C.Kane, G. (2019). The Technology Fallacy: . *Researchgate*.
3) Vial, G. (2019). Understanding digital transformation: A review and a research agenda. *The Journal of Strategic Information Systems*, 118-144.
4) Westerman, G. B. (2014). Turning Technology into Business Transformation. Harvard Business Press. *Scientific Research*.
5) Kotter, J. P. (2012). Leading Change.
6) NIST. (2024). Cybersecurity Framework 2.0. Vial, G. (2019). Understanding digital transformation.
7) Westerman, G., Bonnet, D., & McAfee, A. (2014). Leading Digital.
8) World Economic Forum. (2024). Global Risks Report.

License: This is an open access article under the CC BY 4.0 license: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/