

# MARIM SOUTHERN SUMMIT 2025

**RESILIENCE IN ACTION: SHAPING A SUSTAINABLE  
FUTURE AMID CLIMATE RISK**



**08 JANUARY 2025**  
WEDNESDAY



**0830 - 0500**  
AM PM



**AFINITI MEDINI;  
AFINITI X INFINITY AUDITORIUM,  
ISKANDAR PUTERI, JOHOR**

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MARIM

# OPENING SPEECH



**FAIZATUL FARHAH GHAZALI**  
**MARIM CHAIRWOMAN**  
**UEM EDGENTA**



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# EXPECT RISK AND RESILIENCE TRENDS IN 2025



**DR DAVID TEO KWANG JOO**  
**REGIONAL MEDICAL DIRECTOR ASIA**  
**INTERNATIONAL SOS**



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# Disasters, Medevac, Crisis Management



- **Retired Chief Army Medical Officer, rank of Colonel Singapore Armed Forces**
- **UN Peacekeeping Missions**
  - Medical Ops / Planning / Mission Officer  
UNITED NATIONS HQ Department of Peacekeeping Operations
  - UN Peacekeeping Mission, (Guatemala)
  - UN Peacekeeping Mission, (East Timor)
- **UN Disaster Response (UN Disaster Assessment Coordination Team)**
  - UNDAC Mission to Asia Tsunami
  - UNDAC Mission to Bengkulu Earthquake
  - UNDAC Mission to Flood Bangladesh
- **Military Experience**
  - Retired Chief Army Medical Officer, rank of Colonel
  - Commander School of Military Medicine
  - Taiwan 921 Earthquake (Team Leader Medical Contingent)
  - Support other Missions (OOTW)
- **International SOS Response (Terrorist Attacks)**
  - Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka
- **International SOS Response (Transport Incidents)**
  - Mass Casualties Incident Bus Crash (Vietnam)
  - Mass Casualties Incident (Sabah Earthquake)
  - Mass Casualties Incident (New Zealand)
  - SIA Air Turbulence
  - Offshore Oil and Gas Incidents

- **Occupational Health Senior Consultant**
  - Refinery and Rigs and Factories Audit
- **Trainer**
  - HAZMAT Medical Response
  - CMT & IMT Medical Trainer
  - MCI Medical Trainer
  - MCI Offshore Environment
- **COVID Information Operation Lead Asia International SOS**



# THEME 2025



# PERCEIVED RISKS

Understanding retrospective risks and the anticipated impact of future risks

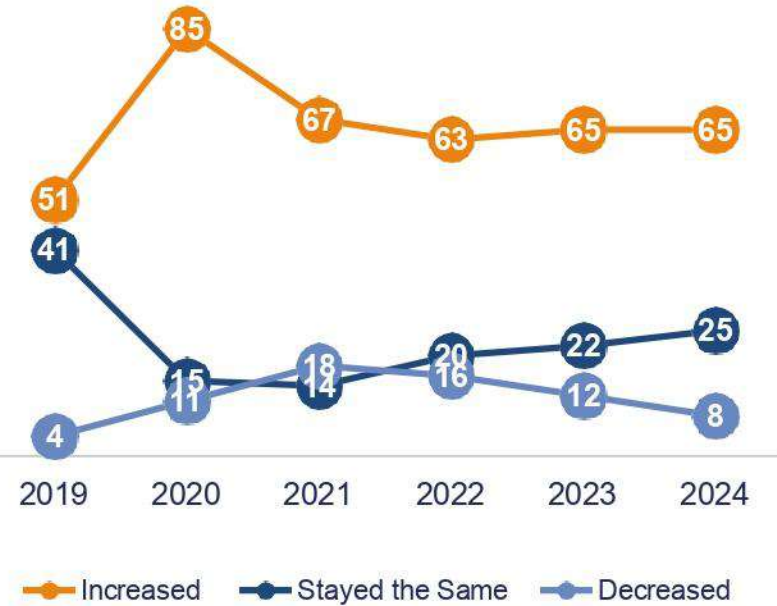




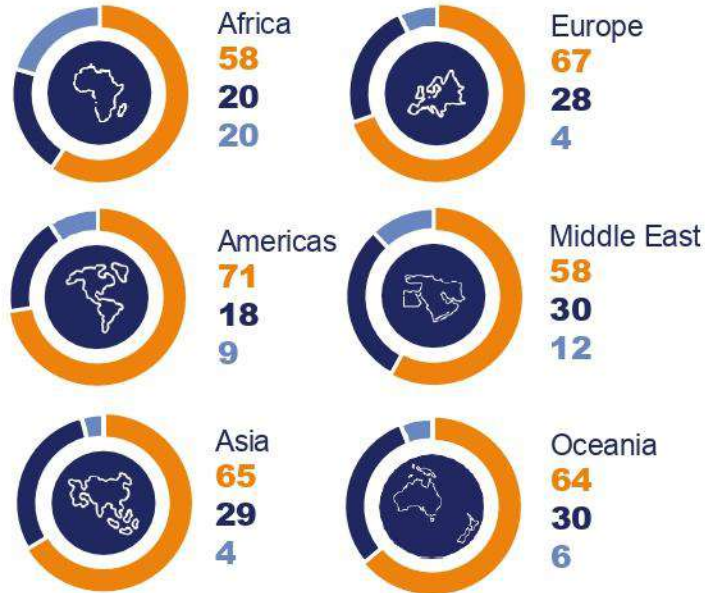
# Past Years' Perceived Risks



Risk Perception Over Time



Risk Perception – Regional Split



Risk Perception – Seniority Split



[There is] increasing and non-stop change and an increasing demand to do more with less, [and] more obvious climate change impacts through natural disasters, cyber vulnerabilities and introduction of AI.”

*C-Suite, Australia*

# Perceived Risks (Security)

RISK OUTLOOK 2025  
*Intl.SOS + Ipsos Survey Fieldwork: 20 August 2024 - 1 October 2024*

How likely do you think it is that the following issues will have a significant impact on your business and/or your people in the next 12 months?

|    |   | Not very or<br>Not at all Likely | Very or Fairly<br>Likely |
|----|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1  | Cyber Attacks & Crime                                     | 25                               | 78                       |
| 2  | Geopolitical Tensions                                     | 29                               | 69                       |
| 3  | Transport Risks & Disruption                              | 34                               | 65                       |
| 4  | Political & Social Unrest & Protests                      | 35                               | 64                       |
| 5  | Natural Disasters   | 36                               | 62                       |
| 6  | Civil & Social Unrest                                     | 40                               | 59                       |
| 7  | Generative AI   | 40                               | 56                       |
| 8  | Infrastructure Failures & Outages                         | 47                               | 52                       |
| 9  | Conflict  | 48                               | 50                       |
| 10 | Law & Order   | 48                               | 50                       |
| 11 | Polarisation  | 49                               | 43                       |
| 12 | Workplace Bullying, Harassment, Discrimination & Violence | 64                               | 35                       |
| 13 | Evacuations   | 66                               | 32                       |
| 14 | Detention & Kidnapping                                    | 73                               | 25                       |

# Top 3 Perceived Risks by Participants (by Continents)

Impacting Company Business & People next 12 months

| AMERICA               | Unlikely | Likely |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|
| Stress & Burnt out    | 18       | 81     |
| Cost of Living Crisis | 20       | 80     |
| Political Anxiety     | 22       | 77     |

| EUROPE               | Unlikely | Likely |
|----------------------|----------|--------|
| Cyber Crime          | 17       | 82     |
| Stress & Burnt out   | 23       | 76     |
| Geopolitical Tension | 25       | 74     |

| OCEANIA               | Unlikely | Likely |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|
| Cyber Crime           | 9        | 91     |
| Cost of Living Crisis | 9        | 91     |
| Stress & Burnt out    | 15       | 85     |

| ASIA                 | Unlikely | Likely |
|----------------------|----------|--------|
| Cyber Crime          | 22       | 76     |
| Geopolitical Tension | 29       | 70     |
| Stress Burn out      | 30       | 69     |

| MIDDLE EAST          | Unlikely | Likely |
|----------------------|----------|--------|
| Stress Burnt out     | 14       | 84     |
| Geopolitical Tension | 14       | 80     |
| Mental Health        | 30       | 70     |

| AFRICA                | Unlikely | Likely |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|
| Cost of Living Crisis | 11       | 89     |
| Stress Burnt out      | 16       | 84     |
| Political Anxiety     | 22       | 76     |

# Mental Health & Burnout

## Employees with High Risk of Developing Mental Health Issues

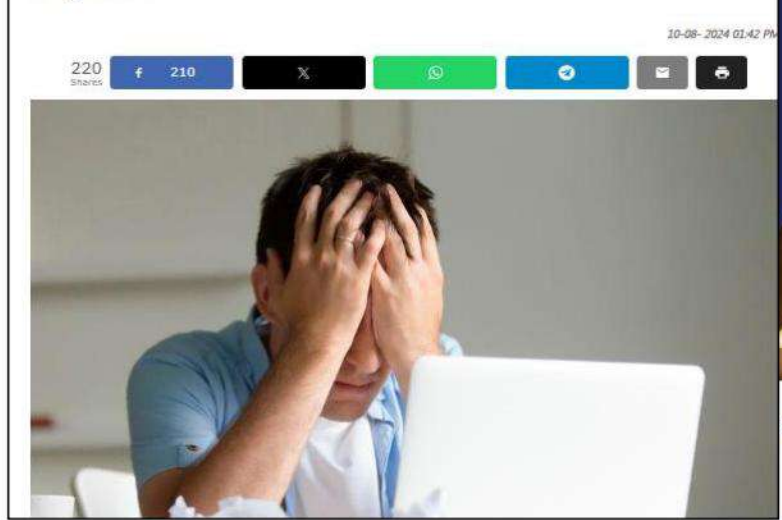
| Country     | Percentage |
|-------------|------------|
| South Korea | 44%        |
| Malaysia    | 42%        |
| Japan       | 41%        |
| Hong Kong   | 40%        |
| China       | 39%        |
| India       | 39%        |
| Vietnam     | 35%        |
| Taiwan      | 35%        |
| Singapore   | 34%        |
| Philippines | 31%        |
| Thailand    | 29%        |
| Indonesia   | 17%        |

Source: Aon Telus Health Asia Mental Health Index Report

## Malaysia National Health & Morbidity Survey 2023

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Depression Symptoms Adults             | 4.6%  |
| Mental Health issues Age 5 to 15 years | 16.5% |
| Insufficient Sleep                     | 37.7% |
| Current Alcohol Drinkers               | 10.4% |
| Binge Drinkers (% of Current Drinkers) | 45.1% |

## 67% of Malaysian employees are feeling burnout, Employment Hero reports



If Stress & Burnt out is so important  
Companies keep talking about it  
Why are the stats still so poor?

1. It is hard to manage
2. Stress and Burn out is expected
3. The companies do not have the knowledge or skill to manage
4. Different Priority

# Occupational Health Safety vs Wellness

|   | Health Program                        | Characteristic   | Examples   |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | <b>Occupational Safety and Health</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black and white</li> <li>• Regulated by law</li> <li>• Measurable</li> <li>• Fit or Unfit for Work</li> <li>• Managed by HSE</li> <li>• More Access to Funds</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OSHA Guidelines; IADC Guidelines</li> <li>• Measurable parameters</li> <li>• Biological monitoring                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• e.g. Blood pressure, ECG, visual acuity</li> <li>• e.g. Haemoglobin (Lead industry)</li> <li>• e.g. RBC cholinesterase (Pesticide industry)</li> <li>• e.g. Lung Function Test (Chromate ceramides)</li> <li>• e.g. Audiogram (Noisy work environment)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| 2 | <b>Occupational Wellness</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grey area</li> <li>• Not regulated</li> <li>• Challenges to measure</li> <li>• Challenge to certify Fit or Unfit for Work</li> <li>• Managed by HR</li> <li>• Less Access to Funds</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mental health</li> <li>• Physical health</li> <li>• Social health</li> <li>• Physical fitness &amp; exercise</li> <li>• Fatigue, sleep</li> <li>• Weight Management and Nutrition</li> </ul>  |

DT



# PERCEIVED PREPAREDNESS

Assessing perceived organisational preparedness  
and mitigation structures



WORLDWIDE REACH.  
HUMAN TOUCH.

# Perceived Preparedness

*To what extent, do you think your organization is prepared to respond to or mitigate the following Issues?*

|   | Perceived Preparedness Most Prepared Issues | Percentage Participants |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Known Existing Infectious Diseases          | 79%                     |
| 2 | Cyber Attacks & Crime                       | 76%                     |
| 3 | Workplace Issues                            | 76%                     |
| 4 | Evacuations                                 | 69%                     |
| 5 | New Infectious Disease / Pandemic           | 69%                     |
| 6 | Infrastructure Failures & Outages           | 67%                     |
| 7 | Transport Risks & Disruptions               | 64%                     |
| 8 | Natural Disasters                           | 59%                     |

|   | Perceived Preparedness Least Prepared Issues | Percentage Participants |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | Impact of Cost-Of-Living Crisis              | 48%                     |
| 2 | Political Stress or Anxiety                  | 48%                     |
| 3 | Detention & Kidnapping                       | 48%                     |
| 4 | Conflict                                     | 46%                     |
| 5 | Air Pollution                                | 46%                     |
| 6 | Climate Change Anxiety                       | 45%                     |
| 7 | Quiet Quitting                               | 44%                     |
| 8 | Artificial Intelligence                      | 43%                     |



# PERCEIVED PREPAREDNESS RISK MATRIX

Identifying gaps between the risks an organisation anticipates  
and its perceived readiness to address them



# Risk Perception Preparedness Matrix

## Impact Likelihood vs Preparedness

|               | Less Likely   | More Likely  |
|---------------|---|--|
| Less Prepared | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food &amp; Water Scarcity</li> <li>• Kidnapping</li> <li>• Polarization</li> <li>• Air pollution</li> <li>• Chronic Non-communicable Diseases</li> <li>• Climate Change Anxiety</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Unrest,</li> <li>• Natural Disaster</li> <li>• Political Unrest,</li> <li>• Geopolitical tensions,</li> <li>• Stress &amp; Burnout</li> <li>• Conflict, Artificial Intelligence,</li> <li>• Political Stress or Anxiety</li> <li>• Quiet Quitting</li> <li>• Impact of Cost-of-Living Crisis</li> </ul> |
| More Prepared | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workplace Bullying</li> <li>• Harassment,</li> <li>• Workplace Discrimination &amp; Violence</li> <li>• Evacuations</li> <li>• Inadequate Healthcare</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Known Infectious Diseases</li> <li>• New Infectious Diseases</li> <li>• Cyber Attacks</li> <li>• Infrastructure Failures</li> <li>• Transport Risks</li> </ul>  |

# Climate Change

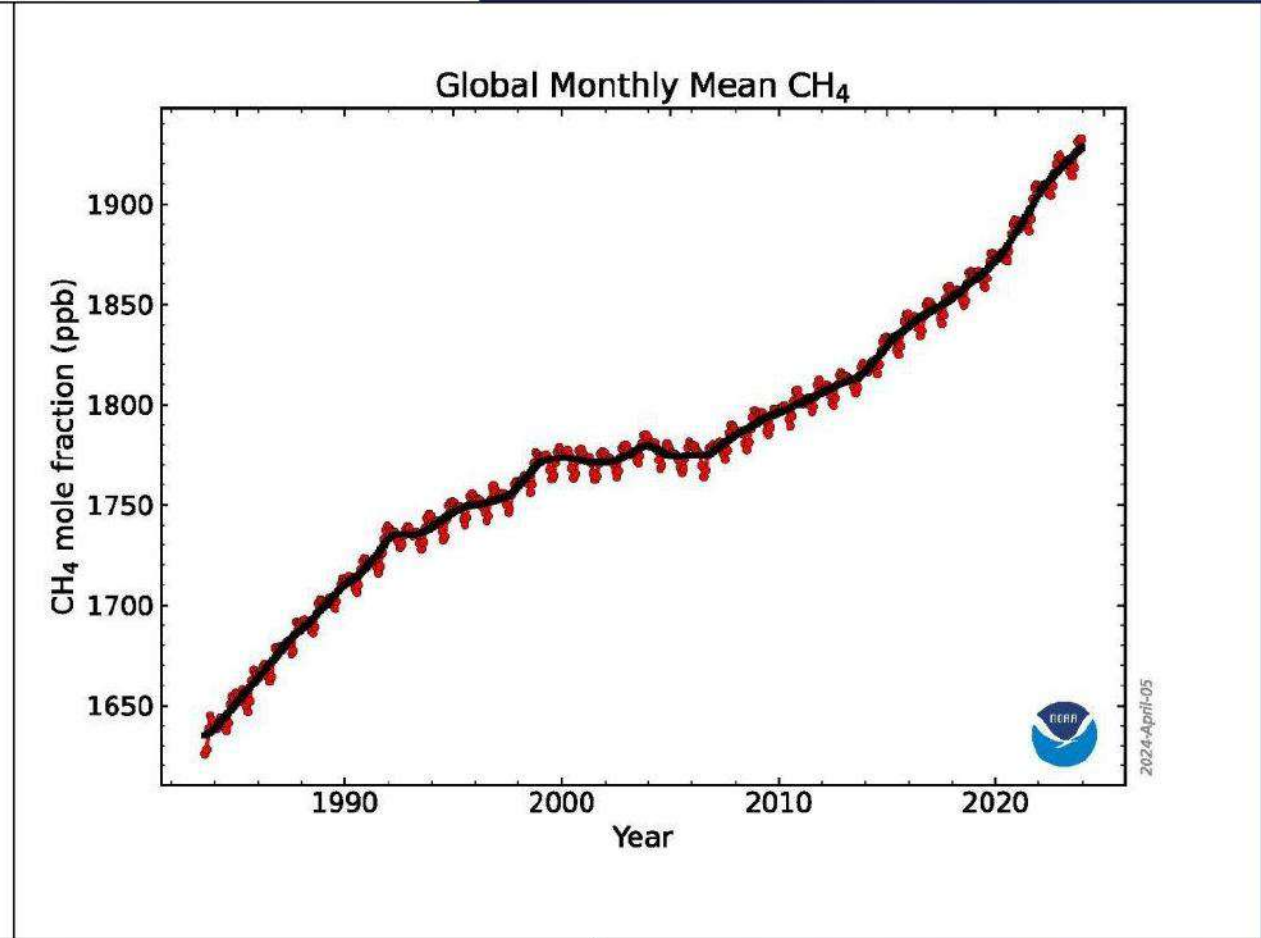
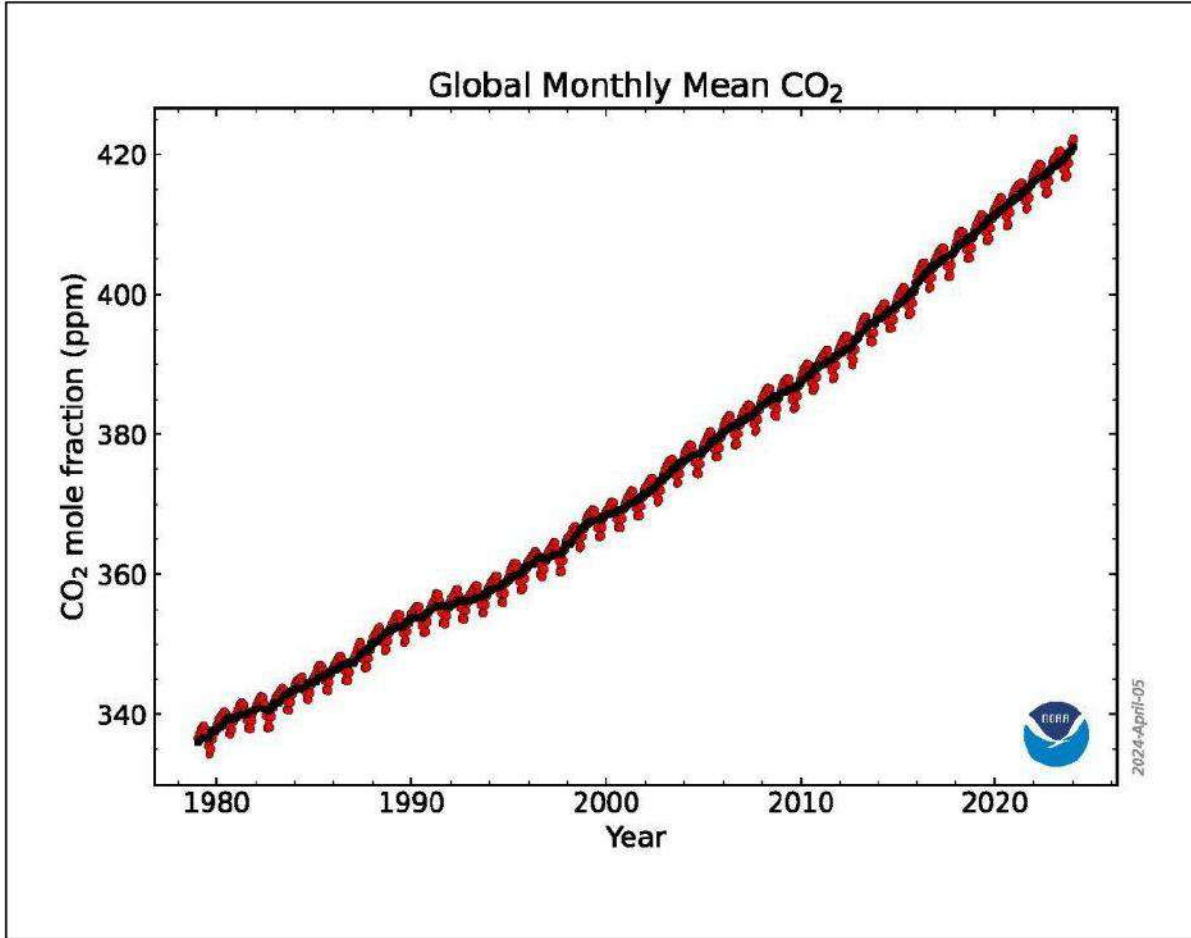
## Impact on Health & Livelihood

- Is Climate Change Real?
- Is this use by Politician or Environmentalist to Frighten us?



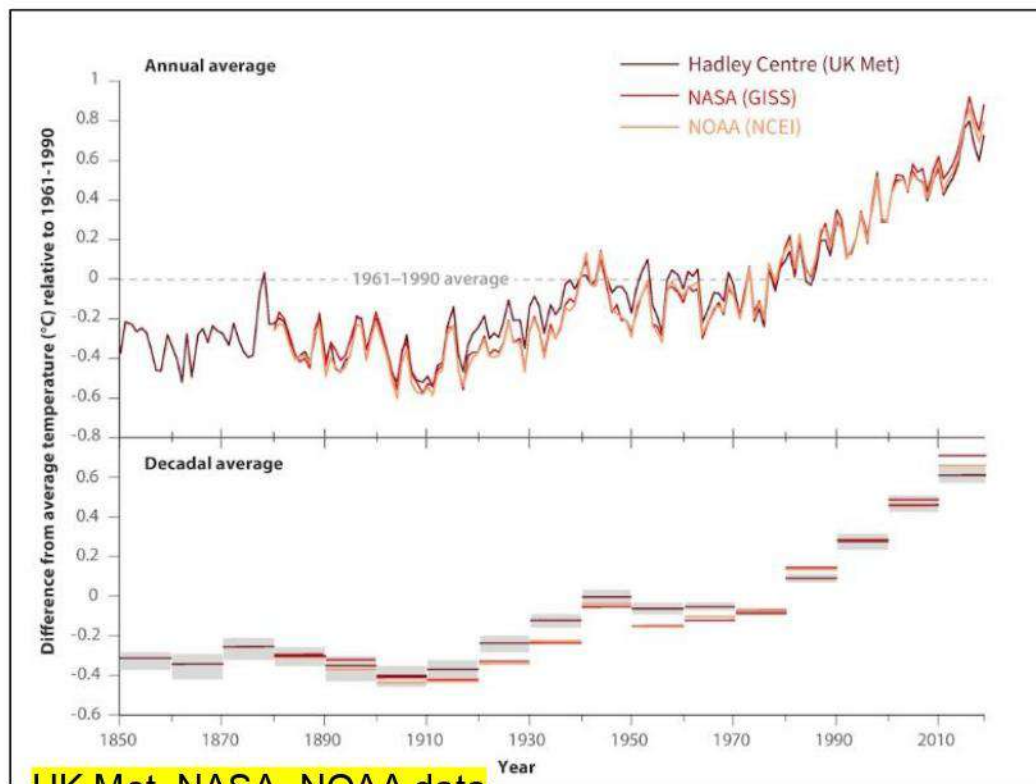
# Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions

NOAA (National Oceanic And Atmospheric) publications



Greenhouse Gases: CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, Water Vapour, Fluorinated Hydrocarbons

# Rising Global Surface Temperature



UK Met, NASA, NOAA data

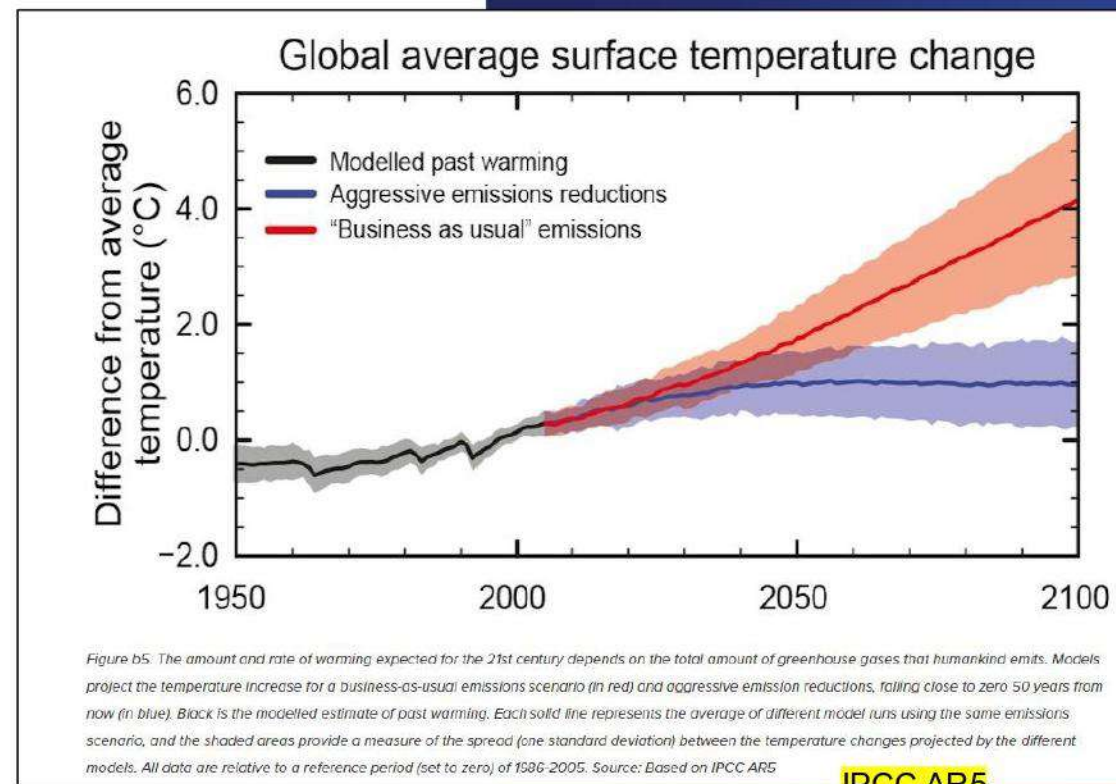
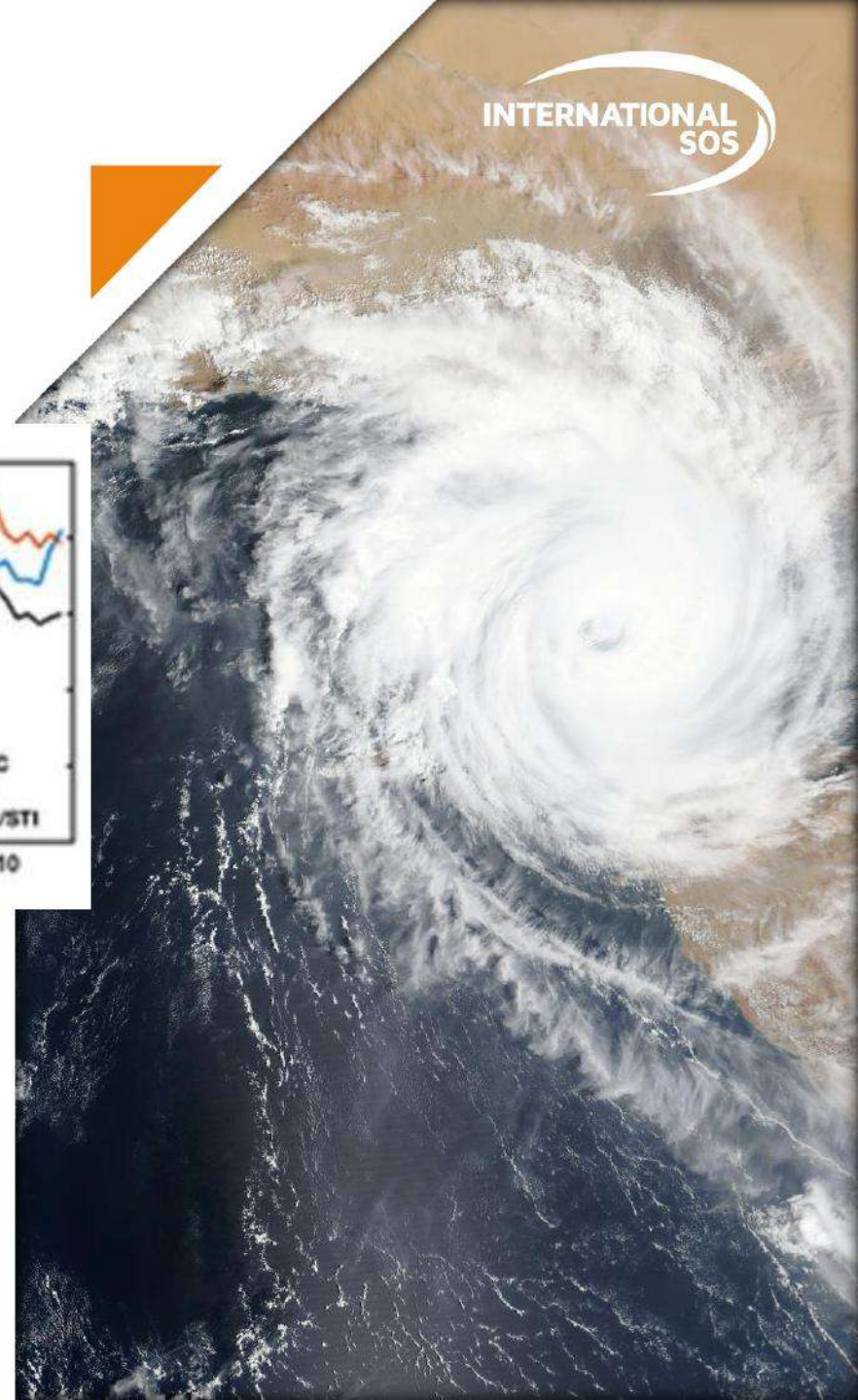
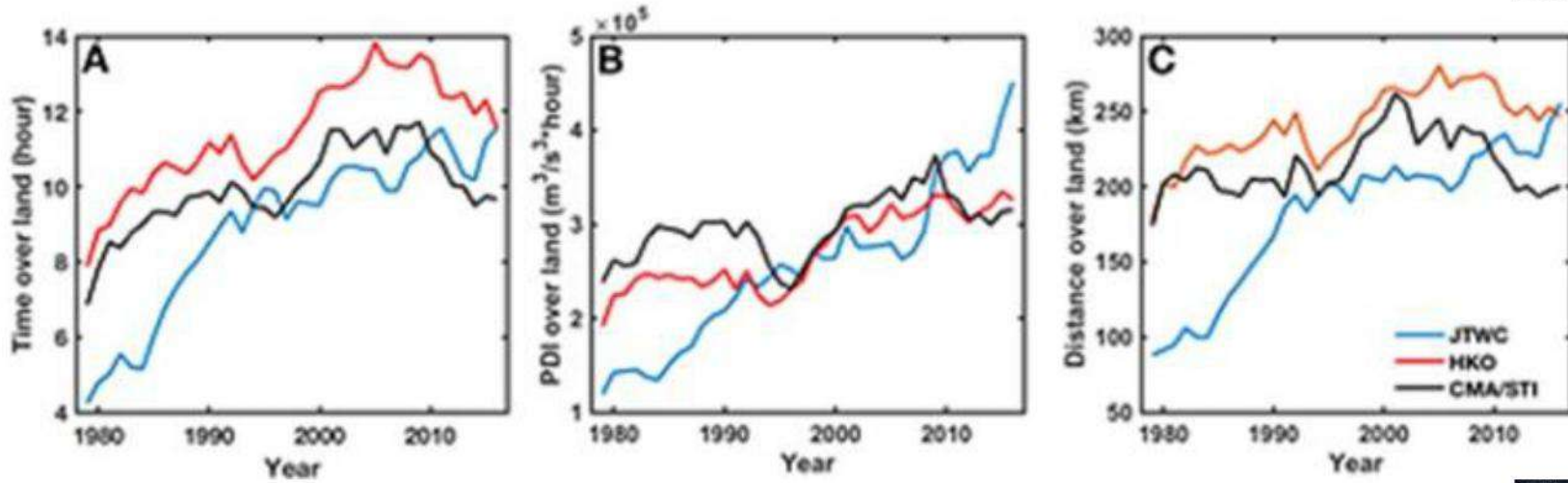


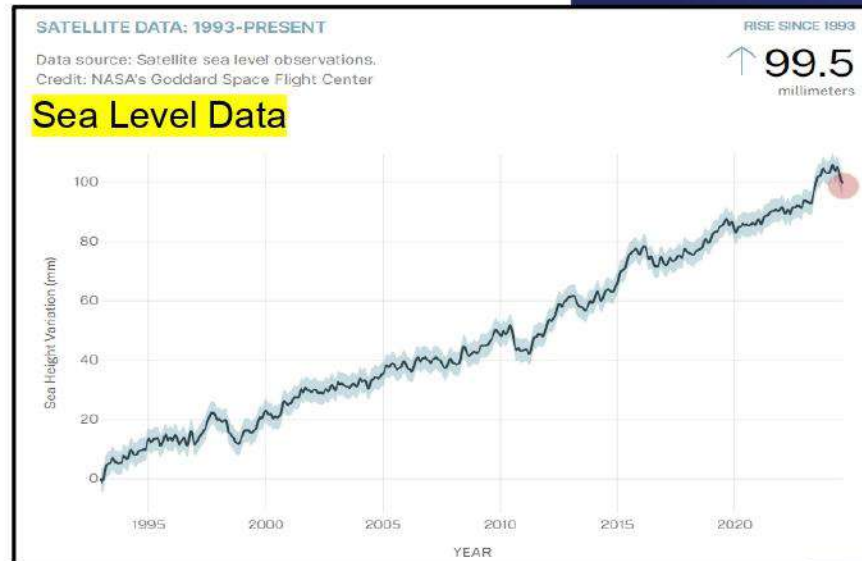
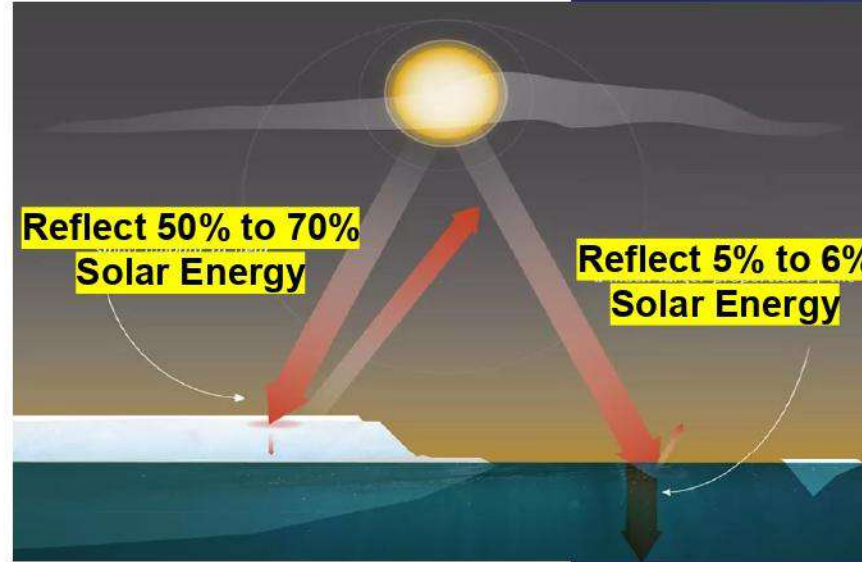
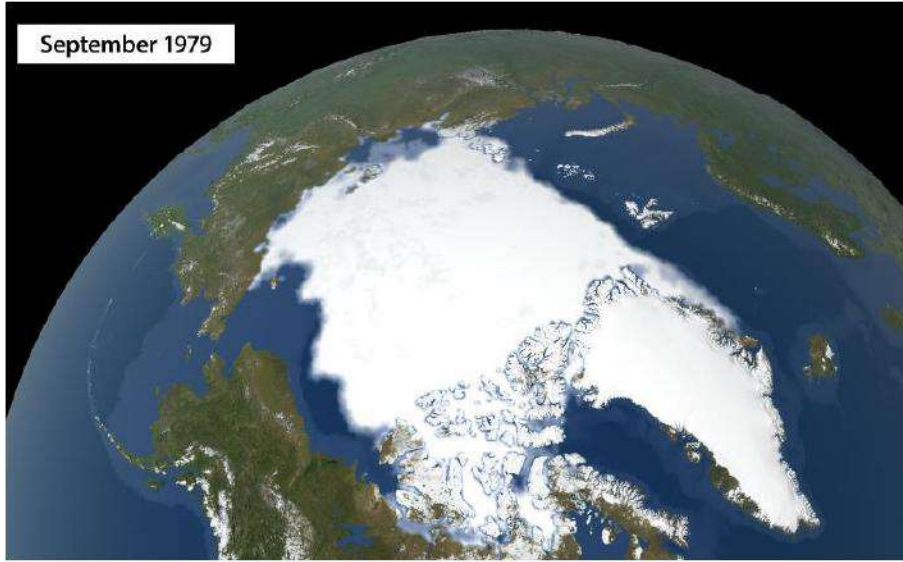
Figure b5: The amount and rate of warming expected for the 21st century depends on the total amount of greenhouse gases that humankind emits. Models project the temperature increase for a business-as-usual emissions scenario (in red) and aggressive emission reductions, falling close to zero 50 years from now (in blue). Black is the modelled estimate of past warming. Each solid line represents the average of different model runs using the same emissions scenario, and the shaded areas provide a measure of the spread (one standard deviation) between the temperature changes projected by the different models. All data are relative to a reference period (set to zero) of 1986-2005. Source: Based on IPCC AR5

IPCC AR5

# Change of Typhoons 1950 to 2010 ++



# Dwindling Arctic Sea Ice



# Melting Glaciers and Permafrost: Impacts on Infectious Diseases

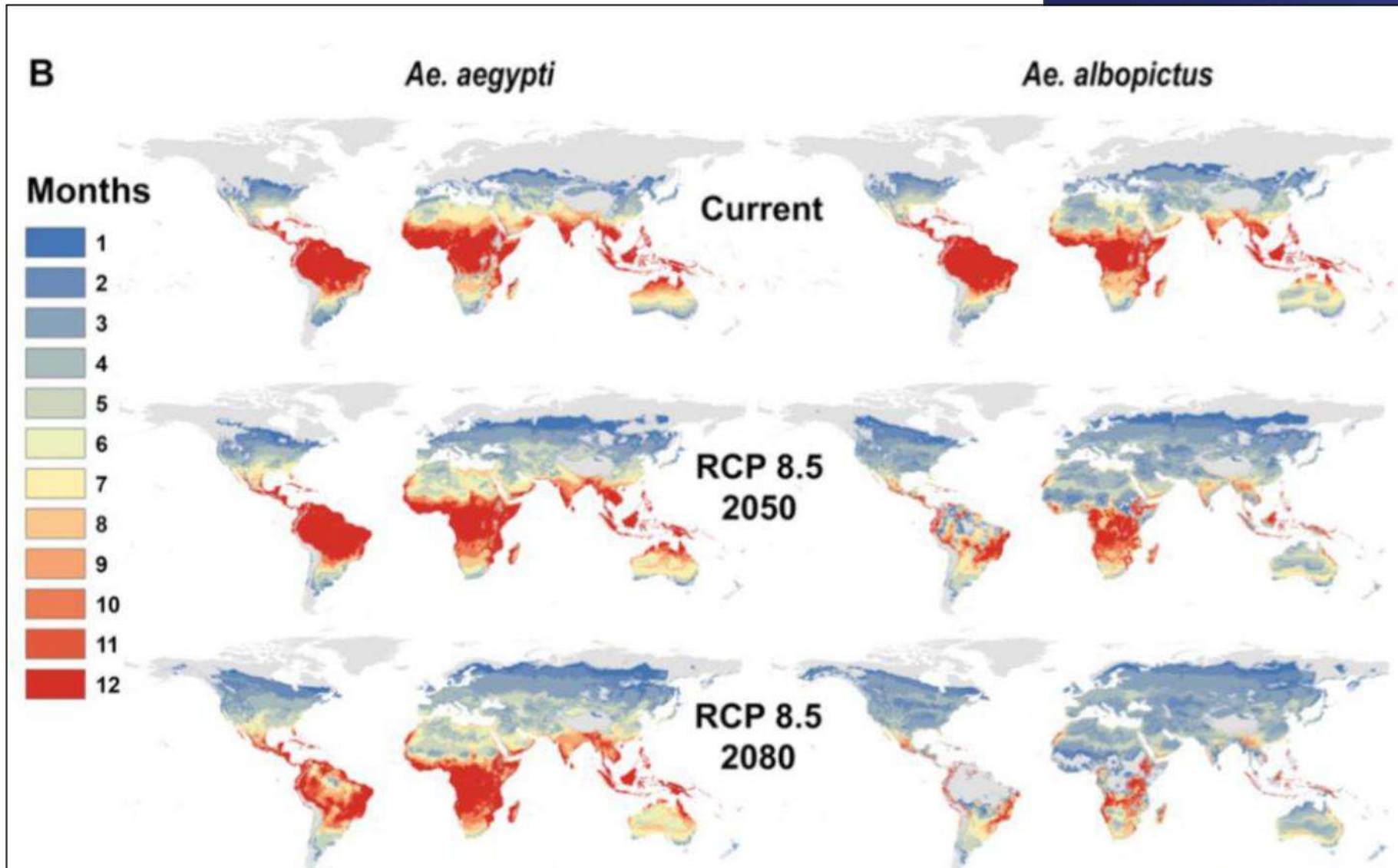
- **1997**
  - Alaska: Frozen Female Human still has genome of Influenza strain 1918 pandemic
- **2015**
  - Guliya Glacier (Tibetan Plateau)
  - 1,700 new viral specimen
- **2016**
  - Siberia, ancient carcass release anthrax spores
  - Killed 2,000 reindeers and dozens of men infected

- No vaccines or anti-virus available
- Potentially infect Live stocks and Humans

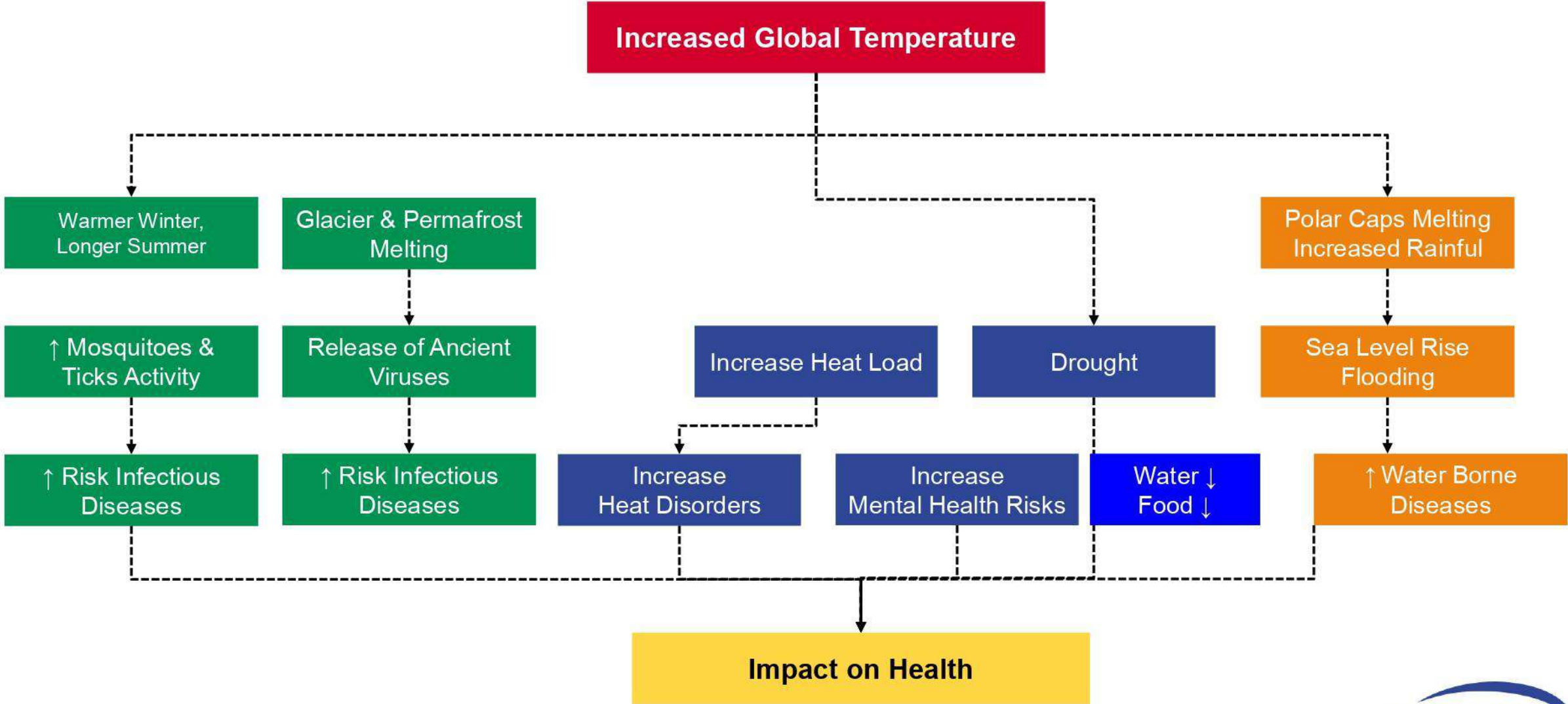




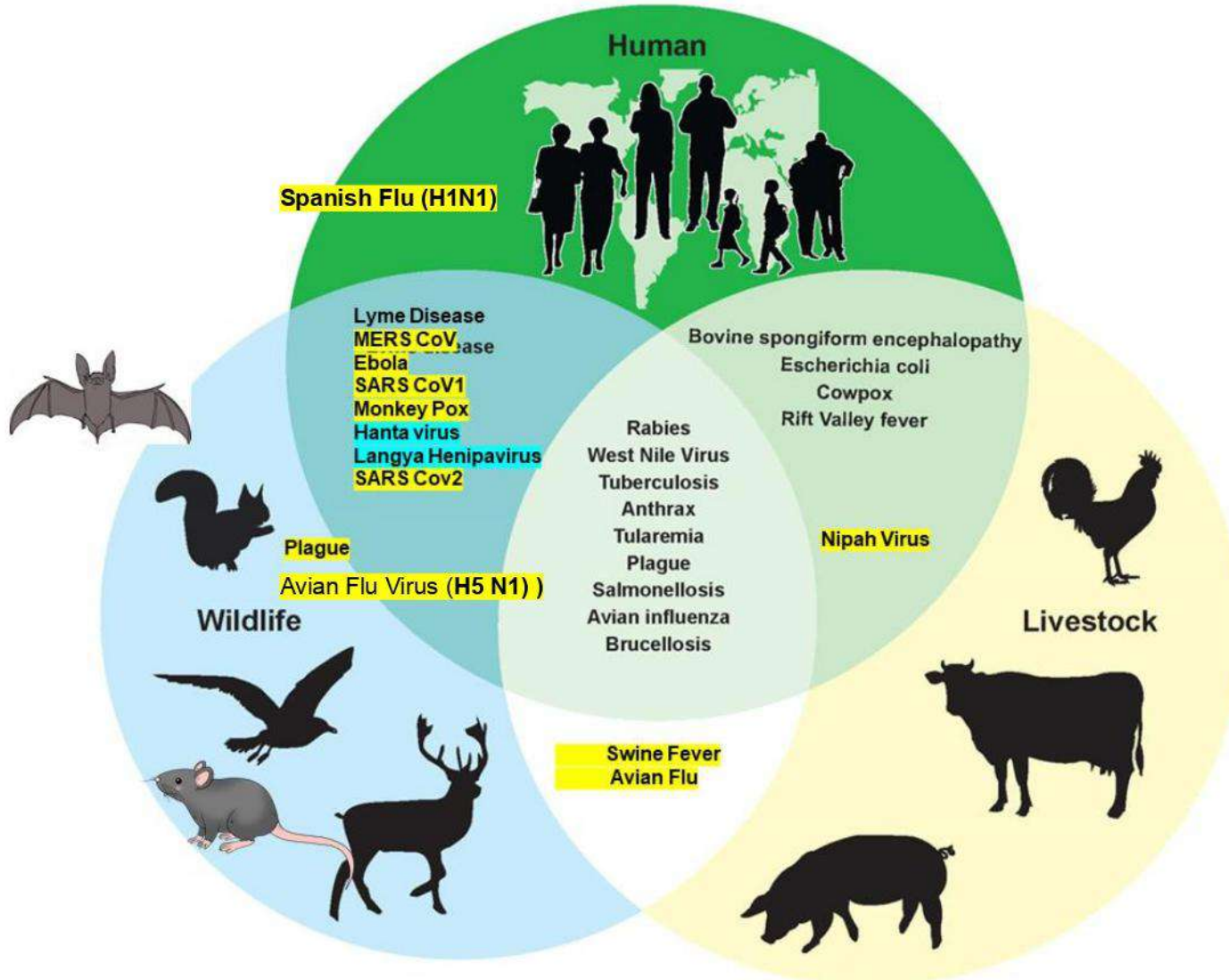
# Global Warming: Impact on Aedes Mosquitoes



# Global Warming: Increase in Illnesses



# Pandemic Threat: Ever Present (Not If but When)



SINGAPORE – The health authorities in Singapore are keeping watch on four diseases, including Covid-19, H5N1 and mpox, as part of efforts to prepare the Republic for another pandemic.

In posts on his Facebook and Instagram accounts on Dec 21, Health Minister Ong Ye Kung said the health authorities are also keeping a close watch on developments in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where a mysterious disease has killed 6 per cent of patients, mostly children.

According to the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 592 have been infected and at least 37 have died as a result of the disease.

**Covid 19, H5N1, Mpox, Disease X**

| Why Zoonosis Risk? |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss Habitat Animals</li> <li>• Closer Man Animal Interaction</li> <li>• Increased Pace Global Travel</li> </ul> |
| 2                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change</li> <li>• Years Neglect Endemic Outbreaks</li> </ul>   |
| 3                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved Diagnostic Capability</li> <li>• Gene Sequencing</li> </ul>   |

# Shortening of Incubation Period (SARS-Cov-2 Infections)

*Xiangyanyu et al (BMC medicine 2023)*

|                     | Mean Incubation Period (days) | 95% CI (days) |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Largest Pooled Mean | 6.5                           | 5.88 to 7.12  |
| Alpha Variant       | 4.92                          | 4.53 to 5.30  |
| Delta Variant       | 4.63                          | 4.11 to 5.15  |
| Omicron BA.2        | 4.06                          | 3.18 to 4.93  |
| Omicron BA.5        | 3.81                          | 2.01 to 5.61  |
| Omicron BA.1        | 3.49                          | 3.13 to 4.86  |

Shortening Incubation Period (SARS-Cov-2)  
Xiangyanyu et al (BMC medicine 2023)

*Number of publications reviewed: 790*

*Number of records reviewed: 25,929*

# Pandemic (> 1 million deaths): Intervals between Pandemic

|    | Pandemic                        | Biological Agent   | Fatalities (m)  | Year         | Interval between Pandemics |           |
|----|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | Antonine Plague                 | Smallpox / Measles | 5 to 10         | 165 to 180   | 370 years                  |           |
| 1  | Plague of Justinian             | Bubonic Plaque     | 15 to 100       | 541 to 549   |                            | 200 years |
| 2  | Japan Smallpox                  | Small Pox          | 2               | 735 to 737   | 600 years                  |           |
| 3  | Black Death                     | Bubonic Plaque     | 25 to 50        | 1346 to 1353 |                            | 210 years |
| 4  | Mexico Smallpox                 | Smallpox           | 5 to 8          | 1519 to 1520 |                            |           |
| 5  | Cocolizti Mexico                | Haemorrhagic viral | 5 to 15         | 1545 to 1548 |                            |           |
| 6  | Cocolizti Mexico                | Haemorrhagic viral | 2 to 2.5        | 1556 to 1580 | 100 years                  |           |
| 7  | Italy Plague                    | Bubonic Plague     | 1               | 1629 to 1631 |                            |           |
| 8  | Naples Plague                   | Bubonic Plague     | 1.25            | 1656 to 1658 |                            | 116 years |
| 9  | Persia Plague                   | Bubonic Plague     | 2               | 1772 to 1773 | 74 years                   |           |
| 10 | Cholera Pandemic                | Cholera            | 1               | 1846 to 1860 |                            |           |
| 11 | 3 <sup>rd</sup> Plague Pandemic | Bubonic Plague     | 12 to 15        | 1855 to 1960 |                            |           |
| 12 | Flu Pandemic                    | Influenza          | 1.25            | 1889 to 1890 | 29 years                   |           |
| 13 | Spanish Flu                     | Influenza A / H1N1 | 17 to 100       | 1918 to 1920 |                            |           |
| 14 | Russia Typhus Epidemic          | Typhus             | 2 to 3          | 1918 to 1922 |                            | 39 years  |
| 15 | Influenza Pandemic              | Influenza A / H2N2 | 1 to 4          | 1957 to 1958 | 45 years                   |           |
| 16 | Hong Kong Flu                   | Influenza A / H3N2 | 1 to 4          | 1968 to 1969 |                            |           |
| 17 | SARS I                          | SARS Cov I         | (774 deaths)    | 2002 to 2004 |                            | 17 years  |
| 18 | Covid 19 Pandemic               | SARS Cov II        | 7 to 35 million | 2019 to now  |                            |           |

# Health Front

## Infectious Diseases

- Epidemics continue as spillover events
- Antimicrobial resistance
- Another Pandemic will occur within next 15 - 20 years

## Anxiety

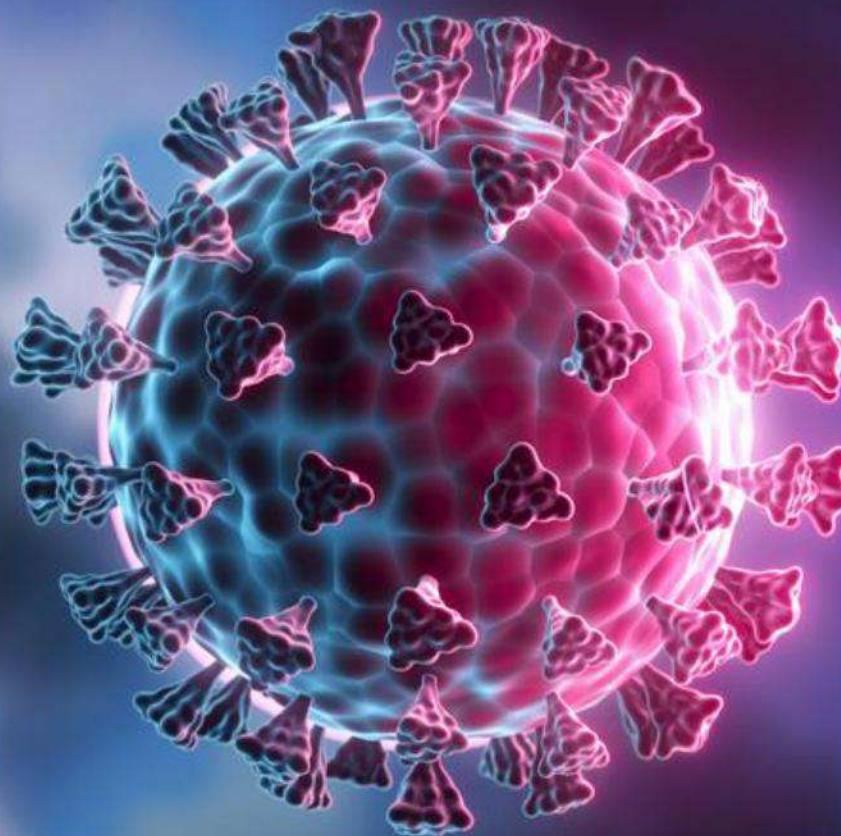
- Continued rise in mental health issues
  - *Climate Change*
  - *Extreme Weather Events*
  - *Geopolitical events / Domestic Politics*
- Misinformation and Disinformation directly linked to development of Anxiety



**The good news is that most of the survey participants (79%), believe their organisations are better equipped to handle known infectious diseases**

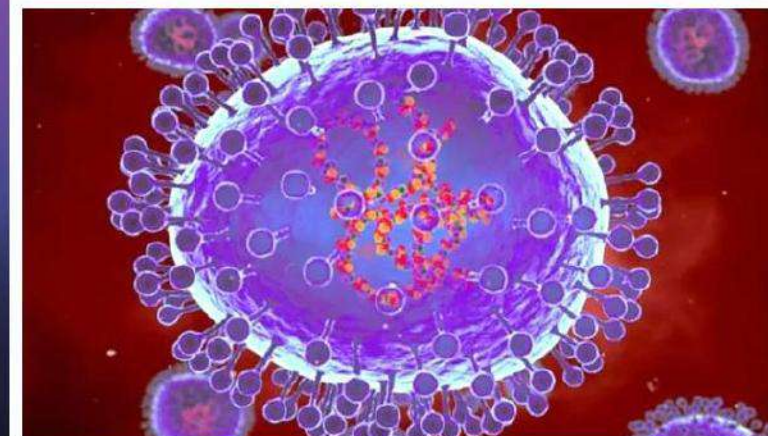
## Human Metapneumo Virus

- Single Strand RNA virus
- Pneumoviridae Subfamily
- Normal Respiratory virus, trend upwards during winter
- It is just one of the virus (RSV, Adenovirus, rhinovirus, Influenza virus, SARS Cov 2 virus, bacteria that has increased trend during cold winter months
- Virus is known since 2001
- Fever, runny nose, sore throat, cough, muscle ache. Most Infections are mild
- Severe diseases mainly in younger children, elderly, weak immunity
- Respiratory Spread (Cough, droplets, touch contaminated services)



### Malaysia recorded 327 hMPV cases in 2024, disease not new - Ministry

By Amalia Azmi - January 4, 2025 @ 1:18pm



The Health Ministry detected 327 cases of human metapneumovirus (hMPV) infections last year, an increase from 225 cases recorded in 2023. FILE PIC



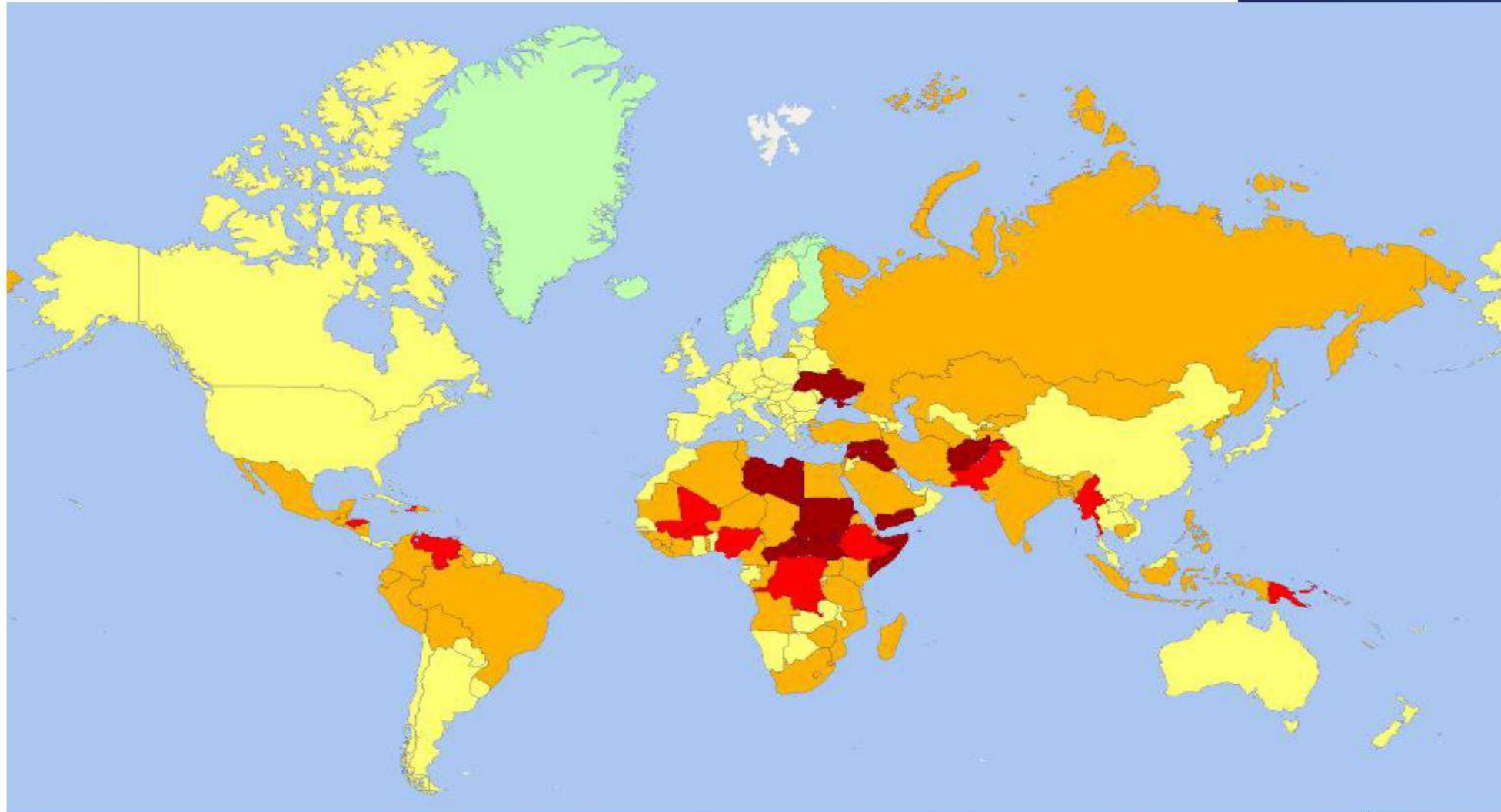
# Risk Outlook

## Regional Concerns





# International SOS: Security Risk Map



# Security Escalations



## USA vs China

- Technology, Trade, Military Challenges
- Trump Policy \*\*

## Middle East Conflicts

- Israel – Gaza
- Israel – Lebanon
- Yemen (Houthis)

## South China Sea

- China – Taiwan
- China – Philippines
- Trump Policy \*\*

## Ukraine Russia Conflict

- Multiple Stake Holders
- Trump Policy \*\*

## Middle East Conflicts

- Israel – Iran

## Myanmar

- Internal Conflicts
- China
- ASEAN

## Bloc

- BRICS
- AUKUS, QUAD
- NATO

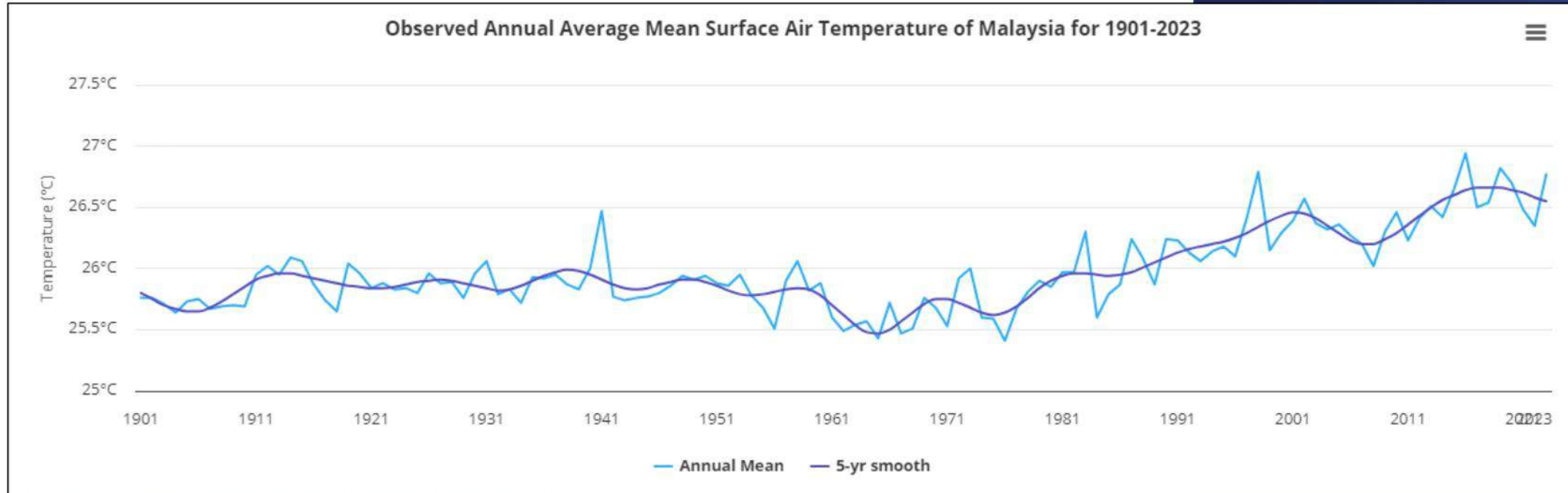
## Middle East Conflicts

- Syria New Power
- Stake Holders

## Bangladesh

- Interim Government
- Ousted PM
- Challenged Economy

# Climate Change: Malaysia



[Malaysia - Climatology | Climate Change Knowledge Portal](#)

**“Nik Nazmi said [2024] has been Malaysia’s hottest since 1998” as temperatures soar to 40°C’**

[Public told to exercise caution as temperatures soar to 40°C | FMT](#)

**“Global temperatures have risen by 1.1 degrees Celsius since the preindustrial age, according IPCC”**

[You’re not just imagining it: Malaysia really is hotter by day \(and night\)](#)

# Malaysia: Flooding (Impact Population)

| Year | Affected Areas  | Months              | Number of displaced victims<br>(Number of lives lost) | Loss assessment<br>(MYR) | Source   |
|------|---|---------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| 2014 | Mostly East coast and northern Peninsular   | December - January  | 250,000 (21 deaths)                                   | RM 2.85billion           | <a href="#">2014–2015 Malaysia floods - Wikipedia</a>  |
| 2015 | West Malaysia   | January             | 13,878 (1 death)                                      | RM 4.63 billion          | <a href="#">2015 East Malaysian floods - Wikipedia</a>   |
| 2016 | Sarawak, Johor, Malacca and Negeri Sembilan   | February - March    | 13,407 (3 deaths)                                     | RM 2.47billion           | <a href="#">2016 Malaysian floods - Wikipedia</a>  |
| 2017 | Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang, Johor, Penang, Kedah                                    | January & November  | >33,000 (7 deaths)                                    | RM 100 million           | <a href="#">1.GAP ANALYSIS REPORT flood disaster17JULY2017</a>   |
| 2018 | Pahang, Johor, Terengganu   | January             | 12,000 (2 deaths)                                     | RM 1 billion             | <a href="#">Malaysia – Floods Worsen Leaving 2 Dead and 12,000 Evacuated – FloodList</a>   |
| 2019 | Johor, Kelantan, Terengganu   | November - December | 49,161  | RM 26.5 million          | <a href="#">Malaysia: Floods and Landslides - Nov 2019   ReliefWeb</a>   |
| 2020 | Pahang, Johor, Terengganu, Kelantan, Perak, Selangor, Sabah                           | November - January  | 23,776 (9 deaths)                                     | Unknown                  | Department of Irrigation and Drainage - Annual Flood Report 2020<br><a href="#">OCHA</a>   |
| 2021 | Selangor, Pahang, Kuala Lumpur, Negeri Sembilan, Malacca, Kelantan, Terengganu, Sabah | December            | 71,000 (54 deaths)                                    | RM 6.1 billion           | Department of Irrigation and Drainage - Annual Flood Report 2021<br><a href="#">Bernama</a><br><a href="#">Dept of Statistics Malaysia</a>           |
| 2022 | Peninsular Malaysia, mainly Terengganu and Kelantan                                   | December            | 72,000 (5 deaths)                                     | RM 622.4 million         | <a href="#">Malaysia records \$187.8m in losses to floods in 2022; Terengganu, Kelantan worst hit   The Straits Times</a>                            |
| 2023 | Johor, Pahang, Malacca, Negeri Sembilan   | February - March    | 30,000 (1 death)                                      | RM 800 million           | <a href="#">Losses Of RM0.8 Billion Caused By Floods Recorded In Malaysia In 2023: DOSM - BusinessToday</a>  |
| 2024 | Peninsular Malaysia, mainly Terengganu and Kelantan                                   | November            | 94,778 (3 deaths)                                     | RM 5 billion             | <a href="#">3 dead, thousands displaced as Malaysia warns of worst floods in a decade, Malaysia News – AsiaOne</a><br><a href="#">Mercy Malaysia</a> |

# Malaysia: Scam

| Year | Total Amount of Reported Scams | Total Losses    |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2018 | 4,956                          | RM224.7 million |
| 2019 | 13,703                         | RM539 million   |
| 2020 | 17,227                         | RM511.2 million |
| 2021 | 20,701                         | RM560.8 million |
| 2023 | 34,497                         | RM1.218 billion |

[Malaysians lost over RM410m to online, phone scams since 2018, deputy minister says | Malay Mail](#)

[Online scam cases increasing in Malaysia](#)

[Total of 34,497 online scam cases reported, losses estimated at RM1.2b last year, Dewan Negara told | Malay Mail](#)

“Scam complaints in Malaysia up 300% since 2019”

70% of scam victims did not report their cases to the authorities, says survey

**Malaysia's Most Common Internet Scams and How to Avoid Them**

Of those surveyed **76%** of Malaysian internet-users were familiar with the term 'Internet Scam'

**63%** of surveyed Malaysian scam victims **lost money**

**1 in 5** have fallen for the internet auction scam

**46%** of surveyed Malaysians have been an internet scam victim

**\$7,050 MR** average financial loss per person from internet scams in Malaysia

**1 in 5** have fallen for the online dating scams

**3** Most Common Internet Scams in Malaysia:

- 'Work from home' fraud (30%)
- Internet auction scams (22%)
- Facebook password hacking (20%)

**85%** say they take active steps to keep themselves safe from Internet scams

With 40% accessing the internet via smartphones Telenor encourages users to avoid giving away personal information to untrustworthy sources

Findings from interviews with Malaysian internet users, between the ages of **18-65+** years

**Malaysia's Top 5 Ways to Avoid Online Scams**

1. Delete suspicious emails
2. Ignore advertisements that appear 'too good to be true'
3. Update your anti-malware software
4. Do research about scams
5. Share knowledge with friends and family through social media

# Malaysia: Rising Healthcare Cost

Malaysia – Health Expenditure By Payor Types, MYRbn (2022-2027)



f = forecast. Source: World Health Organization, BMI

[Malaysia's healthcare spending to see 7.7% rise in five years: Fitch | Healthcare Asia Magazine](#)

Healthcare costs in Malaysia have surged by 15% in 2024, driven by advancements in medical technology and the increasing prevalence of non-communicable diseases, leading to greater demand for healthcare services.

Need to move from Fee For Service Model To Value-Based Model

## G. Healthcare model: Healthcare cost rising across world

- Tom and Liz are holding wedding reception at 11 am at Hotel Mercure (Shah Alam) on 8 Jan 2025
- Henry who is the colleague send out the invitations to rest of colleagues that Wedding start at 12 pm at Hotel Mercure (Putra Jaya)
- Is this Misinformation or Disinformation?

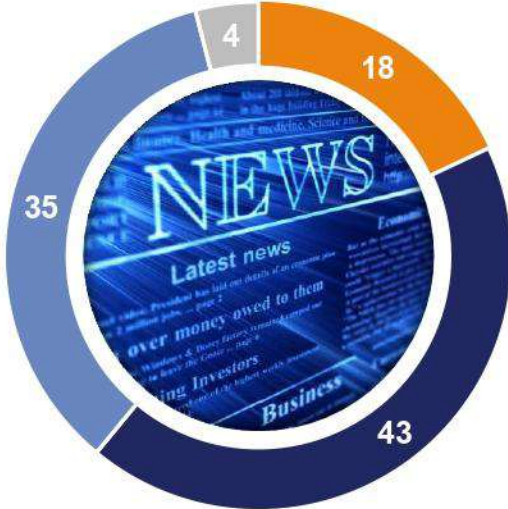
# MISINFORMATION & DISINFORMATION

Has your organisation been affected by incorrect information (misinformation)?



Yes No Don't Know Prefer not to say

Has your organisation been affected by deliberate false information (disinformation)?



Yes No Don't Know Prefer not to say



**Generic misinformation in social media impacting on polarisation in the workforce.**

*C-Suite, Switzerland*



**From scams where people impersonate as the CEO and ask staff to do things..e.g. buying Apple credits. [It] takes away resources to investigate.**

*Health, Safety & Environment, Malaysia*



# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Do you use AI tools to monitor or respond to risk?



■ Yes    ■ Don't know  
■ No    ■ Prefer not to say

Approximately how many tools do you use? (Base 165)



■ Less than 3    ■ Don't know  
■ 3 to 5    ■ Prefer not to say  
■ 5 or more

Do you have human support to analyse the output?



■ Yes    ■ Don't know  
■ No    ■ Prefer not to say

Can you share the name of those tools?

|             |                   |               |            |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|
| Chat GPT    | In-house tools    | Microsoft 365 | Seerist    |
| Ambient. AI | International SOS | LenAI         | ZeroFOX    |
| Perplexity  | Meta Ai           | Mpower        | BCD Travel |
| Copilot     | Google assistant  | Risk Insights | Zscaler    |
| Dataminr    | Gemini            | Factal        |            |

# Summary

- **Has your company done the Risk Assessment**
  - What are the Risk Perception, similar to the Survey?
  - What are the Risk Mitigation Preparation done?
  - Access to Accurate, Up-to-Date, Relevant Information
  - Plans to tackle Misinformation, Disinformation, Artificial Intelligence
  - Are the plans cross check with companies in the
    - **Same Industry**
    - **Similar Environment**
- **On Health Front; are doing?**
  - Your company integrate Occupational Safety & Occupational Wellness
  - Emplace Wellness Program; Mental Health Program inclusive of EAP
  - Infectious Diseases Preparation Plan in place (constant review)
  - Access to Accurate, Up-to-Date information
- **Travel Population and Expatriates Resilience and Risk Mitigation**



# THANK YOU

For inquiries, please contact:

**WENDY CHAN**  
Regional General Manager, H3S, SEA

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**t +603 2706 0308 m +60 12 323 6132**

**e [wendy.chan@internationalsos.com](mailto:wendy.chan@internationalsos.com)**

**Kuala Lumpur Assistance Centre: +603 2787 3126**

**B-15, Level 15, Menara NU2, 203, Jalan Tun Sambanthan, KL Sentral, 50470 Kuala Lumpur**

**[www.internationalsos.com](http://www.internationalsos.com)**

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# RESILIENCE IN ACTION : EXPECT RISK AND RESILIENCE TRENDS IN 2025



**HENRY EE**  
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**BCP ASIA**



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# Resilience in Action : Expect Risk and Resilience Trends in 2025

*Henry Ee, FBCI, CBCP, ACTA*



[linkedin.com/in/henryee](https://www.linkedin.com/in/henryee)

Business Continuity • Enterprise Risk • Disaster Recovery • Crisis Management



# Henry Ee *FBCI, CBCP, ACTA, ISO22301 Lead Auditor*

**More than 20 years** of experience in Risk, Resilience, Business Continuity & Crisis Management.

## CREDENTIALS

- **Technical Expert (Business Continuity/ Resilience)**  
**ISO – International Organization for Standardization**
- Founding Chairman, BCI Asia Chapter (2015 -2023)
- Vice President, RIMAS (2017-2023), Executive Exco ( 2016 - now)
- ISO22301 and ISO3100 Task Group Member, Enterprise Singapore
- Certified Management Consultant, PMC
- Chairman, IAEM (US) South-East Asia Chapter
- Certified ISO22301 Lead Auditor (ANSI)
- ISO 31000 Certified Lead Risk Manager, PECB
- Certified Trainer (ACTA) by WDA Singapore
- Approved Trainer by BCI, PECB, EXIN
- Member of UNISDR, Private-Public Partnership for Disaster Management

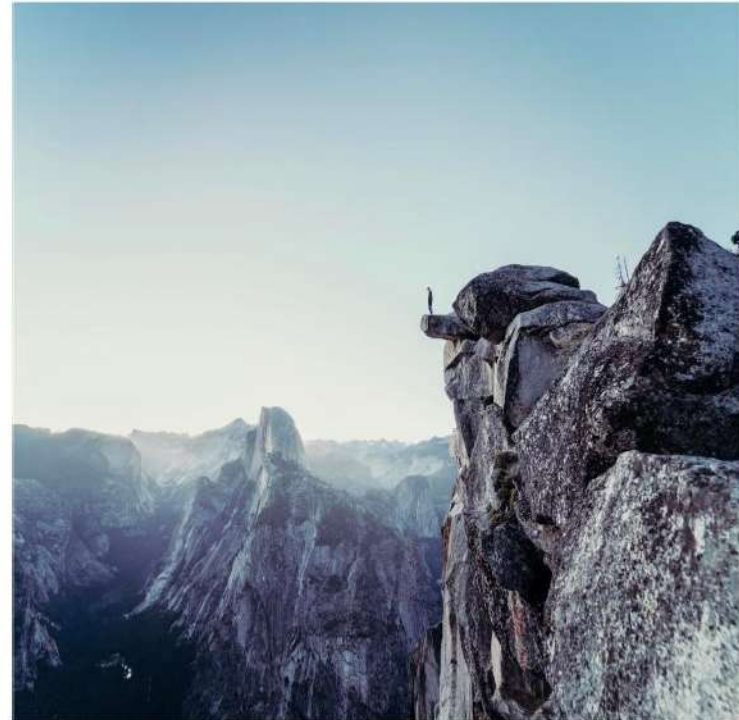
The slide features three overlapping, light blue arcs that create a sense of motion and depth, framing the central text.

# Expected Risk & Threat 2024 / 25



# Top risks in 2024 / 25

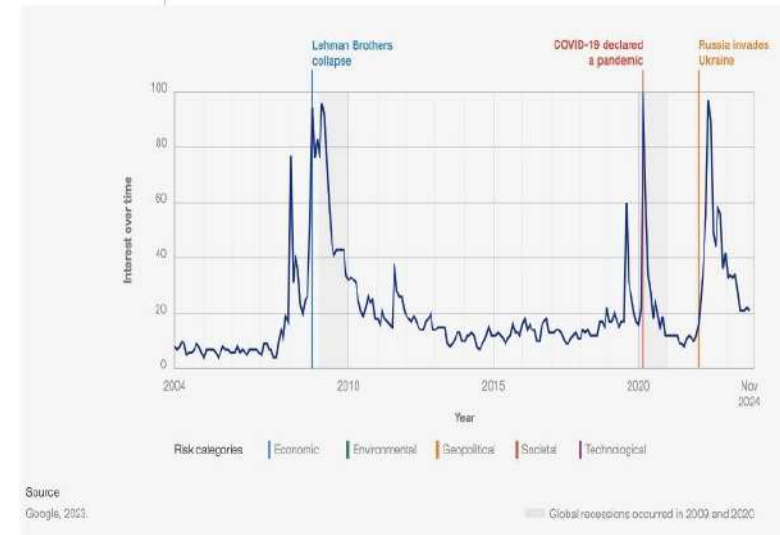
1. Economic Turmoil
2. Climate Change
3. Cybersecurity Risks
4. Technological Risks
5. Geopolitical Tensions
6. Supply Chain Disruptions



# Economic Turmoil

1. Slowed growth period by most countries are expected to persist including below-trend growth in most emerging markets. These are largely linked to the weak labor market, and are likely to lead to an **economic hard landing**.
2. Coupled with an extended period of high real-interest-rate levels, the weakest borrowers are strained and default rates could reach pessimistic cases of 7% in the US and 5.5% in Europe, S&P Global project **US has a “historically high 35% likelihood of a recession in the next 12 months”** which would undeniably have spillover effects internationally.
3. Other major economies including China also face challenges including in the real estate sector, business confidence due to contagion risk, and subdued exports due to geopolitical tensions.

FIGURE 1.15 Google search for 'Recession'



# Climate Change

1. S&P Global expect worsening climate risks, which would impact financial, business and human implications including **physical risks** faced by public and private entities
2. Increased frequency and intensity of heatwaves, floods, droughts, and storms anticipated to disrupt agricultural commodities this year, particularly in emerging markets. El Niño's return further amplifies the threat of **extreme weather conditions**.
3. Global drive toward a "net-zero" economy heightens **transition risks** (such as policy, legal, technology, market, and reputation risks) across many sectors and will likely require significant investments. Concerns about energy supply and security are adding uncertainty to this transition.



# Cybersecurity Risks

1. **Ransomware** continues to be a major threat especially for critical infrastructure (eg. healthcare systems). The rise of the “double extortion” schemes where attackers steal data before encrypting it. Organisations often pay ransom for faster recovery time and to save reputations, but doing so may fund more attacks.
2. Increase in state-sponsored cyber attacks for sabotage and disruption



**Analysts predict ransomware  
will cost victims**

**US\$265 billion**

**annually by 2031**

**Singapore had highest rates of  
ransomware attack in the past 24  
months amongst other countries**



*Cybereason, 2023*

# Technological Risks

1. Potential for **rapid technological change** threaten global business & government infrastructure, threatening broader operational disruptions & potentially increase market volatility/greater economic adjustments.
2. **New emerging markets for tech:** S&P Global predict greater adoption & maturing of generative AI and expect an expansion of AI's capacity and increase to generate content and perform complex terms with autonomy. While this may result in cost-savings and scalability benefits for organisations, the technology will also bring about transformative and disruptive effects to augment the workplace's effectiveness and productivity.
3. **AI-Generated Deepfakes and misinformation:** New techniques and tools for social engineering are available, such as "deepfake" technology used to power misinformation

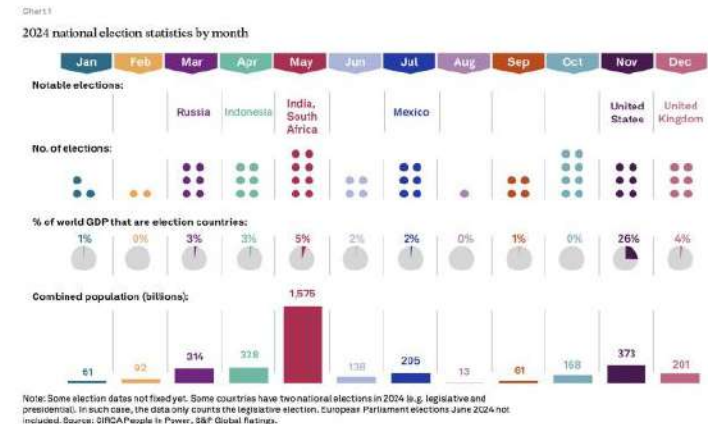
Deepfake video of DPM Lawrence Wong promoting investment scam circulating on social media



In the video, Deputy Prime Minister Lawrence Wong's mouth is noticeably altered to synchronise with a fake voice-over promoting an investment scam. PHOTO SUBMITTED FROM FACEBOOK

# Geopolitical Tensions

1. Aside from the **ongoing interstate conflicts** in Ukraine and Israel-Hamas war, simmering geopolitical tensions in Middle East and South China Sea carry the risk of escalation. Escalated war would disrupt supply chains, including energy supply shocks.
2. **Shifting power dynamics** apparent in persistent US-China frictions alongside domestic issues in emerging markets would increase financial market volatility, further threatening business stability. Over 70 elections in more than 50 countries will take place in 2024, including the US presidential elections, further complicating geopolitical dynamics in the long run.
3. Increased use of **state-led cybersecurity attacks** in geopolitical conflicts can further destabilize relations and cripple critical infrastructure, with unpredictable consequences.
4. Societies polarised by their political affiliations may serious threats to social cohesion. When coupled with the falsified information, **rouge groups may trigger terrorist attacks**.



# Supply Chain Disruptions

1. With the rise in militarism due to geopolitical tensions, **wider regional tensions in Middle East** could directly block key trading routes. Long-standing friction between **China and Taiwan** is heating up in Southeast Asia, while **Philippines** faces escalating pressure in the South China Sea.
2. Extreme weather could potentially dampen output and mobility of goods , labor shortages have been exacerbated post-pandemic, coupled with economic downturn, **supply chain disruptions to food and energy are expected to persist.**
3. Disrupted supply chain disruptions will lead to **higher cost of goods and services.** Consequently, higher cost of living and food insecurity could trigger **social unrest** due to social inequalities.



*IDF/Reuters, 2023*

# How Can You Better Manage Your Risks?

Why nobody told us **before** this became a problem?!



I've been here for **YEARS**...





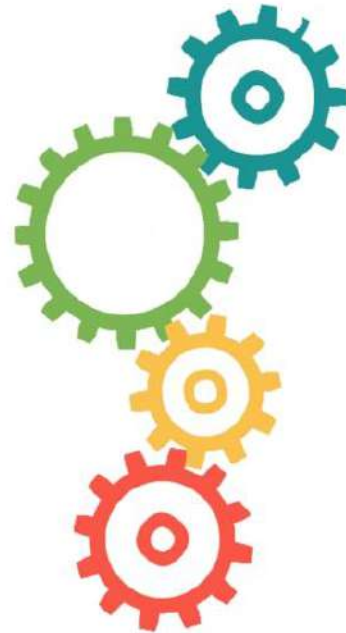
The slide features three overlapping, light blue arcs that create a sense of depth and movement. The arcs are positioned behind the main title, with one arc on the left, one in the center, and one on the right, all curving downwards towards the bottom of the slide.

# Building Resilience

# Business Continuity Management System (BCMS)

Business Continuity is the **capability** of an organisation to continue the delivery of products and services within acceptable time frames at predefined capacity during a disruption.

- (ISO22301:2019, Clause 3.3)



A night scene of a destroyed building with rubble and people using flashlights. The image shows a multi-story building that has been severely damaged, with debris scattered around. Several people are visible, some wearing headlamps, illuminating the scene. The overall atmosphere is dark and somber, suggesting a disaster or conflict zone.

**EXPECT THE  
UNEXPECTED**

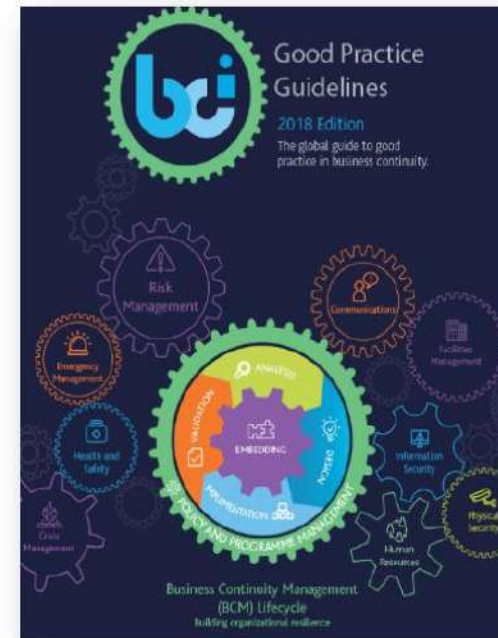
## 5 Key Areas in BCMS



# Implement Business Continuity Using ISO 22301 & Good Practice Guidelines



To **Audit** the BCMS:  
Revised ISO22301:2019



To **Implement** the BCMS:  
BCI Good Practice Guidelines

# Business Continuity Programme Lifecycle



BCMS Lifecycle

# What is Organizational Resilience?

Organization's ability to anticipate, respond and adapt to unexpected disruptions and learn from crises to strengthen business capability.

- ***“The ability of an organization to anticipate, prepare for, respond and adapt to incremental change and sudden disruptions in order to survive and prosper”***

Source: ISO 22316:2017(E)

9

How Could We Improve Our **Operational Resilience** to Enhance **Organisational Resilience**?





What are the **Gaps** still short falls ?





What is the most **REALISTIC** way to stress test the organization?



# Leveraging **Technology** for Resilience



[Linkedin.com/in/henryee](https://www.linkedin.com/in/henryee)



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[www.bcpasia.com](http://www.bcpasia.com)



# Thank You!

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**JANUARY 26TH, 2024**

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MARIM

# ENERGY EFFICIENCY TO MANAGE CLIMATE RISK



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# CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT: ASSESSING AND MITIGATING ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS



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# CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT : ASSESSING & MITIGATING ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

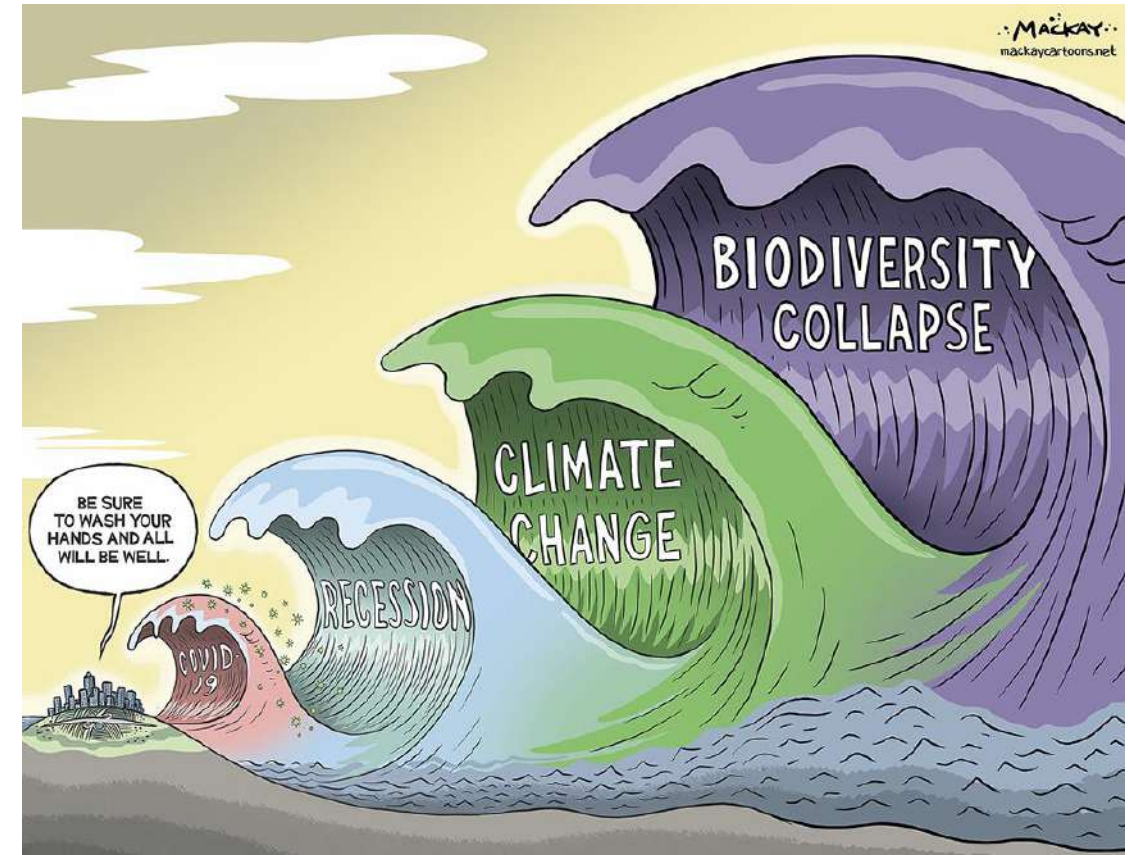
DIYANA MOHD AMIN  
HEAD OF SUSTAINABILITY & ESG

# WAVES OF RISKS



## CHRONOLOGY OF A CARTOON GONE VIRAL

This particular editorial cartoon has gone through several modifications than the original one published above on March 11, 2020, the day the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. The original double wave cartoon received attention around the world and was modified, rather crudely, with adaptations made to my Canada flag, and translations squeezed in to replace my English “be sure to wash your hands and all will be well.” Some of the changes were done fairly



<https://mackaycartoons.net/tag/biodiversity-collapse/>

# WHAT IS CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT

#IdentifyingRisk

#AddressingRisk

#EvaluatingRisk



**#CLIMATECHANGE**  
**#ENVIRONMENTALDEGRADATION**

SEEKS TO MINIMIZE VULNERABILITY



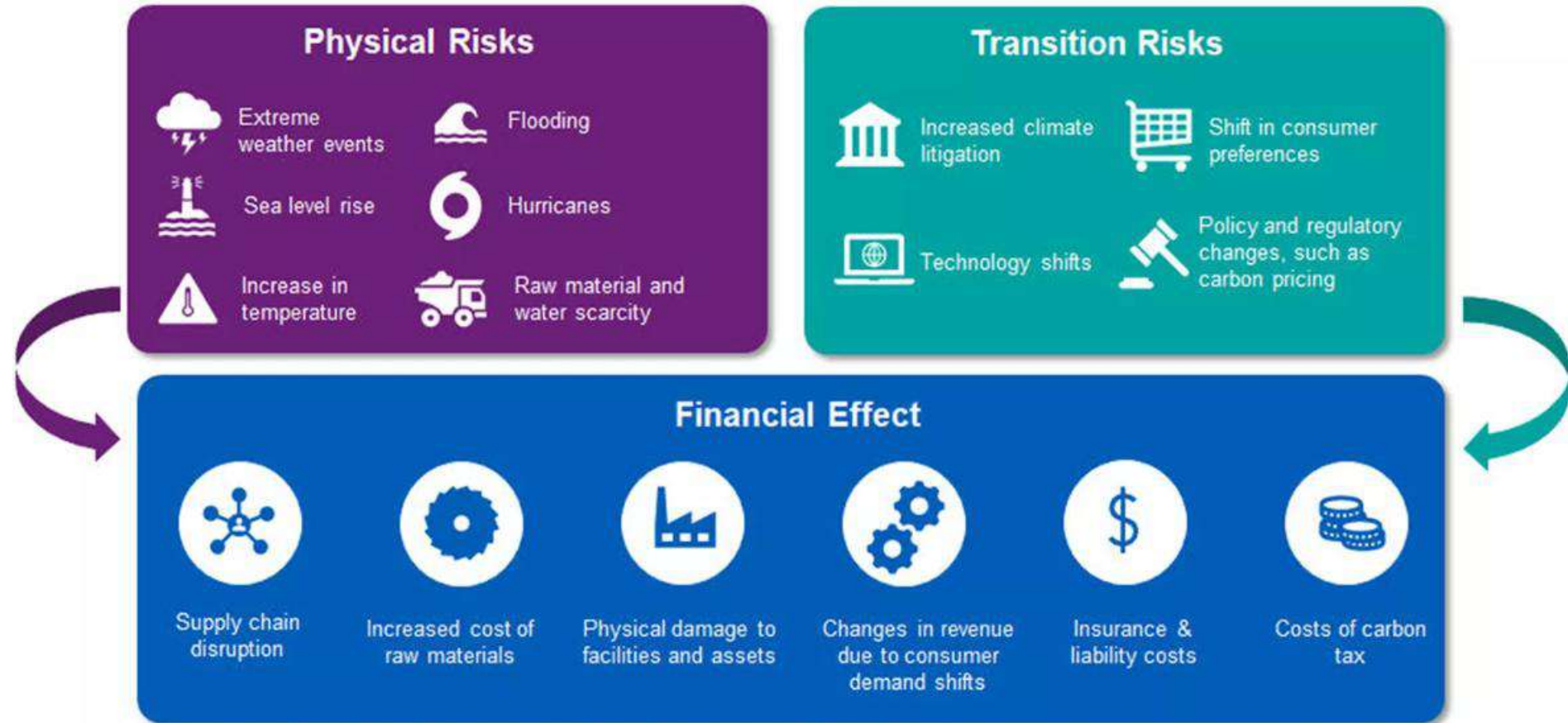
- **Adaptation** strategies (adjusting systems and practices to minimize impacts)
- **Mitigation** strategies (reducing or preventing the causes of climate change).

1. Proven Measures
2. Innovative Measures

# TYPES OF CLIMATE RISKS

“Ultimately, climate risk **needs to be seen as a financial risk** because it can **impact business models, long term cash flows and profitability**. In turn, this can impact the way assets and companies are valued.”

- KPMG



<https://kpmg.com/th/en/home/media/press-releases/2022/02/th-climate-risks-and-opportunity-chart-en.html>

# CRM FRAMEWORK & 6 STEPS CRA METHODOLOGY



## CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT: 6-STEP METHODOLOGY



The 6-step CRA methodology in practice: Highlights from application

Table 1 provides a complete overview on the six steps. Highlights from the recent applications in Tanzania and India are presented below.

| STEP | GUIDING QUESTIONS   | EXPECTED OUTCOMES   | TOOLS, METHODS, SOURCES  |
|------|---|---|--|
| 1    | <p>What is the current state of knowledge?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which are the relevant institutions to collect necessary data and have the mandate to lead the CRA project team?</li> <li>Which studies and data do you need?</li> <li>Which policy frameworks and existing programmes already exist with regard to CRA and DRR?</li> <li>What are possible regions and sectors of interest in the area?</li> <li>How can participation of staff be ensured?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducting a high-level overview of primary climate risks, other climate risks, sectoral, finance, data, and institutional set-up</li> <li>Mapping of relevant stakeholders to be involved in the assessment</li> <li>Analysis of existing policy frameworks, plans, and regulations regarding climate risks and risk management</li> <li>Identification of potential systems of interest which cover industry, sectors, specific regions, or population groups</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Literature and policy review</li> <li>Stakeholder identification and consultation</li> </ul>  |
| 2    | <p>What region and sector are we looking at?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which sectors and sub-sectors are most exposed to the risk based on development objectives in the area of concern?</li> <li>Which communities, regions and sectors have already been identified as being exposed to the impact of climate change (including secondary and tertiary impacts) (e.g. agriculture, health, women, elderly, and minorities)?</li> <li>For which development objectives is information about impacts from projected climate change needed?</li> <li>For which sectors are the highest strategies and adaptation and risk management options still lacking?</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selection of a clearly defined sector/region based on criteria such as:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>potential climate (and disaster) risks;</li> <li>social-economic and non-climate factors;</li> <li>institutional factors; and</li> <li>availability of data.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deepening of climate change-related topics and their potential impacts;</li> <li>Collection of spatial and temporal data, such as socio-economic, exposure, mortality, and disaster history;</li> <li>Use of geographic information systems (GIS) where applicable;</li> <li>Stakeholder consultation, and secondary overview.</li> </ul> |
| 3    | <p>How can the magnitude of potential climate-related impacts be assessed in the system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which existing quantitative and qualitative approaches for assessing risks and impacts can be used and adapted?</li> <li>What data and information are available for the specific assessment?</li> <li>Which data has to be collected additionally, with which methods, and at which cost? Which process could be used for data collection?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed overview of the context-specific methodology that covers the elements such as:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The description of the methodology, including quantitative and qualitative approaches;</li> <li>An overview of main stakeholders and tolerance levels;</li> <li>An overview of the process, including timeframe, and</li> <li>Specific aspects that may include data sources, capacity and knowledge, and other relevant information of relevance related to losses and damages.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the detailed stakeholder consultation (later needs)</li> </ul>  |

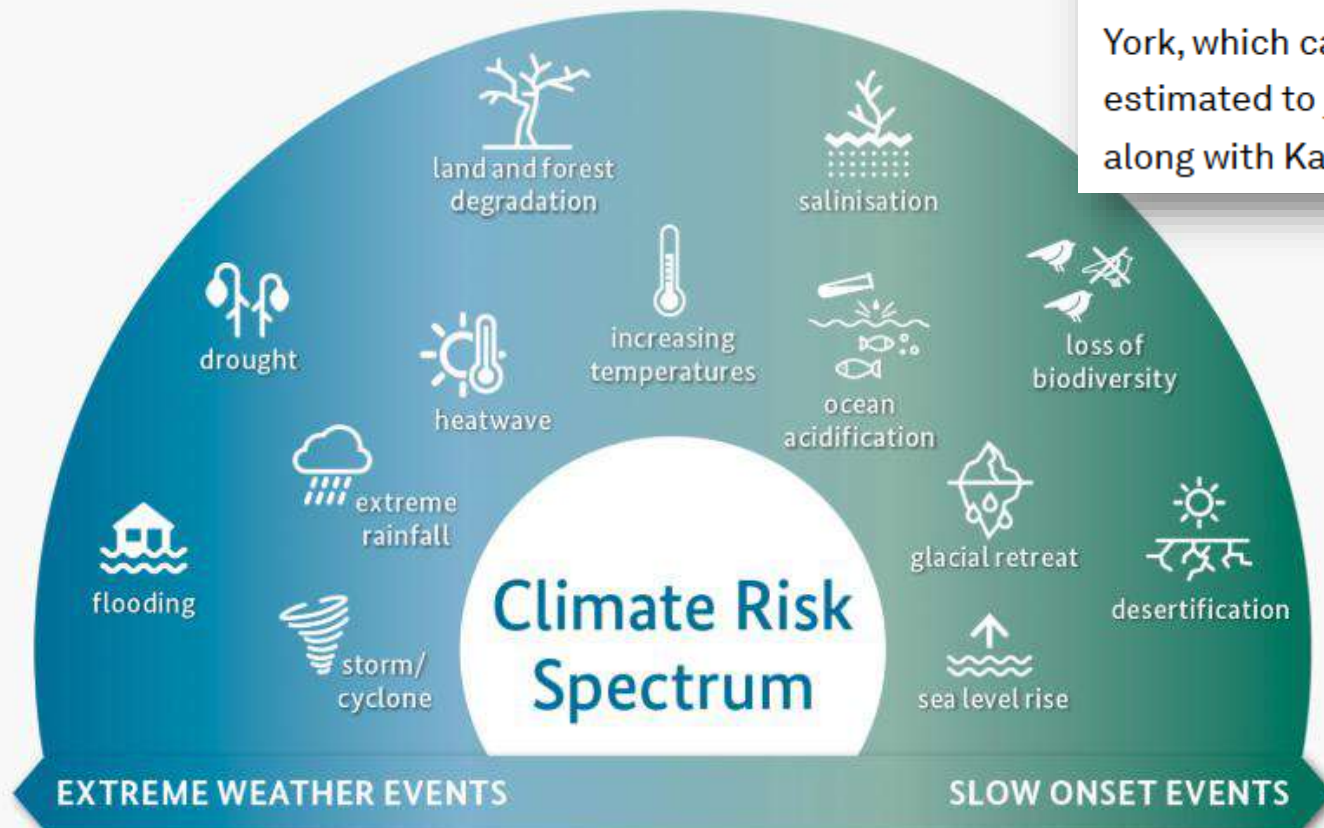
Table 1. Six steps for conducting a CRA (www.iskan.com)

Assessment of climate related risks

# SPECTRUM OF CLIMATE RISK



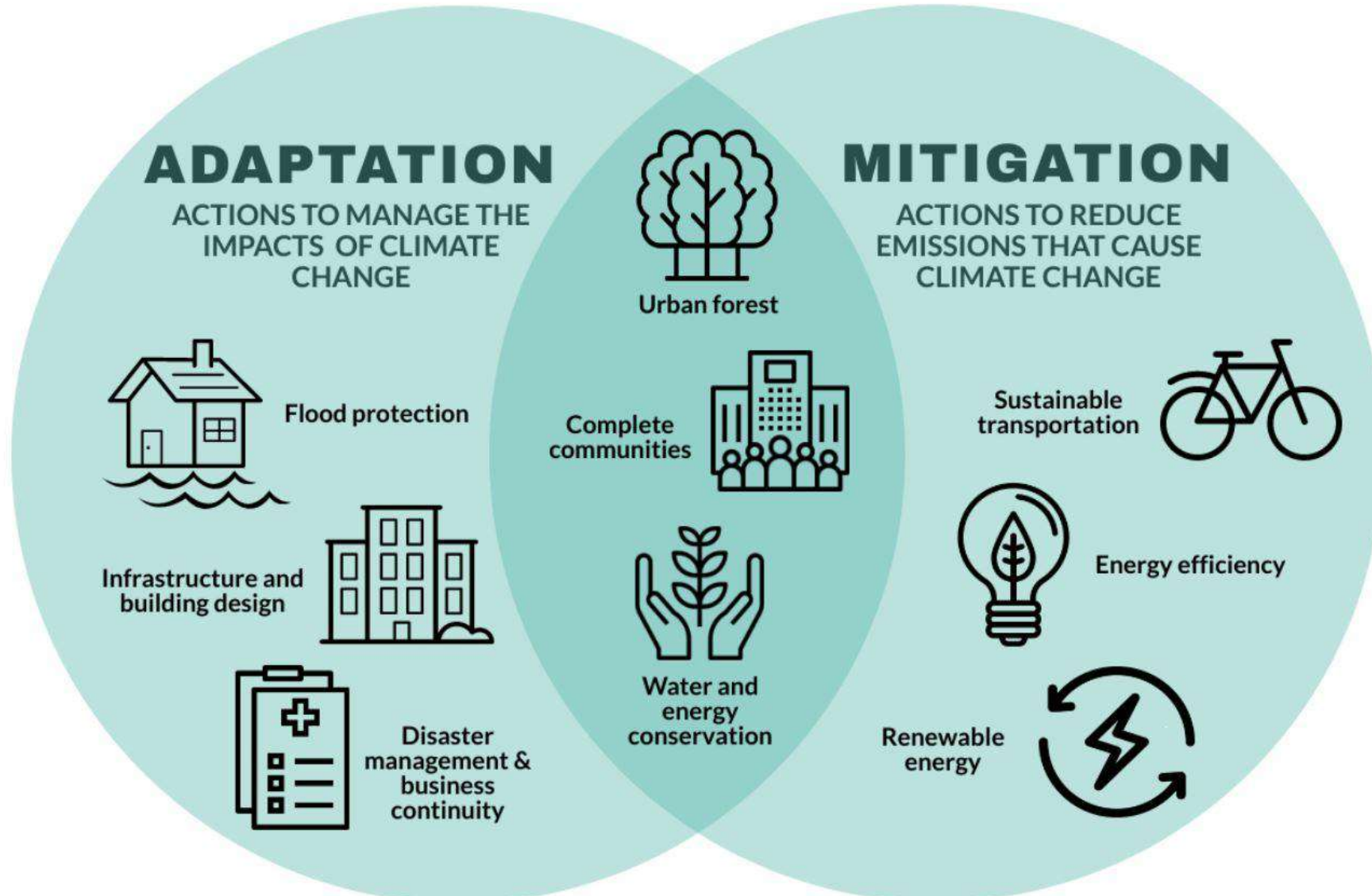
In the insurance business, we are used to painful wake-up calls. I personally witnessed the devastation caused by Hurricane Ida in my home city of New York, which caused more than 100 deaths across the country last year. It is estimated to join the top costliest hurricanes measured by insured losses along with Katrina in 2005 and Sandy in 2012.



© GIZ / Global Programme on Risk Assessment and Management for Adaptation to Climate Change (Loss and Damage)

<https://www.weforum.org/stories/2022/09/better-financial-metrics-climate-risk/>

# CLIMATE RISK ADAPTATION & MITIGATION





# ENHANCING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE



<https://www.climateadvisers.org/insightsfeed/what-are-natural-climate-solutions/>



<https://www.italiaclima.org/en/nature-based-solutions-to-achieve-climate-goals/>

# ENHANCING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE



<https://worldgbc.org/article/how-sustainable-buildings-are-buildingresilience-and-driving-the-sustainable-development-goals/>

# IIB'S SUSTAINABILITY JOURNEY TO CLIMATE RESILIENCE

## SHAREHOLDERS



## IIB PORTFOLIO

| Property Development | Asset Management & Investments | Education | Ecosystem Building |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| <br>                 | <br><br><br>                   | <br>      | <br><br><br><br>   |

### MEDINI CITY THE REGION'S FIRST NET ZERO CARBON CBD

|  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
| <b>Total 2,270</b><br>acres infra-ready Metropolis | <b>Total 187 mil</b><br>Gross Floor Area (GFA) | <b>352</b><br>acres Net Zero Carbon Central Business District (NZCC) | <b>100</b><br>acres Net Zero Carbon CBD by 2050 |
|--|--|--|---|

Leading the way by envisioning a Net Zero Carbon CBD in Medini, while overall Medini to be adopting Low Carbon City (LCC) Framework, aligning Iskandar Puteri's emission targets.

To achieve this vision, IIB pledges to:

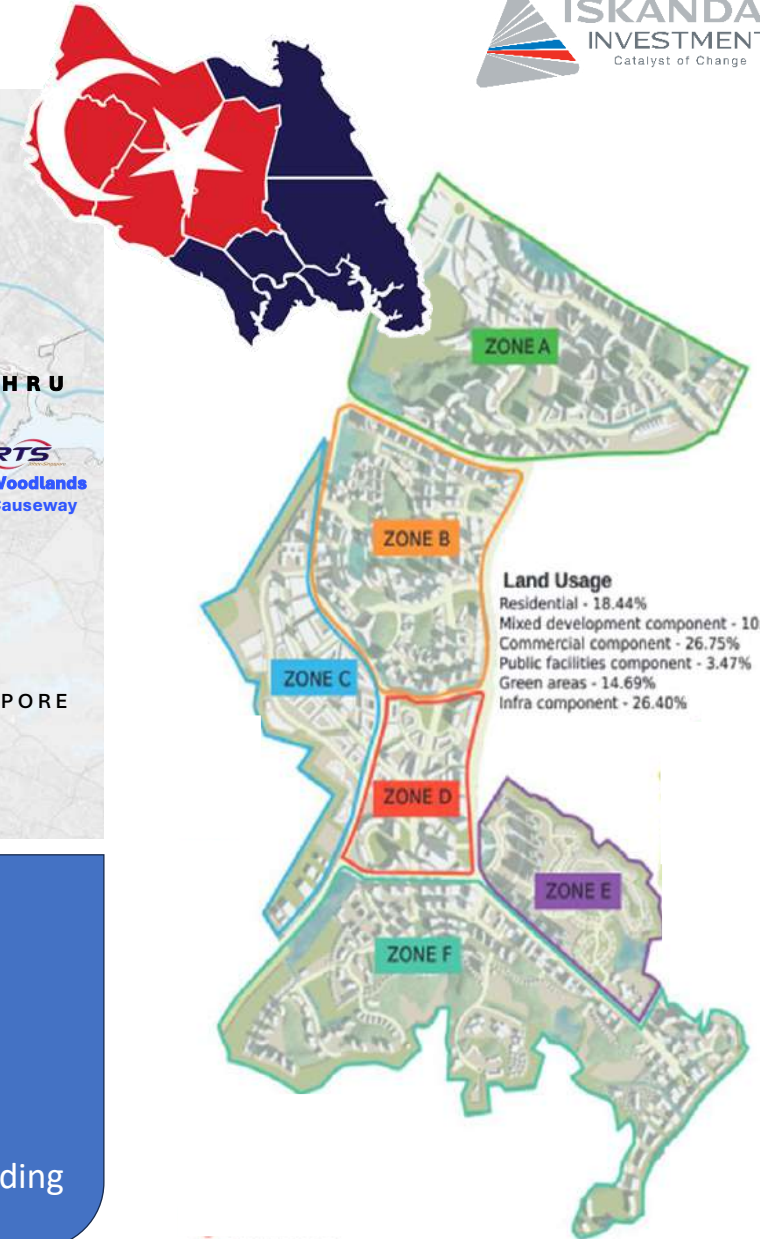
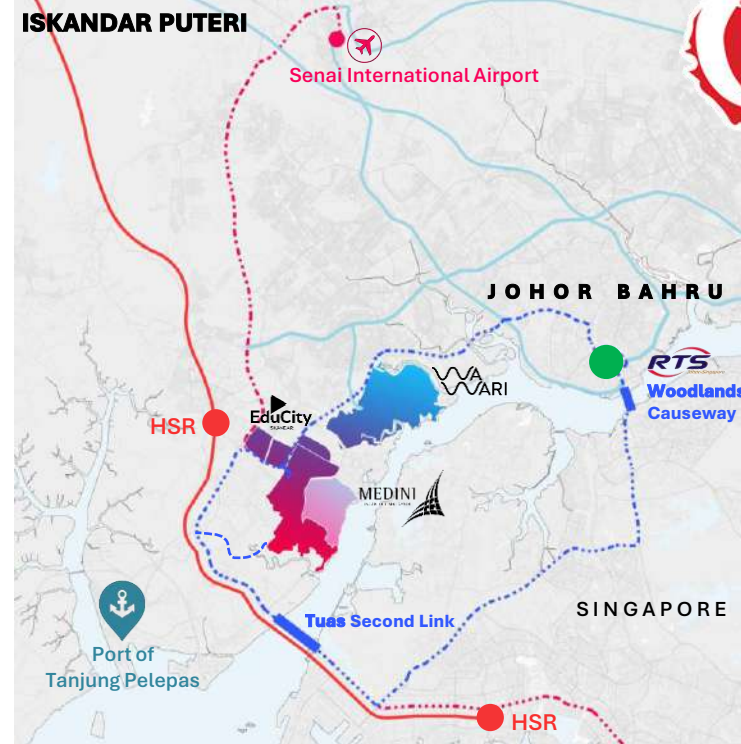
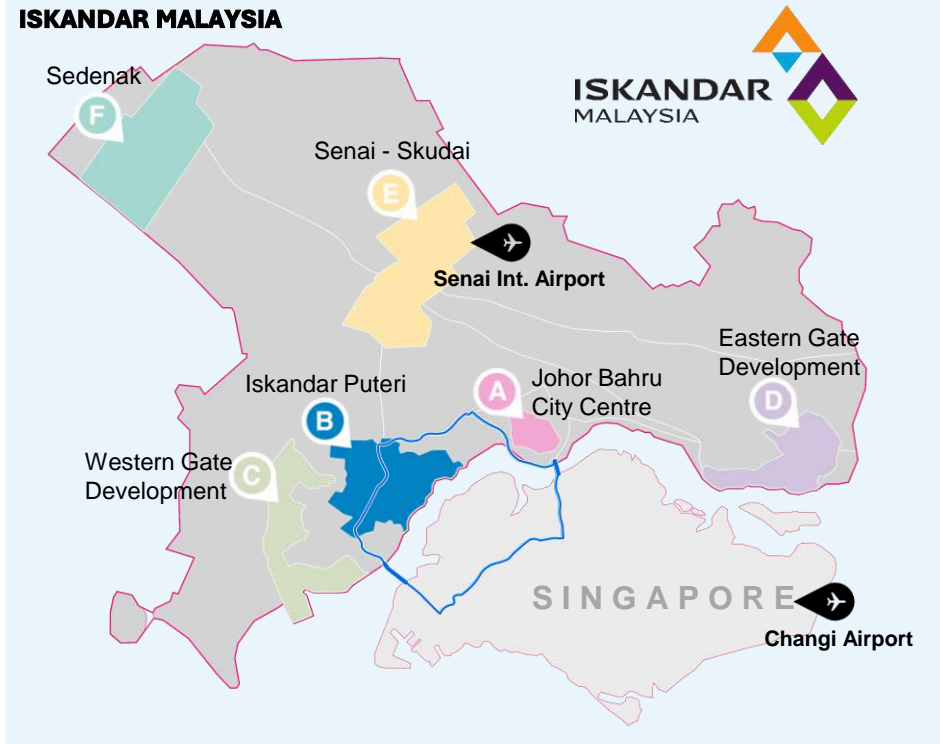
|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>70%</b><br>Renewable Energy (RE) by 2050 | <b>100%</b><br>buildings to be certified green building by 2050 |
|---|---|



**IIB SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2023**

For more info on IIB's Sustainability Strategies and Implementations, SCAN HERE.

# IIB'S GEOGRAPHY & IT'S OPPORTUNITIES



## ABOUT ISKANDAR MALAYSIA (IM)

- Covering an area of 547,800 acres – IM is a major economic zone in Johor. It is divided into 6 flagship zones with a specific focus.
- IIB and its land bank are located within the Flagship B: Iskandar Puteri focusing as Johor New State Administration Centre, University Park, Medical Hub, International Destination Resort & Logistics

## ABOUT ISKANDAR PUTERI

- Spanning about 24,000 acres
- EduCity: 305 acres Asia's First Multi-Campus Education City.
- Medini: 2,230 acres, consists of 6 thematic zones
- Wawari: 3,000 acres township, including a 500-acre mangrove reserved.

#SOLARPUNK #SOCIETY5.0

ROADMAP IMPLEMENTATION KPI

SOLAR PUNK CITY ELEMENTS

ALIGNMENT WITH SOCIETY 5.0

SUSTAINABLE PLACEMAKING

WORKPLACE WELLNESS

SUSTAINABLE POLICIES & GUIDELINES

CURRENT INITIATIVES & STRATEGIES MOVING FORWARD ARE IN ALIGNMENT AND GUIDED BY 5 ESG PILLARS OF IIB

MOVING FORWARD



Building an inclusive and sustainable metropolis of the future



|  |                                  |  |                                      |  |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Low Carbon & Climate Resilient Operations & Cities | Biodiversity & Ecosystem Balance | Value Chain & Workforce Reinvigoration | Resilient, Inclusive & Smart Society | Ethical, Equitable, Effective & Sustainable Governance |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|



| Environment |  |  |  | Social |  |  |  | Governance |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|--|--------|--|--|--|------------|--|--|
|             |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |            |  |  |

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS >> FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING >> OPPORTUNITIES

ESG FRAMEWORK

CURRENT INITIATIVES

#NETZERO CBD

#INNOVATION



NET ZERO ROADMAP COMPLETION

YAYASAN HASANAH  
SOCIAL ENTERPRISE GRANTS

INNOVATION CULTURE & EXPLORATION

GRESB 75/100 YEAR 1 : 2 STARS

LCC CHALLENGE 5 DIAMONDS



IIB SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2023

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- Launch of Medini Net Zero Carbon CBD (NZCC) at #APCW2023
- COP28 Global outreach & Masdar City Visit

ASIA-PACIFIC CLIMATE WEEK



2023



QUALITY EDUCATION

#SOCIAL

INCLUSIVITY - PERSON WITH DISABILITY (PWD)

GENDER EQUALITY 50 : 50 SENIOR MANAGEMENT

PEOPLE-CENTRIC PLACEMAKING & FACILITIES

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT

SUSTAINABLE POLICIES & GUIDELINES

#GOVERNANCE

#ENVIRONMENT

#IIBWEM ANNUAL 1-MONTH CAMPAIGN

MANGROVE BIODIVERSITY EXPEDITION

LAUNCH OF MEDINI NET ZERO CBD

100% GREEN BUILDING PLEDGE

- Completion of IIB Net Zero Carbon Emissions Roadmap
- Data Migration to Low Carbon Operating System (LCOS)
- GRESB Assessment
- Low Carbon City 2030 Challenge



2024



- Best Mega Township Masterplan Design
- Low Carbon Champion
- Social Impact Champion
- Forward Faster CEO Award
- Sustainability Awareness & Employee Engagement Recognition



2025

5 Pathways Partnership :

- ENERGY
- CIRCULARITY
- BUILT ENVIRONMENT
- MOBILITY
- LAND USE, BIODIVERSITY

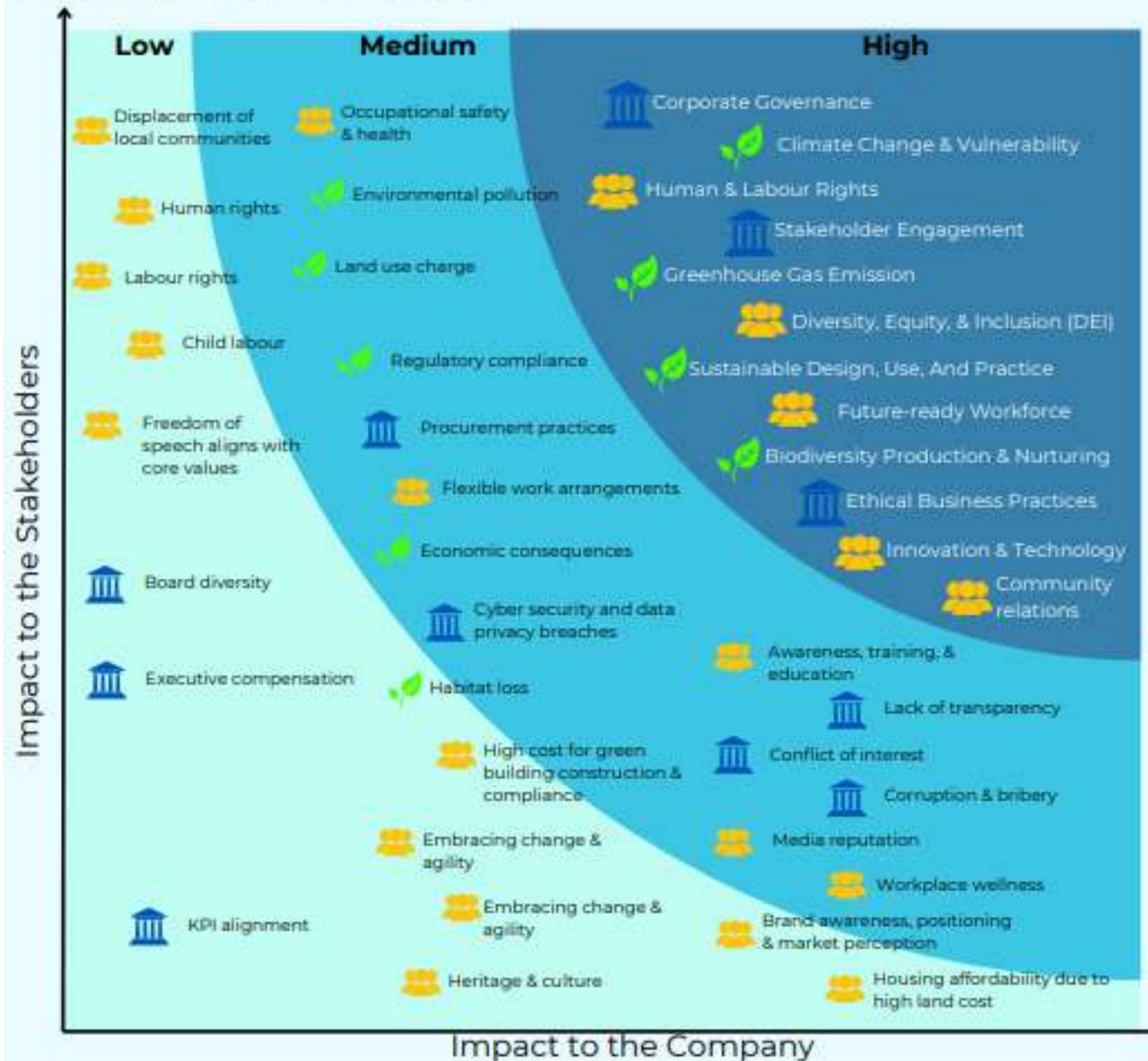


MORE INFO



THE JOURNEY

# MATERIALITY MATRIX



## MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

### STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

As part of our commitment to sustainability, IIB conducted a comprehensive exercise with our stakeholders to identify key material issues. This engagement provided valuable insights that informed our priorities. Using a materiality matrix, we identified the most significant issues ("high-high" materials) for both stakeholders and our operations. These high-priority issues now guide IIB's sustainability framework, strategic focus, and resource allocation. The matrix below illustrates this prioritization and highlights our concentrated sustainability efforts.

- Shareholders
- Employees
- Senior Management

- Environment
- Social
- Governance

# EXAMPLE OF RISK REGISTER

## CLIMATE RISK REGISTER

IIB is proactively addressing climate risks and vulnerabilities through comprehensive assessments of Majlis Bandaraya Iskandar Puteri (MBIP)'s Iskandar Puteri Climate Action Plan (PCAP). By analyzing past and current climate hazards, as well as forecasting future impacts, IIB is developing strategic responses to enhance the resilience of Iskandar Puteri and its developments.

### PAST AND CURRENT CLIMATE HAZARDS, IMPACTS AND RISKS

| Summary of Climate Hazards and Risks Identified in Iskandar Puteri City | Extreme Precipitation > Monsoon  | Extreme Hot Temperature > Heat Wave  | Flood and Sea Level Rise > River Flood   | Biological Hazards > Vector-borne Disease  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Significant Impact on the city before 2021                              | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  |
| Current Probability of Hazard   | High   | Low  | High   | Medium High  |
| Current Magnitude of Hazard   | High   | Low  | High   | Medium High  |
| Risk Level  | High   | Low  | High   | Medium High  |
| Social Impact of hazard event   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased demand for public services</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fluctuating socio-economic conditions</li> <li>Increased incidence and prevalence of climate and time-related demand for healthcare services</li> <li>Increased risk to already vulnerable populations</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased demand for public services</li> <li>Increased demand for healthcare services</li> <li>Others: Damage/loss of property</li> <li>Infrastructure: Lower quality service</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased demand for public services</li> <li>Increased demand for healthcare services</li> <li>Increased risk to already vulnerable populations (elderly)</li> </ul> |
| Most vulnerable assets / services affected or at risk                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood and agriculture</li> <li>Tourism</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disability</li> <li>Elderly</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water supply &amp; services</li> <li>Food &amp; agriculture</li> <li>Food management</li> <li>Environment</li> <li>Infrastructure: Health</li> <li>Emergency services</li> <li>Land-use planning</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial</li> <li>Commercial</li> <li>Disability</li> <li>Public Health</li> </ul>  |
| Vulnerable population affected  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low income households</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elderly</li> <li>Persons with disabilities</li> <li>Persons with chronic diseases</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immigrant population</li> <li>Persons with disabilities</li> <li>Low-income households</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elderly &amp; youth</li> <li>Elderly</li> <li>Persons with chronic diseases</li> <li>Low-income households</li> </ul>   |

Source: Iskandar Puteri Climate Action Plan (CAP)



## IIB SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2023

For more info on IIB's Sustainability Strategies and Implementations, SCAN HERE.

## PAST AND CURRENT CLIMATE HAZARDS, IMPACTS AND RISKS

| Summary of Climate Hazards and Risks Identified in Iskandar Puteri City | Extreme Precipitation < Monsoon | Extreme Hot Temperature > Heat Wave | Flood and Sea Level Rise > River Flood | Biological Hazards > Vector-borne Disease |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Significant Impact on the city before 2021                              | ✓                               | ✓                                   | ✓                                      | ✓   |
| Current Probability of Hazard   | High                            | Low                                 | High                                   | Medium High                               |
| Current Magnitude of Hazard   | High                            | Low                                 | High                                   | Medium High                               |
| Risk Level  | High                            | Low                                 | High                                   | Medium High                               |



# CLIMATE RISK REGISTER

IIB is proactively addressing climate risks and vulnerabilities through comprehensive assessments of Majlis Bandaraya Iskandar Puteri (MBIP)'s Iskandar Puteri Climate Action Plan (PCAP). By analyzing past and current climate hazards, as well as forecasting future impacts, IIB is developing strategic responses to enhance the resilience of Iskandar Puteri and its developments.

## PAST AND CURRENT CLIMATE HAZARDS, IMPACTS AND RISKS

| Summary of Climate Hazards and Risks Identified in Iskandar Puteri City | Extreme Precipitation + Monsoon   | Extreme Hot Temperature + Heat Wave  | Flood and Sea Level Rise + Water Flood  | Biological Hazards - Vector-borne Disease  |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Significant impact on the city before 2021                              | ✓   | ✓  | ✓   | ✓  |
| Current Probability of Hazard   | High  | Low  | High  | Medium High  |
| Current Magnitude of Hazard   | High  | Low  | High  | Medium High  |
| Risk Level  | High  | Low  | High  | Medium High  |
| Social Impact of Hazard overall   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased demand for public services</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fluctuating socio-economic conditions</li> <li>Increased incidence and prevalence of disease and illness</li> <li>Increased demand for healthcare services</li> <li>Increased risk to already vulnerable populations</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased demand for public services</li> <li>Increased demand for healthcare services</li> <li>Other: damage/loss of property</li> <li>Increased risk to already vulnerable populations</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased demand for public services</li> <li>Increased demand for healthcare services</li> <li>Increased risk to already vulnerable populations</li> </ul> |
| Most relevant assets / services affected overall                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food and agriculture</li> <li>Tourism</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disability</li> <li>Tourism</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water supply &amp; services</li> <li>Food &amp; agriculture</li> <li>Waste management</li> <li>Environment, biodiversity, forestry</li> <li>Emergency services</li> <li>Land use planning</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial</li> <li>Commercial</li> <li>Public Health</li> </ul>  |
| Vulnerable population affected  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low-income households</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elderly</li> <li>Persons with disabilities</li> <li>Persons with chronic diseases</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous population</li> <li>Persons with disabilities</li> <li>Low-income households</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children &amp; youth</li> <li>Elderly</li> <li>Persons with chronic diseases</li> <li>Low-income households</li> </ul>                                      |

Source: Iskandar Puteri Climate Action Plan (CAP)

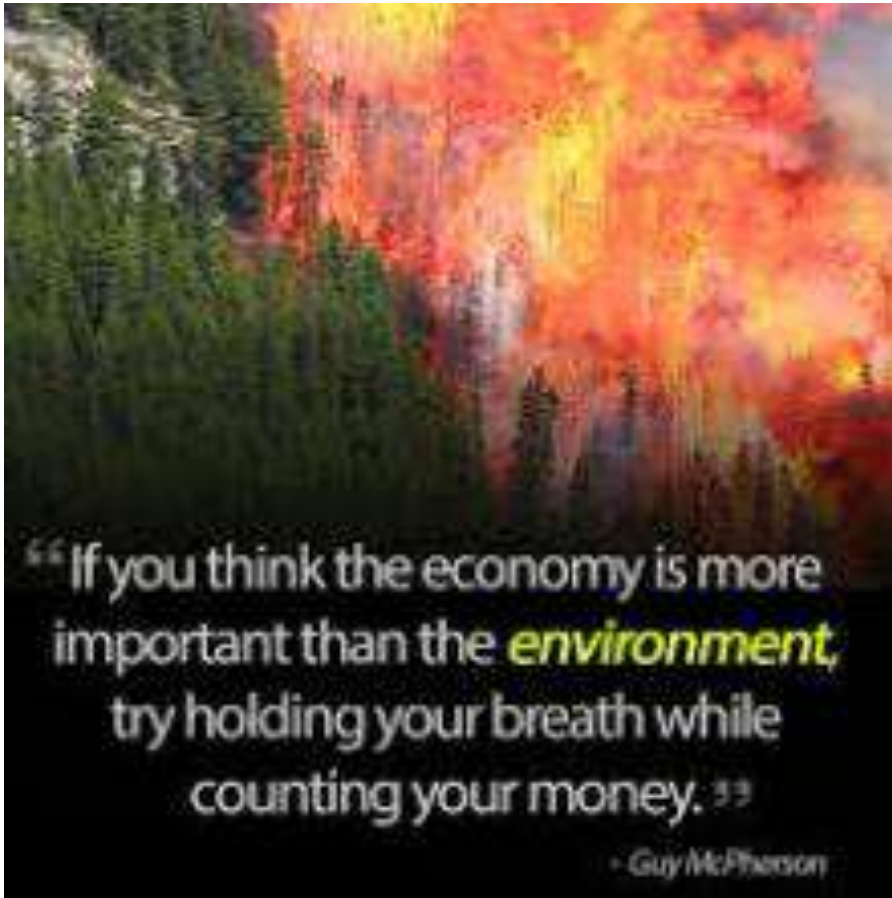


## IIB SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2023

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|   |   |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| <b>Social impact of hazard overall</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased demand for public services</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fluctuating socio-economic conditions</li> <li>Increased incidence and prevalence of disease and illness</li> <li>Increased demand for healthcare services</li> <li>Increased risk to already vulnerable populations</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased demand for public services</li> <li>Increased demand for healthcare services</li> <li>Increased resource demand</li> <li>Others - damage/loss of property</li> <li>Inconvenience - closure of road service</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased demand for public services</li> <li>Increased demand for healthcare services</li> <li>Increased risk to already vulnerable populations</li> </ul> |
| <b>Most relevant assets / services affected overall</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food and agriculture</li> <li>Tourism</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residential</li> <li>Tourism</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water supply &amp; sanitation</li> <li>Food &amp; agriculture</li> <li>Waste management</li> <li>Environment, biodiversity, forestry</li> <li>Emergency services</li> <li>Land use planning</li> </ul>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial</li> <li>Commercial</li> <li>Residential</li> <li>Public Health</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Vulnerable population affected</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low-income households</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elderly</li> <li>Persons with disabilities</li> <li>Persons with chronic diseases</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous population</li> <li>Persons with disabilities</li> <li>Low-income households</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children &amp; youth</li> <li>Elderly</li> <li>Persons with chronic disease</li> <li>Low-income households</li> </ul>                                       |

# FOOD FOR THOUGHTS



**THANK YOU.**



**#IIBForward27**

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# COLLABORATIVE RISK MANAGEMENT FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE



## Moderator

Steve Tunstall  
PARIMA



## Panelist I

Azwan Adnan  
Johor plantations Group



## Panelist II

Shariz Puteh  
Iskandar Investment Berhad



## Panelist III

Rahimah Rahmat  
JOHOR PORT



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MALAYSIAN ASSOCIATION OF RISK & INSURANCE MANAGEMENT

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RELEVANT



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