



NYU Riskathon 2025



Introduction

In December 2024, Wikistrat and New York University's "Political Risks and Prediction" course, led by Dr. Maha Hosain Aziz, launched their 9th annual simulation to explore emerging global risks and threats.

This dynamic eight-day exercise, known as the NYU Riskathon, connected an unprecedented network of more than 130 participants from 37 countries across six continents in round-the-clock sessions.

Building on their successful long-term partnership, Wikistrat and NYU continued their collaboration with the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) for the second consecutive year, while also welcoming new partners from Reichman University and The Digital Economist.

The simulation focused on five key areas: political, social, economic, geopolitical, and shock events. Through collaborative analysis, students and experts identified over 300 significant risks for both near-term (2025) and medium-term (2030) scenarios.

This report highlights the top risks identified through the simulation, presenting the most critical risks for each of the five key categories across two time frames—2025 and 2030. These ten risks were selected by participants during the final voting phase of the Riskathon, reflecting the collective insights and priorities of this global network of students and experts.

Foreword



Dr. Maha Hosain Aziz

NYU Professor and the simulation's Lead Analyst

Dr. Hosain Aziz specializes in global risk and prediction as a professor of International Relations at NYU and as an expert on the World Economic Forum's Global Future Council on Frontier Risks



Back in 2017, my NYU students and I, along with the crowd of experts at crowdsourced consultancy Wikistrat, predicted the global end of the post-Cold War era, including the decline of US leadership, weakened democracy, challenges to globalization and the rise of hate. These global risk trends have only deepened in the years since then, as we dealt with the pandemic, wars, climate events and risks linked to new technologies.

But what's next as we ease into the second half of this decade, one which will be shaped in part by Trump 2.0? Our 9th annual NYU-Wikistrat collaboration answered this question, along with support from students from RSIS and Reichman University, during a week-long simulation. The crowdsourced analysis generated over 300 risks and shocks in geopolitics, politics, economies and societies for 2025 and 2030 to make better sense of our evolving world order. We highlighted global risk trends like the official start of the post-hegemonic era, how democracy will likely continue its global decline into a third decade, new risks with AI, as well as shocks like a "zombie" virus from melting ice, a crop pathogen hitting at global food security and a solar storm wiping out satellites.

As always, our research aims to help the public make sense of a world defined by heightened global risk in an era of shock events so they can make better decisions. Since 2017, our ideas have been featured in the Observer, Newsweek, Huffpost, World Economic Forum's Agenda and TIME.



Dr. Lesley Terris

Deputy Dean, Reichman University

Dr. Lesley Terris's work focuses on conflict processes, and negotiations and mediation in interstate and intrastate conflicts.



Forecasting strategic and political events has become a central focus for scholars in recent years, inspiring a wealth of research that utilizes new and traditional tools to better understand global dynamics and anticipate future risks and opportunities. As we enter 2025, this endeavor feels more urgent than ever as the global, regional, and domestic landscapes are affected by a convergence of pressing issues, including ongoing conflicts, democratic backsliding, climate change, and rapid technological advancements.

A delegation of students from the Lauder School of Government, Diplomacy, and Strategy at Reichman University participated for the first time in the Wikistrat Riskathon. Exercises like this, grounded in human-driven forecasting and dynamic interactions, play a vital role in enhancing collective foresight and improving our ability to assess the likelihood of future scenarios. We look forward to building on this experience and expanding our participation in the coming years.



Dr. Graham Ong-Webb

Adjunct Fellow, RSIS

Dr. Graham Ong-Webb's research is centered on the role and impact of Industry 4.0 technologies on people, smart cities, national defense and homeland security.



The NYU Riskathon 2025 marks another successful year of collaboration between Wikistrat, NYU, Reichman University, The Digital Economist, and RSIS. Spearheaded by Wikistrat, under the leadership of Oren Kesler and Tali Neumann, along with NYU's Dr. Maha Hosain Aziz, this initiative has grown into a vital platform for interdisciplinary thinking and collaborative problem-solving around global challenges.

The simulation focused on risks for 2025 and 2030, addressing immediate concerns and longer-term uncertainties. Participants tackled issues such as geopolitical instability, economic shifts, and disruptive technologies with rigor and creativity, yielding a record 310 risks.

This collaboration highlights the importance of adaptive thinking in a rapidly changing world. I am proud of the contributions from my RSIS students and grateful to have worked alongside Wikistrat, NYU, Reichman University, The Digital Economist, and an outstanding team of analysts.

As we share the insights from this year's simulation, I hope they provide a valuable lens through which to view the challenges of tomorrow.

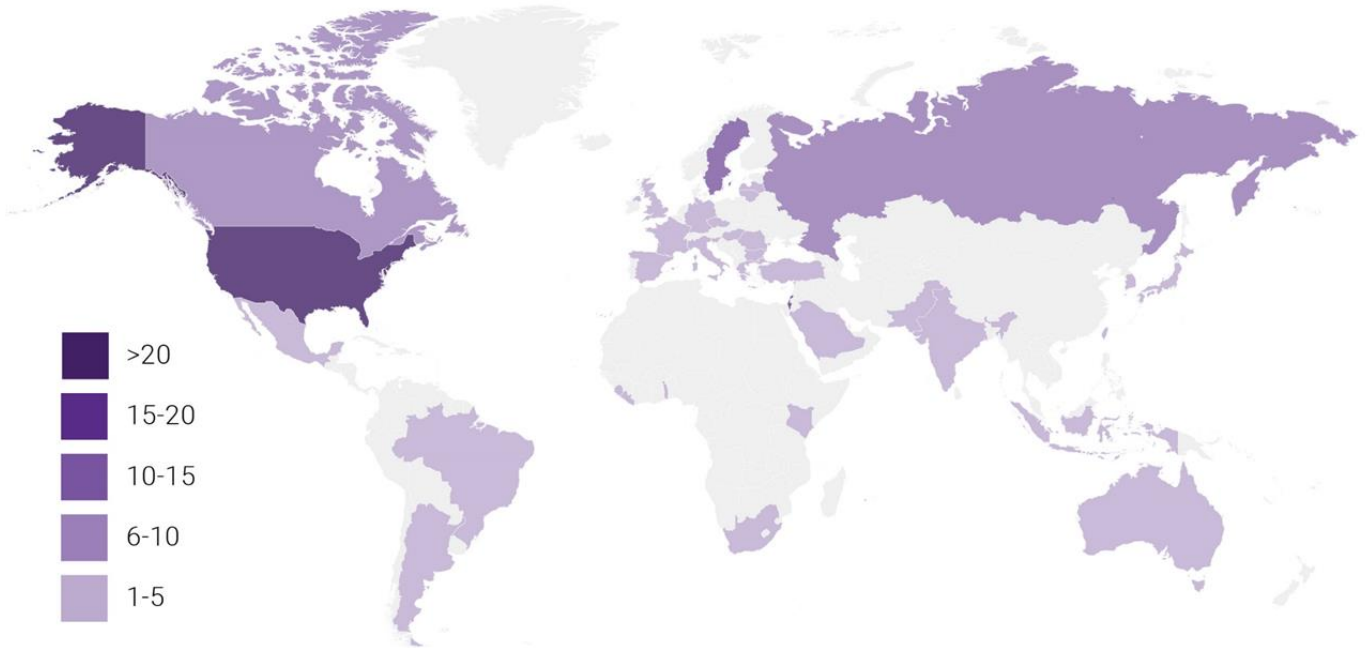
The Crowd



132
participants



37
countries



16
students



32
students



26
students



47
experts



11
experts

Division of experts by Industry

Private sector	19	Military	2	Healthcare	1
Think Tanks	16	Finance	2	Law	1
Academia	15	Government	1	NGOs	1

Simulation Overview



Phase I:

Exploring Global Risks for 2025

December 09 - 12

In the first phase of the simulation, the crowd collaborated to identify and define the key risks to global stability in 2025.

157
risks were
identified in total

They were
discussed through
311
comments



Phase II:

Exploring Global Risks for 2030

December 13 - 16

In the second phase of the simulation, the crowd collaborated to identify and define the key risks to global stability in 2030.

153
risks were
identified in total

They were
discussed through
198
comments

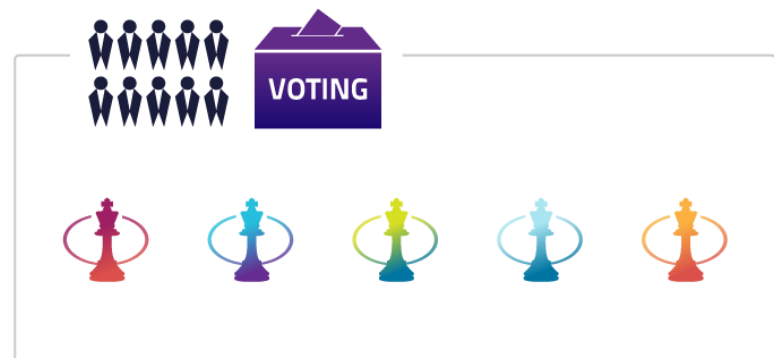


Phase III:

Voting

December 16

In the final phase, participants voted on a range of scenarios that could impact global stability in 2025 and 2030.





Top 5 Risks for 2025



The Rising Dominance of Tech in Governance

PROBABILITY: **Medium**

DRIVERS

- **Financial Influence:** Tech billionaires like Musk shape politics through massive donations, including \$75M to pro-Trump initiatives.
- **Platform Control:** Tech leaders leverage social media platforms to influence public discourse and mobilize political support.
- **Institutional Integration:** Creation of Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) gives tech figures direct policy influence over AI, energy, and space sectors.
- **Global Impact:** U.S. tech-driven governance model risks inspiring similar approaches worldwide, raising democratic accountability concerns.

IMPLICATIONS

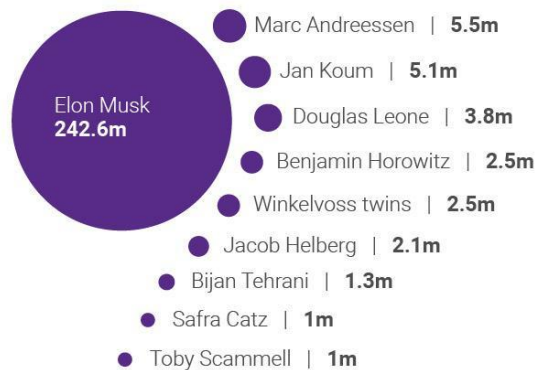
- **Democratic Erosion:** Blurred lines between public service and private enterprise threaten transparency and democratic processes.
- **Policy Bias:** Focus may shift toward tech-centric sectors (AI, EVs, space), potentially marginalizing other critical areas.
- **Market Distortion:** Regulatory frameworks could favor large corporations, hampering competition and innovation.
- **International Impact:** Weakening U.S. democratic norms could embolden authoritarian regimes and undermine global democracy efforts.

OVERVIEW

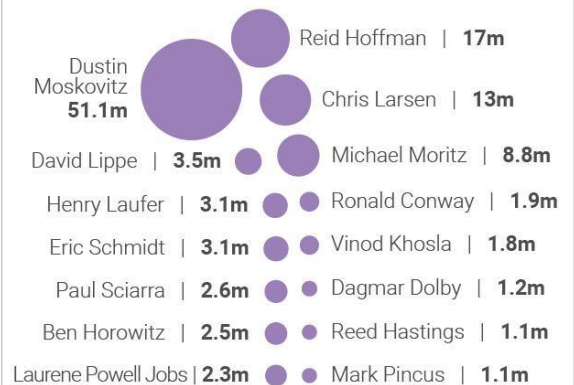
Convergence between the tech industry and political structures sparks a critical debate about its impact on democracy. The risk lies in tech billionaires, such as Elon Musk, leveraging their financial resources, technological expertise, and public influence to shape or capture political structures. The case of Musk's significant role in the upcoming Trump administration highlights this dynamic. With the establishment of the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE), led by Musk and others, concerns arise about the erosion of democratic checks and balances, the prioritization of corporate interests, and the potential weakening of global democratic norms.



Tech Donations over \$1m to Donald Trump



Tech Donations over \$1m to Kamala Harris



Tech Donations to 2024 US Presidential Elections
Source: The Guardian



Disinformation: Fueling Instability

PROBABILITY: **Medium**

DRIVERS

- **Social Media and Deep Fakes:** The rise of social media platforms and sophisticated deep fake technology amplifies the reach and impact of disinformation.
- **Emotional Manipulation:** Disinformation exploits emotional triggers for political gain, as seen in crises like South Korea's martial law unrest.
- **International Divisions:** Targeted campaigns erode solidarity, weakening alliances such as the EU's support for Ukraine and undermining decision-making processes.

IMPLICATIONS

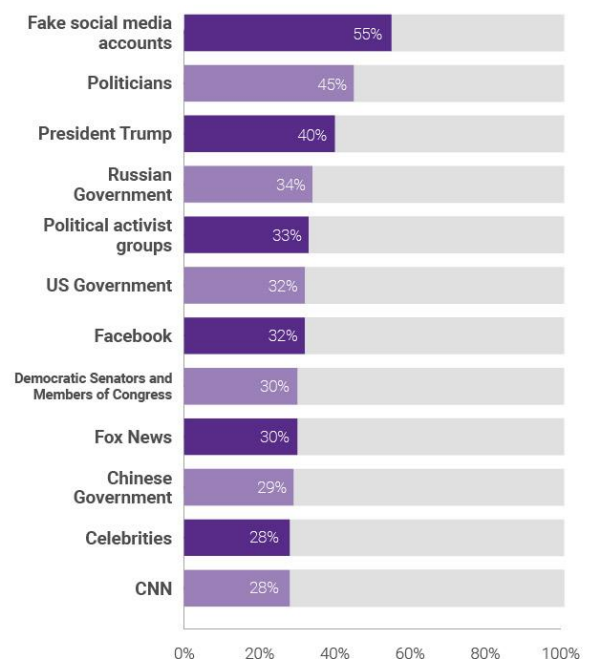
- **Erosion of Trust:** Disinformation undermines trust in governments, hampering responses to crises like health emergencies or natural disasters.
- **Global Instability:** Disinformation destabilizes alliances and governance, reducing international cooperation.
- **Threat to Democracy:** The use of deep fakes in elections manipulates voters and threatens democratic processes.
- **Countermeasures Needed:** Investments in media literacy, anti-disinformation strategies, and international collaboration are essential to protect stability and democratic integrity.

OVERVIEW

Disinformation is a growing threat that undermines societal stability by eroding trust in institutions, deepening social divides, and destabilizing communities. It spreads false or misleading information, creating confusion and mistrust between governments and their citizens. In politically polarized or fragile regions, disinformation can quickly escalate public unrest, disrupt social cohesion, and weaken the ability of governments to respond effectively to crises. This creates an environment where misinformation thrives, and societal resilience is compromised.

Who's responsible for Spreading Disinformation?

% of Americans saying the following are VERY responsible for spreading disinformation^a



^aDisinformation defined as "deliberately misleading or biased information". Based on a survey of 2,200 Americans conducted in March 2019.

Source: Institute for Public Relations, Morning Consult



Trump's Trade War

PROBABILITY: **High**

DRIVERS

- **Economic Nationalism:** Trump's policies favor protectionism, driven by trade deficits, especially with China (down from \$382B in 2022 to \$245B in 2024).
- **Domestic Focus:** Policies resonate with manufacturing voters feeling disadvantaged by globalization.
- **Security Context:** U.S.-China tensions over South China Sea, involving Philippines and Japan, frame trade as national security issue.

IMPLICATIONS

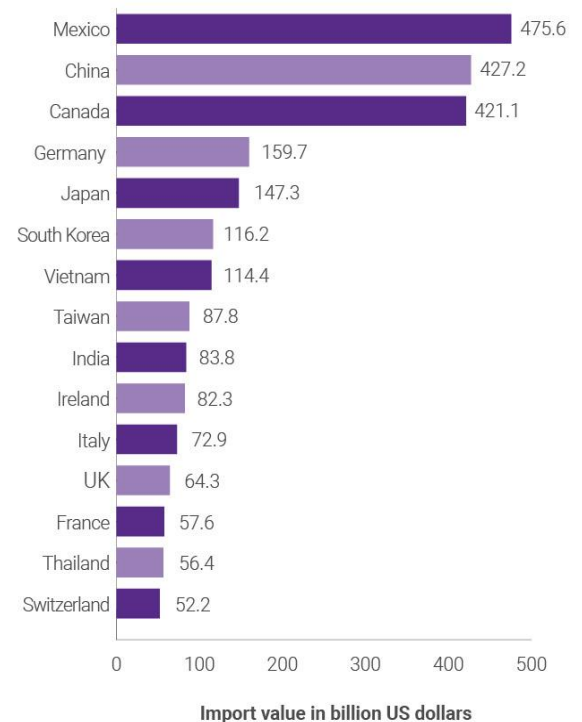
- **Consumer Impact:** Higher imported goods prices reduce disposable income, leading to lower spending and GDP growth.
- **Job Losses:** Estimated 344,900 U.S. jobs at risk due to policy ripple effects.
- **International Response:** Retaliatory measures likely to slow global economic growth.
- **Trade Influence:** Potential U.S. withdrawal from agreements like TPP would reduce global trade influence.
- **Supply Chain Disruption:** Businesses forced to restructure logistics amid rising costs, particularly in targeted nations.

OVERVIEW

Trump's global trade policy consists of strict protectionist measures aimed at bolstering the American manufacturing industry. Trump has already announced his intentions to impose tariffs of 25% on Mexican and Canadian imports, along with tariffs up to 60% on Chinese imports. Proposals to implement tariffs exceeding 100% for imports from BRICS member countries have also been discussed. Trump's global trade war can disrupt global supply chains, affect geopolitical relations, lower market predictability, and lead to retaliatory tariffs from affected countries.

Ranking of the top trading partners of the United States for trade goods in 2023, by import value

(in billion US dollars)



Source: Statista 2024



Global instability



PROBABILITY: **High**

DRIVERS

- **Middle East Tensions:** Iran's nuclear deal withdrawal amid U.S. pressure marks significant regional shift, with Trump opposing Biden's cautious approach and suggesting preemptive action.
- **East Asian Dynamics:** China Hawks-MAGA alignment shapes Taiwan policy, with China increasing military preparations in the Strait region.
- **U.S. Strategic Approach:** Trump administration views Taiwan as strategic leverage against China, preferring it as low-risk pressure point against Beijing.

IMPLICATIONS

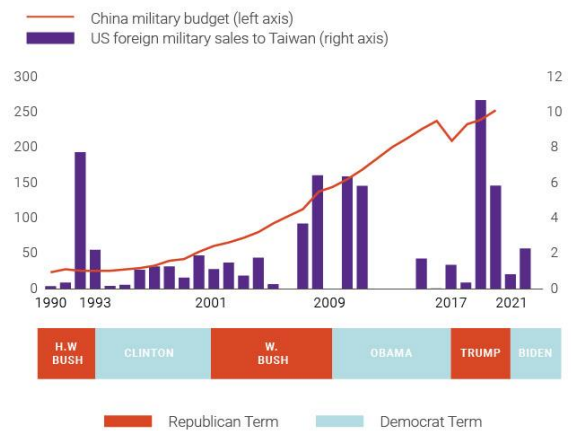
- **Alliance Restructuring:** Countries may need to recalibrate relationships with both U.S. and its adversaries.
- **Economic Impact:** Risk of global market instability and supply chain disruption due to regional tensions.
- **International Order:** Strategy could transform localized tensions into broader conflicts, potentially altering post-Cold War security framework.
- **Global Power Dynamics:** Dual-pressure strategy against Iran and China indicates broader pattern of using regional tensions as diplomatic leverage.

OVERVIEW

Under a potential Trump presidency, two major international tensions can escalate: the Iran situation, where new sanctions and possible military strikes on nuclear facilities are being considered, alongside Israel's actions against Iranian proxies; and the Taiwan situation, where increased pressure on China through a more aggressive stance in the Taiwan Strait could turn the island into a proxy battleground between the U.S. and China. Both scenarios suggest a shift toward more confrontational foreign policy approaches that could heighten regional instability.

As US arms Taiwan, China arms itself

Annual US foreign military sales to Taiwan under different presidents vs China's military spending since 1990



Sources: US Defense Security Cooperation Agency, SIPRI



Cyber Attack on Global Financial Systems



PROBABILITY: **LOW**

DRIVERS

- **AI-Enhanced Cyber Threats:** Cybercriminals are leveraging AI to develop advanced, evasive malware that bypasses traditional security measures.
- **Expanding Attack Surface:** The financial sector's rapid digital transformation has increased vulnerabilities to cyberattacks.
- **Geopolitical and Economic Tensions:** Rising state-sponsored cyberattacks, fueled by geopolitical conflicts, threaten to destabilize financial markets.
- **Systemic Risks:** The interconnected global financial systems, coupled with non-standardized cybersecurity practices, amplify the impact of successful attacks, especially in countries with weaker defenses.

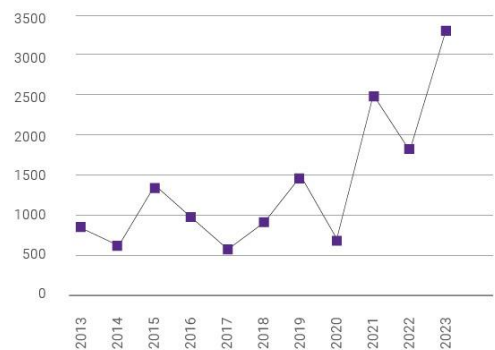
IMPLICATIONS

- **Market Destabilization:** Cyberattacks on financial systems could trigger recessions, market selloffs, or runs on banks, eroding trust in institutions.
- **Operational Disruptions:** Interruptions to payments, trading, and international transactions could paralyze financial systems globally.
- **Data Breaches:** Sensitive information leaks would escalate cybersecurity costs and compound financial losses.
- **Geopolitical Fallout:** State-sponsored attacks could provoke sanctions, retaliatory measures, and heightened global tensions.
- **Regulatory Changes:** Stricter cybersecurity regulations and altered global financial practices could emerge, creating instability in the financial sector and the global economy.

OVERVIEW

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has warned against the growing threat of cyber attacks against financial sectors, which can decrease trust in the economy and be the trigger for eventual economic instability. Cyber incidents have not, so far, been systemic, but rapid digitalization, advancements in artificial intelligence, and rising geopolitical tensions are amplifying the risk. AI-driven tools have created even more sophisticated, evasive, and therefore hard-to-counter attacks against traditional cyber security settings. Going into 2025, a reinforced defense setup is vital for global financial stability.

Number of cyber incidents in the financial industry worldwide from 2013 to 2023



Sources: Statista



Top 5 Risks for 2030



Democracy in Decline



PROBABILITY: **High**

DRIVERS

- **Exploitation of Divides:** Populist leaders capitalize on inequality, immigration fears, and cultural divides to consolidate power and erode democratic institutions.
- **Curtailement of Freedoms:** Hungary and Poland exemplify efforts to undermine judicial independence and media freedoms, setting a global precedent.
- **AI-Driven Disinformation:** Authoritarian movements use advanced AI to spread false narratives, polarize societies, and weaken trust in democracy.
- **Suppression of Dissent:** These tactics facilitate control, suppress opposition, and entrench authoritarian governance.

IMPLICATIONS

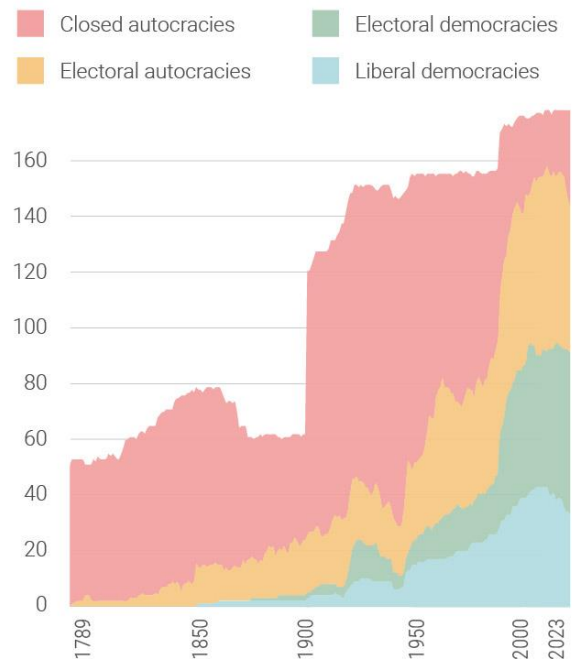
- **Democratic Erosion:** Weakened institutions and reduced civil liberties fuel polarization, unrest, and loss of trust in governance.
- **Global Autocratic Shift:** Authoritarian practices undermine international democratic cooperation and embolden autocratic regimes.
- **Unchecked Power:** Eroded checks and balances increase corruption, inequality, and power consolidation.
- **Stability Risks:** Without countermeasures, these trends threaten both national stability and global democratic governance.

OVERVIEW

The rise of populism and authoritarianism poses a significant threat to global democratic systems, affecting both developing and developed nations. Leaders in countries such as Hungary, Poland, Turkey, and Brazil have exploited economic disparities, immigration concerns, and cultural divisions to consolidate power, leading to democratic backsliding. This trend undermines judicial independence, suppresses opposition, and erodes democratic norms, with potential implications for global governance and stability.

The number of democracies has recently declined

Political regimes based on the classification¹ by Lüthmann et al. (2018) and the estimates by v-Dem²'s experts.



Note: The share of closed autocracies increases a lot in 1900 because V-Dem covers many more countries since then, often colonies.

Source: Our World in Data
Data source: V-Dem (2024)



TOP SOCIAL RISK

Global Refugee Crisis



PROBABILITY: **High**

DRIVERS

- **Climate Change Impacts:** Rising sea levels and extreme weather displace populations, forcing migration to urban centers or across borders, especially in poorly equipped regions.
- **Conflict and Economic Crises:** Ongoing conflicts and economic instability continue to drive refugee flows, adding pressure to already strained systems.
- **Host Country Challenges:** Limited integration capacity in host nations leads to overcrowding, resource shortages, and tensions between locals and migrants.
- **Lack of Global Coordination:** Insufficient action to address root causes perpetuates displacement, fueling xenophobia, political polarization, and social unrest.

IMPLICATIONS

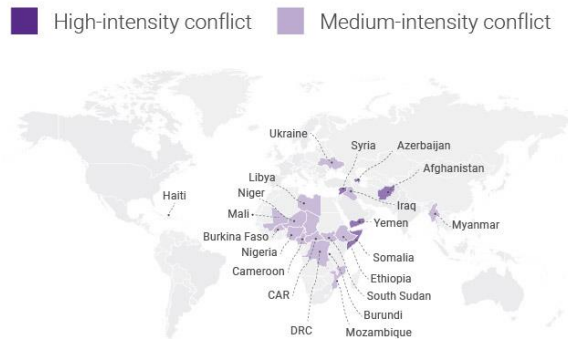
- **Social Divisions:** Refugees face marginalization due to barriers in language, culture, and access to services, fostering xenophobia and far-right populism, as seen in Europe.
- **Strained Public Services:** Nations like Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan face pressure on public resources, often sparking social unrest.
- **Restrictive Migration Policies:** Rising pressures may lead to border militarization and isolation of refugees, worsening inequalities.
- **Global Instability:** Without cooperation and burden-sharing, competition for scarce resources could trigger further civil unrest and inequality.

OVERVIEW

The global refugee crisis is intensifying, driven by climate change, conflict, and economic instability. Rising sea levels and extreme weather events are forcing millions from regions like South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. By 2030, climate-induced displacement will become a major driver of migration, putting significant pressure on host countries' infrastructure and resources. As conflicts continue to displace people, this crisis will lead to social, political, and economic strains, potentially destabilizing both host regions and the global community.

Countries facing conflict in 2021

23 countries, hosting a combined population of **850 million people**, faced high- or medium-intensity conflicts in 2021 according to the World Bank.



In 2021, the world's ten most neglected displacement crises were all in Africa, according to the Norwegian Refugee Council's annual analysis.

Source: The World Bank, 2022



AI-driven job losses



PROBABILITY: **Medium**

DRIVERS

- **AI-Driven Automation:** With 50% of organizations using AI tools, automation is increasing demand for high-skilled tech workers while reducing opportunities for low- to medium-wage workers.
- **Regulatory Influence:** Policy decisions will shape AI adoption and implementation, driven by economic and political priorities.
- **Economic Disparities:** Advanced economies, with significant AI investment (e.g., the U.S.'s \$67.2 billion in 2023), benefit disproportionately, widening inequality with developing nations.

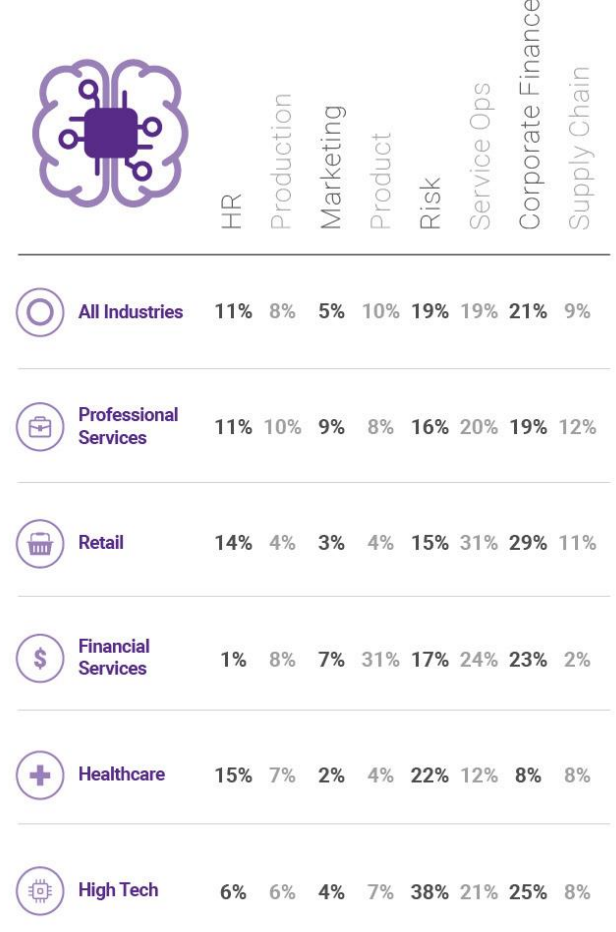
IMPLICATIONS

- **Workforce Transformation:** Up to 375 million workers may need to change occupations by 2030, with 60% of jobs in advanced economies impacted.
- **Global Power Shift:** Advanced economies leading AI innovation will gain influence over developing nations, exacerbating global inequalities.
- **Delayed Automation in Developing Economies:** While reliant on agriculture and low-skilled manufacturing, these nations face long-term risks of unemployment and diminished competitiveness.
- **Social Disruption:** Growing unemployment and inequality risk undermining social cohesion and stability without coordinated global responses.

OVERVIEW

AI driven automation may lead to the disruption of many industries, through AI-Automation based redundancies Low-skilled labourers and occupations with repetitive tasks will be most affected. The existing disparity between the Global North and South is likely to widen as nations with pre-existing capital and infrastructure to implement, advance, and proliferate AI will have an inherent advantage. Developing economies will struggle to adapt, resulting in long-term lower social cohesion as governments strain to address the socio-economic impacts of lower competitiveness, and greater unemployment.

Who uses AI?



Source: Visual Capitalist



Invasion of Taiwan



PROBABILITY: **High**

DRIVERS

- **Military Modernization:** China is prioritizing hypersonic missiles, drone swarms, and naval capabilities to address gaps in its military capacity.
- **Limited Combat Experience:** The absence of recent combat experience since 1979 has spurred efforts to gain operational readiness by learning from conflicts like Russia's invasion of Ukraine.
- **Corruption Mitigation:** Lessons from external conflicts have driven efforts to reduce corruption and improve combat readiness.
- **Naval Expansion:** By 2030, China's naval forces, potentially supplemented by civilian vessels, are expected to expand significantly to bolster operational reach.

IMPLICATIONS

- **Challenge to U.S. Military Dominance:** A modernized Chinese military will likely mount a credible challenge to U.S. dominance, especially in the Indo-Pacific region.
- **Strategic Threat to Taiwan:** Enhanced capabilities could enable China to execute a swift invasion strategy, using its expanded naval fleet and civilian vessels to establish a blockade and seize critical infrastructure before U.S. intervention.
- **Increased Geopolitical Tensions:** The continued modernization and assertiveness of China's military could heighten tensions in contested regions, particularly in the South and East China Seas.

OVERVIEW

Over the past few years, China has made significant efforts to modernize its military, focusing on key capabilities such as hypersonic missiles and AI-driven drone swarms. By 2030, these advancements could enhance China's military power. Despite their limited combat experience, China has worked to improve military effectiveness and reduce internal weaknesses. China may seek to challenge U.S. dominance, potentially using naval forces and civilian ships to conduct an invasion of Taiwan, further complicating regional security and U.S. military strategies.

Monthly PRC Incursions into Taiwan's ADIZ, 2022 - Present

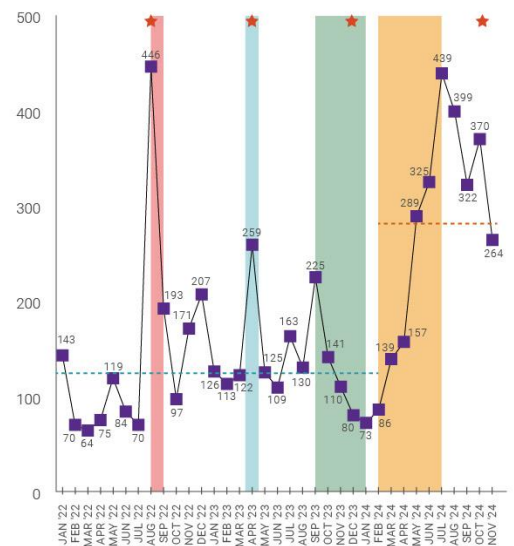
— Monthly total
 - - - Monthly average before and after Lai's election
 - - - Major PLA exercise around Taiwan

Aug 2022: PLA holds a massive joint exercise around Taiwan in response to then-US House Speaker Nancy Pelosi's visit to Taiwan

Apr 2023: PLA holds the Joint Sword 2023 exercise around Taiwan after the ROC president meets with then-US House Speaker Kevin McCarthy

Oct 2023 - Jan 2024: ADIZ incursions decline ahead of Taiwan's presidential election

Feb 2024 - Present: PLA ADIZ incursions rise after Lai Ching-te wins Taiwan's 2024 election



Source: Taiwan Ministry of National Defense; CSIS China Power Project



Collapse of the EU



PROBABILITY: **LOW**

DRIVERS

- **Migration and Political Divisions:** Europe's refugee crisis has fueled the rise of right-wing parties, intensifying disagreements over migration, trade, and climate policies among EU member states.
- **Geopolitical Challenges:** Russia's aggression in Ukraine, energy security concerns, and economic competition with the U.S. and China have exposed EU vulnerabilities.
- **NATO Cooperation:** The need to strengthen defense capabilities and maintain NATO ties is critical, especially amid uncertainty over U.S. commitment under a potential Trump presidency.

IMPLICATIONS

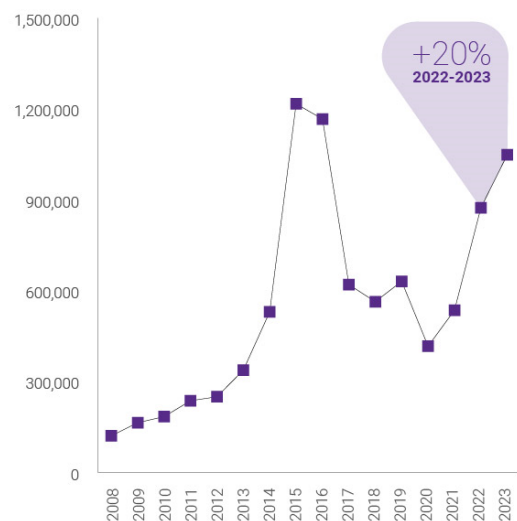
- **Erosion of Unity:** Weakening economic and political cohesion could lead to new regional alliances, undermining Europe's global influence and stability.
- **Financial Instability:** The potential dissolution of the Eurozone risks widespread economic turmoil across the region.
- **Diminished Global Role:** Lack of a unified foreign policy could erode the EU's international standing and destabilize member states.
- **Competitiveness Gaps:** Insufficient digital transformation and defense spending could exacerbate vulnerabilities, reducing the EU's ability to address emerging threats effectively.

OVERVIEW

A collapse of the European Union by 2030 could be caused by a combination of internal and external factors. Issues such as migration management, geopolitical tensions, and economic pressures are creating divisions within the EU. As these factors strain the union's ability to maintain cohesion, both politically and economically, the risk of disintegration increases. The EU's inability to address these challenges effectively could lead to a weakened unity, diminishing its role on the global stage.

First-time asylum applicants in EU countries

2008 - 2023



Notes: 2008 - 2013 sum of available data. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100

Source: Eurostat



On a scale of 1-5 (5 being the greatest), **89%** of the participants voted either **4** or **5** on how much they **enjoyed the simulation** (with the average being **4.4**).



It was a pleasure to participate in this wonderful, interesting, and meaningful experience by making a significant contribution to the discussion by identifying risks, posting comments on participants' analyses, and suggesting how those risks might affect global stability in 2025 and then, eventually, in 2030. It was beneficial for me as the participants are in IR-relevant programs from universities in other countries. I hope I can keep in touch with all of them. I hope I can continue participating in, and significantly contributing to, wonderful opportunities like this one for my future successful career in international relations.

Reichman University Participant

[What I found most valuable was being exposed to] the different perspectives. It was great to read the ideas from students and professionals worldwide. It helped me step outside myself and see things from a different point of view, something we all should do.

NYU Participant

For me, it is very valuable to be able to discuss the crises that the world may face across geographical gaps, time differences and classmates from another continent, because I rarely have such an opportunity to discuss these topics with people from such different backgrounds. And, having a platform for us to express our opinions freely without being influenced by political positions is very beneficial to the development of academic opinions. Thank you very much Wikistrat!

RSIS Participant

It was great to "work" with experts with different experiences and views of processes in the world, and an exciting experience to go out of my personal box of expertise. I also was impressed by the high level of discussions during Riskathon. Last but not least, the Riskathon allowed me to see new possible risks and to think about them.

Wikistrat Expert



On a scale of 1-5 (5 being the greatest), **91%** of the participants voted either **4** or **5** on how much they **learned from the simulation** (with the average being **4.4**).



Participating in the “NYU Riskathon 2025” was a wonderful, very inspiring and constructive knowledge-sharing and exchange experience. The global risk analysis marathon was made possible through collaboration with many analysts, professors and experts who made the project truly constructive and focused on identifying strategic risks for 2025 and up to 2030.

Wikistrat Expert

The Riskathon reinforced the importance of collaboration, foresight, and critical thinking in addressing today’s complex global challenges. I am excited to carry forward these insights into my ongoing work, bridging academic and industry perspectives to drive meaningful impact.

RSIS Participant

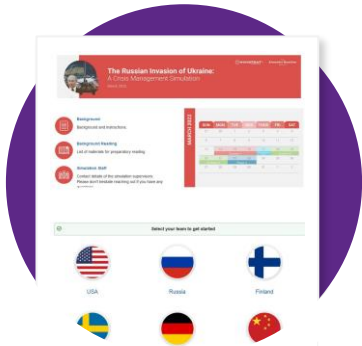
I enjoyed the collaborative aspect of the simulation. Reading through everyone's contributions gave me new perspectives on global risks I hadn't considered before and the discussions were engaging and thought-provoking.

Reichman University Participant

Truly the exercise in itself was the valuable part - looking at such a variety of thoughts and analysis was incredibly insightful and a fascinating project that left me feeling more knowledgeable (if worried...) about the world.

NYU Participant

Wikistrat's Educational Simulations

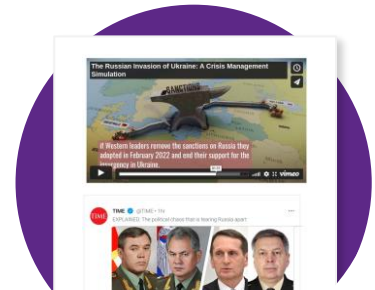


Fun & Easy to Participate

Our intuitive online platform provides a gamified and interactive learning experience.

Immersive Experience

The scenario dynamically changes according to the participants' choices. Accompanying videos, articles, and social media posts make it all come to life.



Practical Implementation & Employability

The simulations provide an opportunity to implement the acquired knowledge and gain new practical skills. These will serve as a competitive advantage when applying for their first jobs.

A Unique Networking Opportunity

The students have the opportunity to learn from peer feedback and leading experts in the field, collaborate with other schools, and make connections.



Wikistrat's Educational Simulations

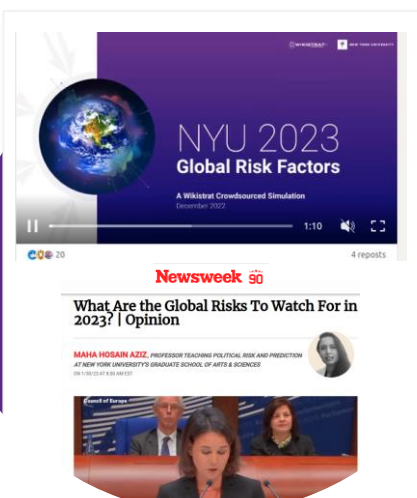
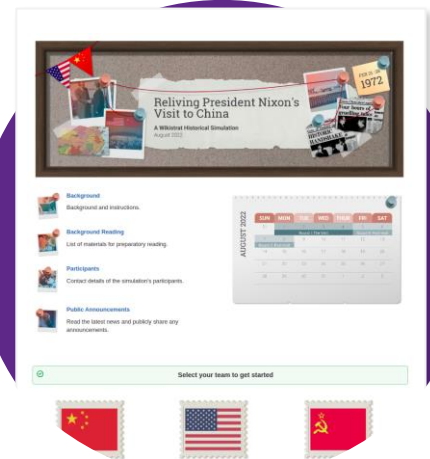


24/7 Supervision

A dedicated team of supervisors provides immediate assistance and sends strategic questions to promote engagement on a daily basis.

100% Customizable

The simulations are tailor-made for your needs and preferences, from design and scenario to additional features.



Marketing Opportunity

The simulations provide an opportunity to collaborate with other leading institutions, contribute to the institution's branding, and raise the attractiveness for potential students.



NYU

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