

WAIFC facilitates cooperation between financial centers, exchange of best practices and communication with the general public.

ESG and Sustainable Finance Conference





We organize the collaboration between leading financial centers around the world





Our Members in Numbers

19 MEMBER COUNTRIES*

\$43 trn

TOTAL GDP (nominal)

8,000

BANKS

20,000 FINTECHS

60,000 INVESTMENT

FIRMS

\$55 trn

\$40 trn

TOTAL VALUE OF STOCKS TRADED

MARKET CAPITALIZATION OF LISTED DOMESTIC STOCKS



^{*} WAIFC has two members each in Germany and the U.A.E. Value of Stocks Traded and Market Capitalization as of 2020. All other figures as of 2021. Sources: World Bank, IMF, WFE, national statistics, own research.

Young Academic Award

Award for the best three academic research papers globally on financial centers, the future of finance, or key topics like sustainable finance.

The winner is awarded € 3,000, the runners-up €2,000 and €1,000.





We will be back in 2023



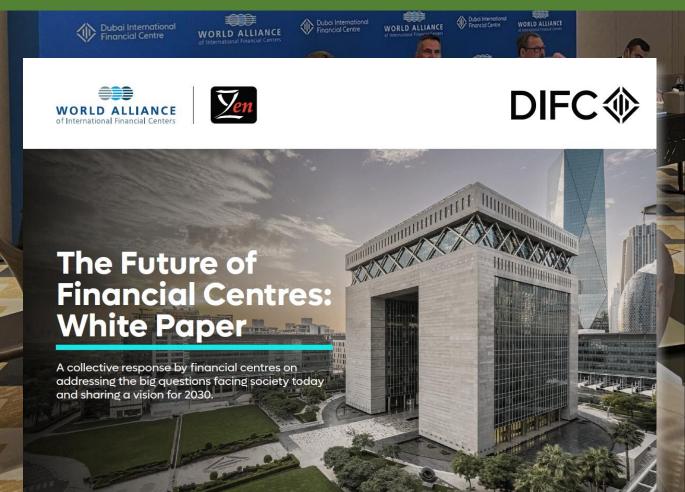
OCTOBER 21, 2022 – CASABLANCA, MOROCCO

Celebration of the WAIFC Young Academic Award winners





In 2030, financial centers will be green, smart, innovative, customer-centric, and inclusive.



By invitation of the DIFC, WAIFC members and observers met in Dubai for a roundtable discussion on the future of financial centers.

The results have been <u>published</u> in a joint <u>whitepaper</u> with DIFC and Z/Yen Group on 27 June 2022.

Role of Financial Centers



- Financial centres are places with an intense concentration of financial activity involving an interlocking set of financial sectors and transactions.
- Bring together three groups of people or entities, along with their advisors – consultants, lawyers, accountants, etc.
 - Investors, who commit funds to activities or products with the expectation of financial returns.









- Guarantors, defined as entities insuring or re-insuring projects or companies' operations and risks.
- Traders and other risk bearers those buying, selling, and making markets in securities and those issuing securities, and receiving loans
- Financial centers create clusters of expertise and data to support this activity

Impact of Financial Centers



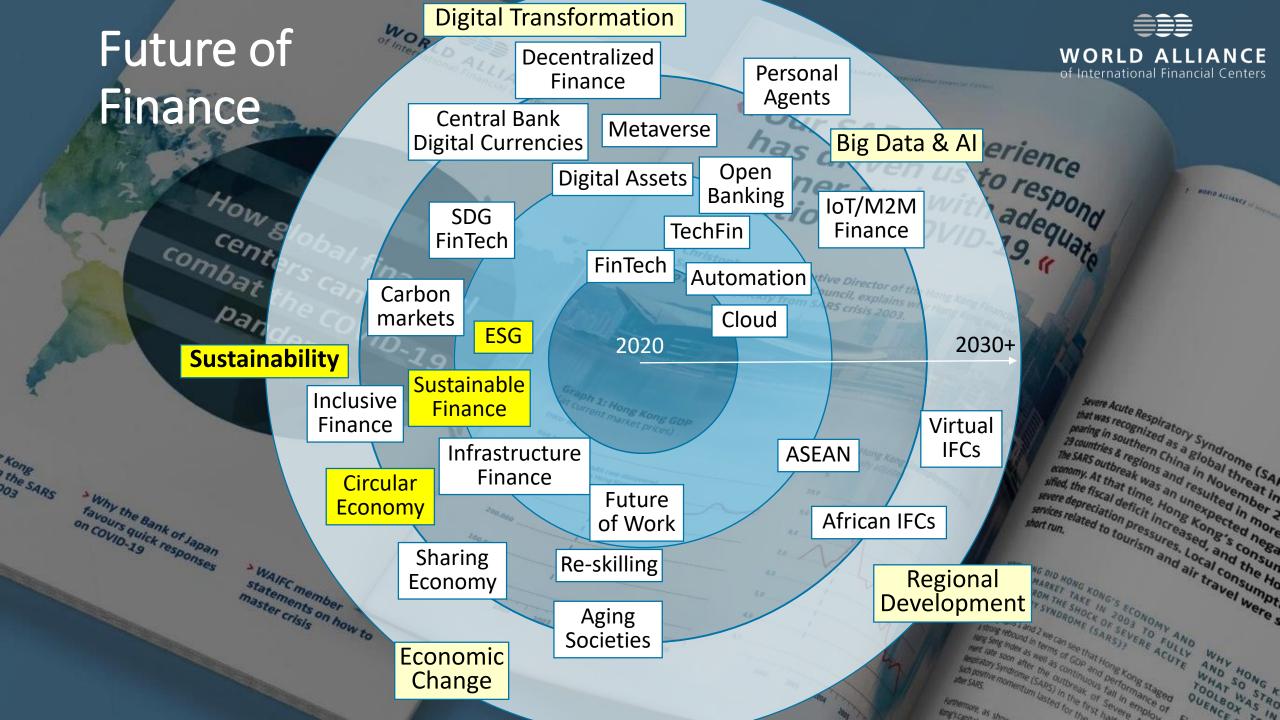
- Clustering
- Financial centers influence the city and state economy directly through
 - Higher GDP growth,
 - Increased investment and tax revenues,
 - New jobs in the financial and related professional sectors
- Indirect benefits from a financial center's activities are
 - Financial market development
 - Higher quality of business environment
 - Better institutions
 - Macroeconomic stability
 - Urban development











Sustainable Finance



Our recommendations for financial centers

Talent development is key

Take

Take the lead on ensuring collaboration and cooperation across different participants in the sustainable finance ecosystem.

Develop

Develop and build sustainable finance expertise, capacity and knowledge across the financial industry.

Leverage

Leverage the digitization of financial services to ensure that sustainable finance will be fully embedded in the financial industry.

Foster

Foster the supply of new financial instruments that direct capital towards sustainable assets and investment.

Translate

Translate
different
international
and national
frameworks,
principles and
standards into
practical and
implementable
guidance.

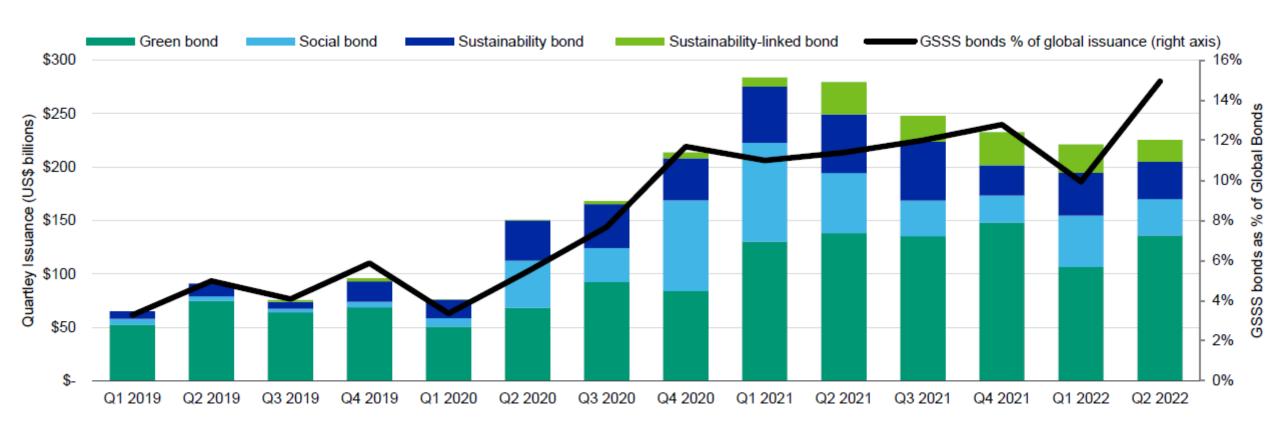
Facilitate

Facilitate
dialogue on
carbon finance,
- the role that
carbon markets
can play in
driving the
transition to a
decarbonized
economy.

Sustainable Investments



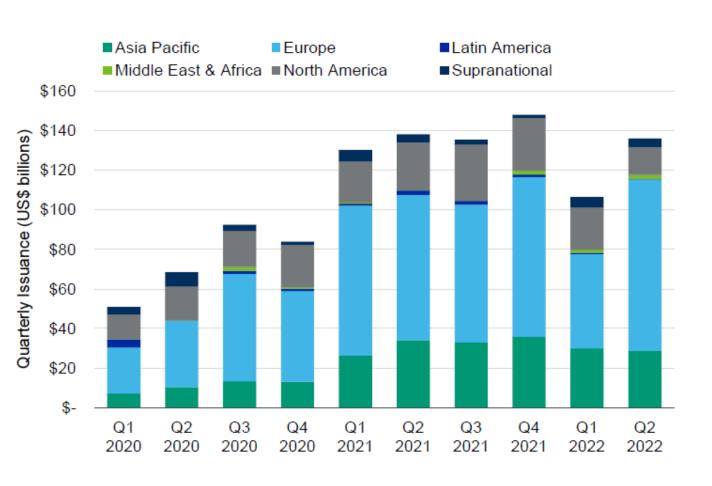
Global issuance of green, social, sustainability, and sustainabilitylinked (GSSS) bonds shows resilience amid geopolitical headwinds

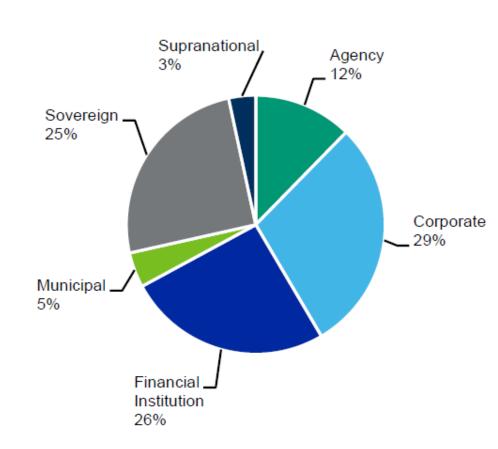




Sustainable Investments

Green bond issuance rebounded in Europe in Q2





EU Sustainable Finance Strategy

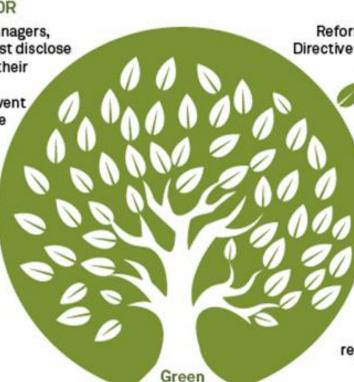
Green Taxonomy, SFDR, and CSRD

Environment Social Governance

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, or SFDR

Under the SFDR rules, asset managers, pension funds, and insurers must disclose how they consider ESG risks in their investment decisions. The new regulations are designed to prevent greenwashing of financial advice and provide a common set of rules on sustainability risks.

Funds have to include information on their websites as well as in their fund documentation and tell investors, for the first time, where the ESG risks lie in their portfolio. Investors have to use the taxonomy to meet the disclosure requirements of the SFDR.





WORLD ALLIANCE
of International Financial Centers

Reform of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive into the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive. The number of companies impacted by the legislation will rise to nearly 50,000 companies from around 12,000 currently subject to the NFRD. Firms need to think of reporting not just in financial terms, but also in how their business affects the environment and the people they employ or their customers. Companies will have to disclose what percentage of their revenues is in line with the taxonomy. The CSRD also introduces tougher reporting requirements, and audits of ESG-related information.

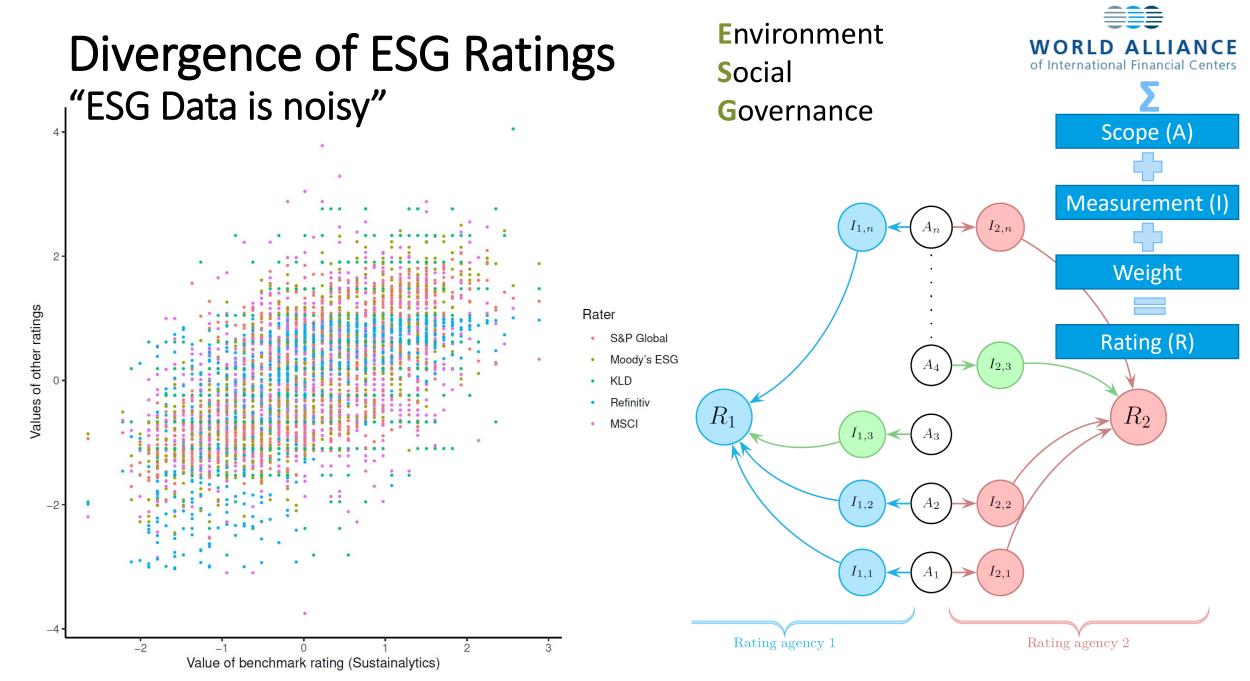
The taxonomy is simply a dictionary, which defines what is sustainable and what is not.

taxonomy

It has six environmental objectives:

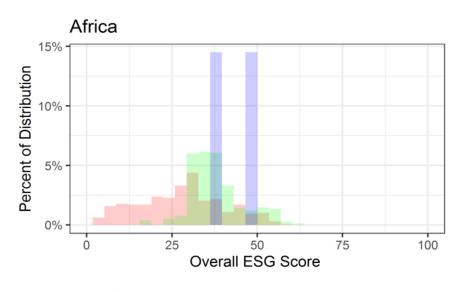
- Climate change mitigation
- Climate change adaptation
- The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- The transition to a circular economy
- Pollution prevention and control
- The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

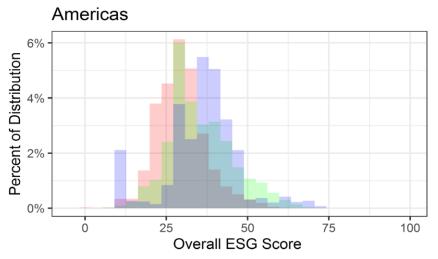
Source: S&P Global

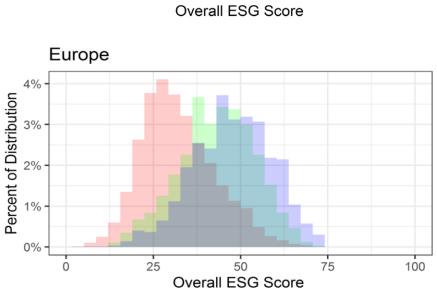










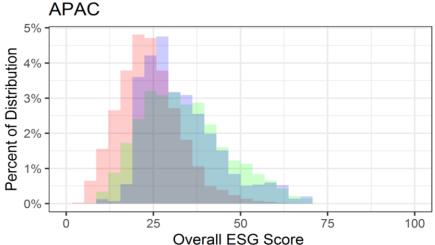


Business Size

>2.6 Billion USD

2.6M – 206 Billion USD

<2.6 million USD



Source: Moody's ESG, May 2021

Financing the Circular Economy



Why we should care

- We already consume more natural resources and raw materials than the earth can provide – and resource use is likely to increase.
- 2. Nature's absorption capacity of synthetic materials, both quantitatively and qualitatively, is limited (e.g., plastic in the oceans).
- 3. The linear economy or take-make-waste approach uses resources in a highly inefficient manner. Climate and biodiversity are negatively impacted.
- 4. Market imperfections: Positive and negative externalities (GHG emissions, related health hazards, pollution) are not, or only partially, reflected in market prices. The real costs incl. environmental or, more broadly, social costs of economic activities are to be assumed by society, neither by consumers nor by producers.



Only 8.6%
of the global
economy
is circular



Financial centers are encouraging growth in sustainable finance by

- Leading multi-stakeholder groups to develop sustainability strategies
- Developing, publishing, and socializing regulatory roadmaps
- Raising awareness of green transition dynamics domestically and internationally
- Supporting the development of new financial instruments
- Contributing to national policy development
- Supporting international cooperation around green taxonomies and green

finance disclosure standards

World Alliance of International Financial Centers (WAIFC) - AISBL

International non-profit association

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Registered Office:

Chaussée Bara 68A Bte 8, 1420 Braine-L'Alleud, Belgium

Contact:

Jochen Biedermann, Managing Director, Email: office@waifc.finance

Web:

https://waifc.finance