INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FINANCIAL EXECUTIVES INSTITUTES
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IAFEI Weekly Update

Knowledge, Resources, News, and Announcements

Valued All IAFEI Board members, ExCom members & Advisory Committee members:

This is an issue of **IAFEI Weekly Update** for the week of **June 15, 2026.**

My heartfelt thanks go to Conchita (CLM), Piergiorgio (PGV), Oba san, and Nobu (NTA) for their continued support and for consistently recommending various kinds of content to the editorial team.

Please feel free to circulate this Weekly Update within your organization. I am hoping that this Weekly Update may increase the value of IAFEI membership. If you have any suggestions, or recommendations, or would like to participate to provide articles, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you for your continuous support and I would love to hear from you.

Tsutomu Mannari (TMA)
Chairman of IAFEI

(Total 9 pages)

Upcoming Events (Tentative)

Date	Time	Event
May		**IAFEI Quarterly #61 Issue - Spring 2026**
Jun. 22 (Mon)	**3PM Hanoi** **4PM Beijing/Manila/Taipei, 5PM Tokyo, 10AM CET**	GLOBAL CFO Round e-Table **Global Finance and Resilient Wealth in an Age of Mobility** - Critical Issues for CFOs **Speakers (to be confirmed)** • **Ben Bell**, STEP Government Affairs Manager (UK) • **Thomas Lee,** AOTCA Honorary Advisor (Hong Kong)
Jul. - Aug.		**IAFEI Quarterly #62 Issue - Summer 2026**
Aug. 3 (Mon)	**6PM Hanoi, 7PM Beijing/Manila/Taiwan, 8PM Tokyo, 1PM CET**	**Q3 Ex Com Meeting**
End Aug.		**Technical Committee Webinar**
Mid Oct.		**IAFEI DAY**
Nov. 10 (Tue)	**6PM Hanoi, 7PM Beijing/Manila/Taiwan, 8PM Tokyo, 12 PM CET**	**Q4 Ex Com Meeting + BOD Meeting**
Dec. 10 (Thu)		**IAFEI Quarterly #63 Issue - Winter 2026**

You are welcome to visit our **official website** www.iafei.org

SELECTED CONTENT & EDITORS' PICKS

01 BUSINESSEUROPE | Headlines | June 11, 2026

From B7 to G7: Business sets priorities for growth and resilience

Ahead of next week's G7 Leaders' Summit, our President Fredrik Persson and Director General Markus J. Beyrer joined business leaders from across the G7 at the B7 Summit in Paris, organised by our French member federation MEDEF. Discussions focused on trade and supply chain security, economic resilience, and the green and digital transitions. (… …)

The future of patents: Exchange with the IP5 in Tokyo

European, American, Japanese, Korean and Chinese Heads of Intellectual Property (IP) Offices met with industry representatives, including a BusinessEurope delegation led by our Director for Legal Affairs Pedro Oliveira, in Tokyo on 11 June. They discussed ongoing technical cooperation projects and the use of artificial intelligence in patent offices and industry. (… …)

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(↑ Recommended by PGV)

02 BUSINESSEUROPE | Headlines | June 4, 2026

The EU-Mercosur trade agreement: What comes next? Exchange with Ambassadors

Yesterday, we hosted a breakfast discussion on how to further strengthen the EU-Mercosur partnership and maximise the opportunities it creates for businesses on both sides of the Atlantic (… …)

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(↑ Recommended by PGV)

03 IMF | F&D Magazine | June 2026

The New Wave of Nationalization

Nicholas Mulder

Historical patterns reveal why state ownership is expanding again and how this time is different

Governments are taking over private enterprises and resources at the fastest pace in 50 years. Based on the past century's multiple waves of nationalizations, this shift will alter the world's economic landscape.

Since 2020, governments on every continent have nationalized properties held by their own citizens and by foreign investors. France and Germany took over utility and electricity companies. France put the largest shipyard in Europe under government control. The United Kingdom nationalized railways and steelmaking.

Russia has seized more than $48 billion in ports, factories, and consumer businesses since it invaded Ukraine in 2022. The United States took a dominant ownership stake in the country's only domestic rare earth producer. And a growing list of countries seized foreign-owned resources such as lithium, gold, uranium, nickel, and even palm oil. Although the valuations are disputed, $239 billion–$544 billion in assets was nationalized between 2016 and 2026 alone. (… …)

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(↑ Recommended by CLM)

04 IMF | F&D Magazine | June 2026
The Cost of Geoeconomic Coercion
Jeffry Frieden

Governments have good reasons to use tariffs or sanctions for geopolitical purposes but should consider the trade-offs

Governments worldwide increasingly are using economic policies, such as export bans, financial sanctions, and trade tariffs, to achieve noneconomic goals. The benefits of these geoeconomic policies can be significant, accomplishing a geopolitical purpose without threatening, or using, military force—and without the high human and economic costs of war. Perhaps the world should welcome this.

Yet coercive policies can be costly for nations that impose them. As appealing as it may be to use economic policies for coercive purposes, sometimes the benefits are not worth the cost. (… …)

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(↑ Recommended by CLM)

05 The World Bank Group | Publication | June 8, 2026
A WBG Strategy for Engaging in FCV Settings (2026-2030)

More than half of the world's extreme poor live in countries affected by Fragility Conflict and Violence (FCV). Over 257 million young people are expected to enter the workforce by 2035 in the FCV-affected countries by 2035. Many more live in countries that could become destabilized if aspirations are unmet. That makes jobs central — not just to income and dignity, but to stability, confidence, and the belief that a better future is possible. This demands bold action. That is why the World Bank Group is transforming how we engage in fragile and conflict-affected settings with a refreshed WBG FCV Strategy. (… …)

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(↑ Recommendation by CLM)

06 The World Bank Group | (via LikedIn) | June 2026

At least $1 trillion is needed by 2030 to finance ready-to-implement solutions such as sustainable fisheries, and nature-based coastal infrastructure.

Blue finance such as thematic bonds, outcome-based tools, dedicated funds, and other financial instruments can help.

But barriers remain. High costs, regulatory hurdles, and market challenges are slowing progress.

The report, ***Accelerating Blue Finance*** : ***Instruments***, ***Case Studies***, ***and Pathways to Scale***, finds that governments, private investors, and local communities must work together to:

➡ Strengthen market, investment, and technical foundations;
➡ Mainstream blue finance in climate, nature, and development policies;
➡ Align policy, regulatory, and risk frameworks to enable private sector participation;
➡ Build inclusive and cross-sector partnerships.

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(↑ Recommendation by CLM)

07 The World Bank Group | (via LikedIn) | June 2026

[**NEW REPORT**] The global economy is slowing to its lowest growth rate since the COVID-19 pandemic began.

Conflict in the Middle East has disrupted energy markets, pushed up inflation, and raised borrowing costs worldwide. The World Bank Group's June 2026 Global Economic Prospects warns of a challenging road ahead for economies everywhere — but especially for developing economies.

Key findings:

➡ Global growth is forecast at 2.5% in 2026, down from 2.9% in 2025.This is the lowest rate since the onset of the pandemic — with nearly two-thirds of economies seeing their forecasts downgraded since January.
➡ Developing economies will hit a post-pandemic low of 3.6% growth this year. By 2028, most will have gone nearly a decade without closing the income gap with advanced economies.
➡ Global inflation is rising to 4.0%, driven by energy price surges — with Brent crude projected to average $94 a barrel, 36% above 2025 levels.
➡ The World Bank Group is immediately making up to $60 available through existing instruments, which can be scaled up to $100 billion over 15 months if the conflict persists, to help the most vulnerable countries stabilize and recover.

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(↑ Recommendation by CLM)

08 The World Bank Group | (via LinkedIn) | June 2026

Could the 2030s be a golden decade for developing economies—even after the painful losses of the 2020s?

This year, global growth will hit its weakest pace outside a recession in nearly 20 years. By end of 2026, a quarter of developing economies will be poorer than they were before COVID-19. Private investment growth has more than halved compared with the 2010s.

World Bank Group Chief Economist Indermit Gill lays out **three forces** that could transform the next decade:

AI —could push global growth in the 2030s above the average of the 2000s, ushering in the most prosperous decade since the 1970s.

Energy security — now a national security imperative as much as a development priority, with record global investment of $2.2 trillion for clean energy in 2025 alone.

Regional trade — nearly 400 agreements now cover 60% of global trade, binding developing economies together with rules on investment, standards, and services.

None of this is guaranteed. The full benefits of AI, clean energy, and regional trade have yet to be seized. Making the most of these opportunities will require sustained global coordination—and it must begin now.

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(↑ Recommendation by CLM)

09 The World Bank Group | (via LinkedIn) | June 2026

Can **policy choice close AI readiness gap**? **Evidence says yes**

The dominant story about AI preparedness is that richer countries lead and poorer ones follow. But that framing misses something important: 24 countries are outperforming their predicted AI readiness scores, given their income levels — and the gap is explained not by luck or resources, but by deliberate choices.

A new World Bank paper introduces a novel way to identify both global and local overperformers: countries that punch above their structural weight on AI readiness.

The findings are striking: 24 countries consistently outperform what their income levels would predict. East Asian economies, including Viet Nam, Singapore, and China, show strong overperformance across income groups, a pattern the authors link to cultural and institutional factors that favor technology adoption. Political instability, on the other hand, is one of the strongest negative predictors of AI preparedness, regardless of income. And the four pillars that matter most — infrastructure, skills, innovation ecosystems, and regulatory frameworks — are all areas where targeted policy can move the needle.

The takeaway: the AI divide is real, but it is not fixed. Countries that invest strategically in the right policy foundations can outperform expectations — and the overperformers show exactly how.

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(↑ Recommendation by CLM)

10 The World Bank Group | Weekly Update (via LikedIn) | June 15, 2026

The Weakest Growth Since COVID-19 — and What Comes Next

Brent crude is projected to average $94 a barrel in 2026 — 36% above last year's levels.

The numbers tell a sobering story. Global growth is slowing to its weakest pace in nearly 20 years, a quarter of developing economies will end 2026 poorer than before COVID-19, and the Middle East conflict is pushing energy prices and inflation higher still. Our Global Economic Prospects report lays out what that means — and why the 2030s could still deliver, if the world moves now on AI, clean energy, and regional trade.

Even against that backdrop, progress is being made:

In Yemen, an IFC-backed teaching hospital is training the next generation of doctors in a country where conflict has gutted the health workforce.

In Uzbekistan, a preschool boom has pushed enrollment to 75% — opening doors for children and for mothers entering the workforce.

And from the Solomon Islands to Bolivia, countries are proving that climate resilience works — when it's built into systems and budgets from the start, not treated as an afterthought.

Coming up: Nobel Laureate Daron Acemoglu takes the stage at the Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics to tackle one of the defining questions of our time: "What will it take to create good jobs for the next generation?" Tune in to the World Bank Live June 16–17.

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(↑ Recommendation by CLM)

11 The World Bank Group | Blogs | June 11, 2026

The global economy in five charts

Philip Kenworthy, Vasiliki Papagianni

Early in 2026, global activity seemed to be on a firm footing. Some major advanced economies were posting strong growth, with global trade lifted by surging AI-related exports. Since then, the conflict in the Middle East has notably worsened the outlook, according to the Global Economic Prospects report.

The conflict has caused huge disruptions to exports of energy and other commodities from the Gulf region, leading to sharp price increases. The baseline forecast assumes the most acute phase of disruptions ends in July, with shipping volumes through the Strait of Hormuz largely recovering by late 2026. On this basis, annual commodity prices are projected to rise by 22 percent this year, with the Brent oil price averaging $94 per barrel. (… …)

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(↑ Recommendation by CLM)

12 OECD | Publications | June 9, 2026
OECD Review on Aligning Finance with Climate Goals 2026

Different Policy Playbooks, Untapped Investment Opportunities

Finance is central to achieving net-zero emissions and climate resilience. It can also foster innovation and enhance energy security. Policymakers across continents are pursuing different policy playbooks to incentivise large, untapped opportunities to transition financial flows.

The OECD Review on Aligning Finance with Climate Goals supports policymakers and investors by tracking the evolving mix of climate-related financial sector policies, the degree of climate alignment of financial flows and the landscape of climate metrics used in the financial sector.

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(↑ Recommendation by CLM)

13 OECD | Publications | June 3, 2026
OECD Economic Outlook, Volume 2026 Issue 1

The conflict in the Middle East has become the dominant force shaping the global economic outlook. Energy prices and the prices of other key agricultural and industrial inputs produced in the Persian Gulf economies have soared since February as production and exports have been curtailed. This has been pushing up inflation, putting pressure on real incomes and economic growth. GDP growth projections have been revised down, while inflation has been revised up. (… …)

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(↑ Recommendation by CLM)

14 OECD | Publications | October 29, 2025
Global Corporate Sustainability Report 2025

Corporate sustainability means integrating environmental and social considerations into a company’s strategy, operations and disclosure. It fosters sound governance and decision-making, while helping investors better understand a company's long-term risks and opportunities.

The OECD Global Corporate Sustainability Report 2025 provides insights on how companies are implementing the sustainability-related recommendations of the G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance. These recommendations cover disclosure, shareholder-company dialogue, board responsibilities, and stakeholder engagement.

This edition features an in-depth analysis of the energy sector, assessing emission reduction targets, executive compensation, and capital expenditures and investments in green research and development. (… …)

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15 UNDP | Resource Library | June 8, 2026
Sustainable Finance at UNDP: The Engine of Development

Despite unprecedented levels of global wealth, developing countries continue to face a US$4.3 trillion annual financing gap to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Sustainable Finance at UNDP: The Engine of Development – Making National Priorities Investable highlights how the challenge is not the availability of capital, but how finance is structured, governed and directed. The publication shows the systemic barriers that prevent finance from reaching where it is needed most and illustrates the reforms required to align financial systems with sustainable development priorities.

Drawing on results from across UNDP's sustainable finance portfolio, the brief demonstrates how countries are strengthening public finance systems, mobilizing private investment, managing risk and building integrated financing approaches that connect national priorities with investment. It showcases how UNDP has helped align and leverage more than $920 billion in public and private finance for the SDGs since 2022, illustrating the role of sustainable finance as a key enabler of development outcomes at scale.

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16 UNDP | Resource Library | May 22, 2026
Business Case for Action: Mobilizing Sustainable Finance against Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Modern slavery and human trafficking affect an estimated 50 million people worldwide. This includes 27.6 million in situations of forced labour who are directly embedded in global supply chains and labour markets. These abuses generate $236 billion in illegal profits annually, starkly outstripping the limited sums now invested in prevention and remediation ($124 million). The imbalance between the profitability of exploitation and the scarcity of investment to prevent it represents a structural mispricing of risk that is spilling over into financial markets, corporate valuations, and the broader investment landscape.

This report draws on the most robust and recent costed framework available. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), eliminating privately imposed forced labour would require $212 billion over the next decade, equivalent to only 0.14 percent of one year’s global gross domestic product (GDP). Yet annual spending across official development assistance (ODA), national budgets and philanthropy totals only some $0.85–0.9 billion. This leaves a recurring annual investment gap of roughly $36 billion between 2025 and 2030, a gap that continues to undermine regulatory enforcement, weaken supply-chain governance, and heighten corporate exposure to legal, operational and reputational risks.

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