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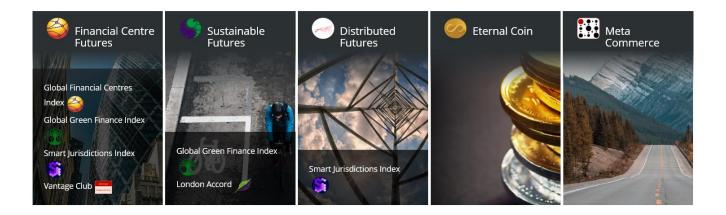


Long Finance



"When Would We Know Our Financial System Is Working?"

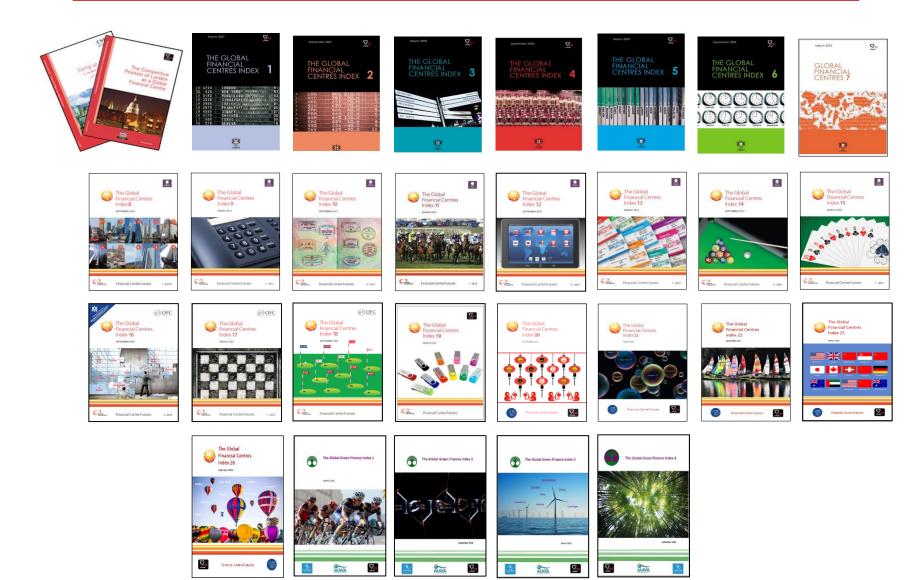
This is the question underlying Long Finance's goal to improve society's understanding and use of finance over the long-term. In contrast to the short-termism that defines today's economic view, the Long Finance time-frame is roughly 100 years.





Financial Centre Research



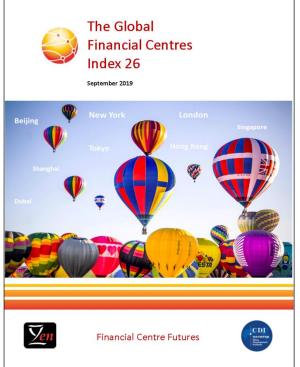




Global Financial Centres Index



- Factor Assessment Index combines quantitative data with survey assessments
- Measuring financial centre competitiveness since 2007
- ➢GFCI 26 (September 2019) includes the first index ranking for FinTech



FinTech Rankings



Centre	Rank	Rating
Beijing	1	776
Shanghai	2	762
New York	3	759
Guangzhou	4	753
Shenzhen	5	752
London	6	741
Hong Kong	7	740
Singapore	8	738
San Francisco	9	730
Chicago	10	729
Sydney	11	728
Токуо	12	726
Los Angeles	13	725
Washington DC	14	723
Stuttgart	15	716
Melbourne	16	713
Boston	17	711
Chengdu	18	707
Toronto	19	700
Frankfurt	20	698
Seoul	21	695









R-squared Instrumental Factor Correlation **Global Cities Index** 0.437 Innovation Cities Global Index 0.362 **Educational Attainment** 0.334 Office Occupancy Cost 0.289 Household Net Adjusted Disposable Income 0.259 **Global Power City Index** 0.242 Household Net Financial Wealth 0.242 4G Availability 0.234 0.215 **IESE Cities In Motion Index** 0.165 Metro Network Length **Global Competitiveness Index** 0.161 **Global Cybersecurity Index** 0.151 Networked Readiness Index 0.145 Economic Freedom Of The World 0.125 Air Quality Data 0.124



FinTech Reputational Advantage

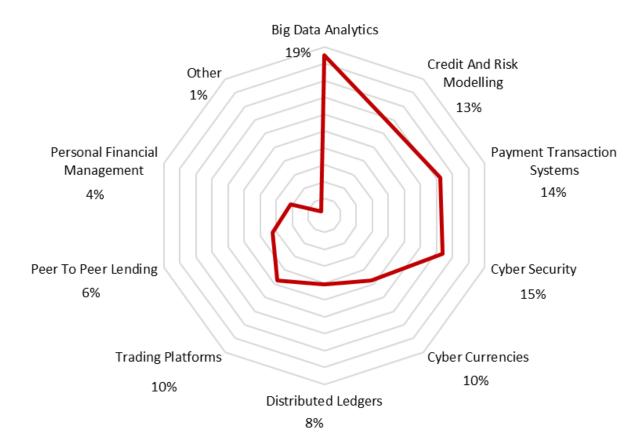


GFCI 26 FinTech FinTech Reputational GFCI 26 FinTech Centre Advantage Assessment Rating Stuttgart Melbourne Sydney Shenzhen Singapore San Francisco Guangzhou New York Beijing Shanghai Tokyo London Hong Kong Rome Montreal Seoul -17



Most Important Areas Of FinTech

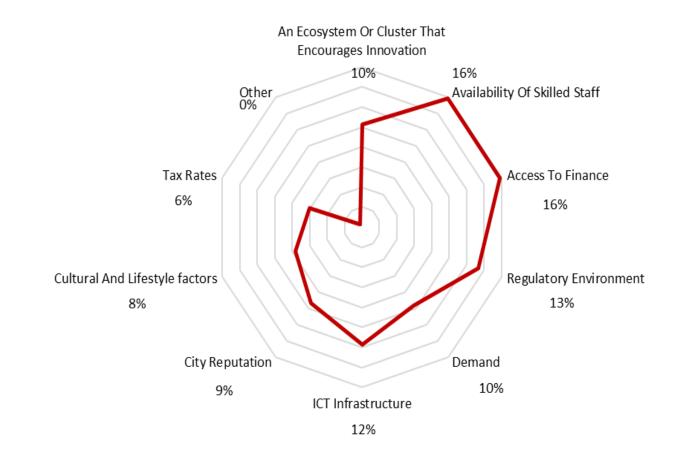






Creating A FinTech Environment







FinTech Approaches



Broad Areas	Active Approaches For Public Authorities	
Economic	 Special economic zones/clusters Taxation – withholding, profit, wealth, inheritance etc 	
Social	 Education & training investment Research spend Setting standards 	
Institutional	 Sandbox approach to regulation Innovation centres/clusters Start-up support Co-investment Achievement funding 	



Regulation For Innovation

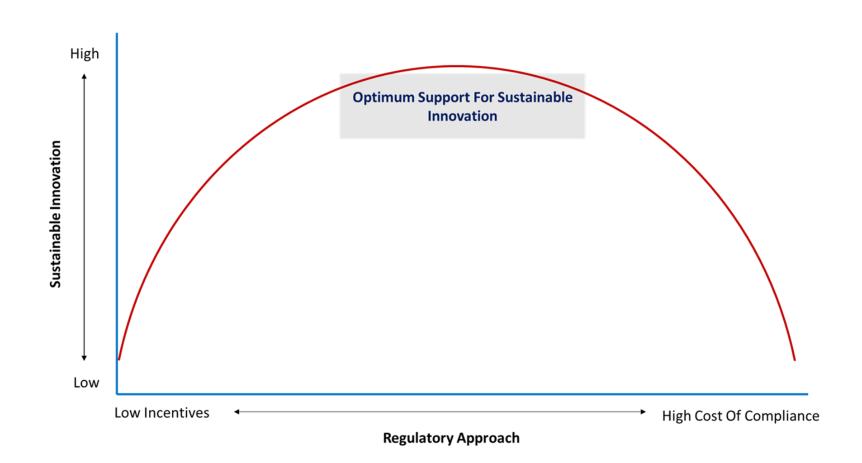


Potential Positive Effect On Innovation	Type Of Regulation	Potential Negative Effect On Innovation
 Increased incentives for innovation Allows efficient competition and takeovers Provides incentives to improve productivity 	 Economic Regulation Price & competition Market Entry Mergers & acquisitions Monopolies & antitrust 	 Reduced incentives for R&D spend and co- operation Restrictions on market entry Reduced competitive pressure to innovate
 Promotes eco-friendly alternatives Improves salaries Increases acceptance of new products 	 Social Regulation Environmental Health & safety Product & Consumer safety 	 Restricts innovation Increased compliance cost
 Job security Promotes investment in innovation and R&D 	 Institutional Regulation Liability Employment Protection Bankruptcy Intellectual Property 	 Reduced incentive to innovate High adjustment costs Restricted availability of finance



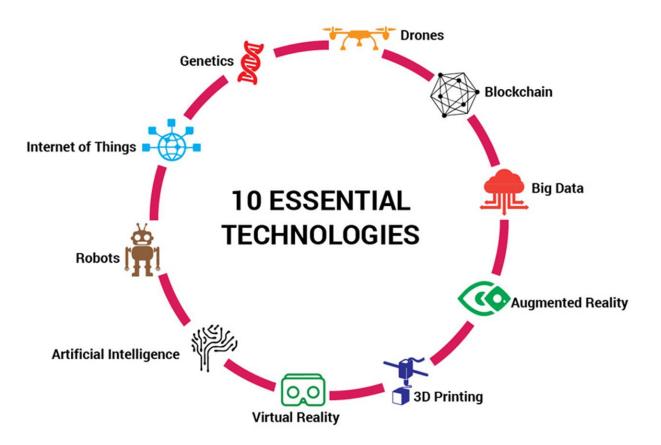
Regulatory Inverse U-Curve





Smart Technology Future





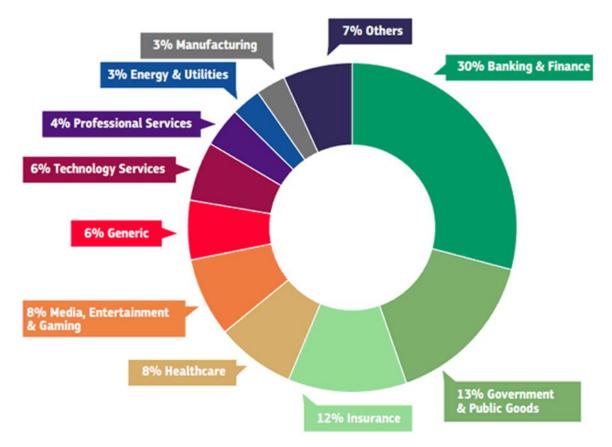




Smart Ledgers & FinTech

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Sectors Currently Exploring Blockchain



Source: www.jbs.cam.ac.uk/faculty-research/centres/alternative-finance/publications/global-blockchain/#.Wms8ZrPtypo





Research to explore:

- Quality of regulatory systems for new technology
- Depth to which new technology is embedded in economic activity and service delivery
- Quality of new technology application and development in the centre











Take the Smart Centres Index survey at https://smartcentresindex.net/survey

