#### THE CAMBRIDGE HANDBOOK OF EU SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

This essential reference work explores the role of finance in delivering sustainability within and outside the European Union. With sustainability affecting core elements of company, banking and capital markets law, this handbook investigates the latest regulatory strategies for protecting the environment, delivering a fairer society and improving governance. Each chapter is written by a leading scholar who provides a solid theoretical approach to the topic while focussing on recent developments. Looking beyond the European Union, the book also covers relevant developments in the United States, the United Kingdom and other major jurisdictions. Thorough and comprehensive, this volume is a crucial resource for scholars, policymakers and practitioners who aim for a greener world, a more equitable society and better-managed corporations.

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# The Cambridge Handbook of EU Sustainable Finance

### REGULATION, SUPERVISION AND GOVERNANCE

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### Preface

Sustainability, and sustainable finance with it, have been one of the most debated matters among the public and the academic community in recent years. A growing set of laws and supervisory policies are being adopted and implemented to drive private finance towards objectives that support environmental, social and governance (ESG) purposes. Market participants have increasingly invested in ESG-compliant assets and sold their clients sustainable products, although the actual ability of such products to foster better climate or societal conditions is sometimes difficult to ascertain. Scientific research, including in the areas of law and finance, has followed suit with an impressive body of outputs. This book is an attempt to shed light on the complex system of sustainable finance that has resulted from years of legislative frenzy, changing market practices and academic efforts.

As readers will easily realise by browsing its chapters, this book is neither an enthusiastic supporter nor a sceptical challenger of the virtues of leveraging sustainable financial products, prudential regulation or corporate purpose to promote ESG targets. Rather, the book aims to provide different perspectives in understanding the intricacies of the law and regulation of sustainable finance. We hope that readers will be able to reach their own views on the merits of the specialised topics covered in the book, ranging from financial regulation and corporate governance to capital markets law and financial technology (Fintech).

While the authors have expressed their own views on specific aspects of sustainable finance, the book, as a whole, provides an image of sustainable finance that highlights its opportunities but, at the same time, does not overlook its risks – mindful that the road to hell is paved with good intentions. As Tariq Fancy highlighted, 'sustainable finance is a confusing area of finance that often means different things to different people', and it is therefore important to dispel misunderstandings because 'we're running out of time: we can no longer afford to answer inconvenient truths with convenient fantasies'.

This book is largely centred on the legal framework of the European Union. The reason is straightforward. The bulk of the most recent legal and regulatory developments concerning sustainable finance has occurred in the EU, partially as the result of the Union's attempt to become a 'regulatory superpower' that paves the way to imitations by

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#### Preface

policymakers elsewhere and leverages the size of its financial sector to force compliance by firms wishing to sell services or securities in its jurisdiction. The United States has been less eager to foster sustainable finance through the law, and the United Kingdom is designing its own way for how to regulate and supervise green finance. However, this lower dynamism has not prevented sustainable finance from growing significantly, and many analysts expect the market will further expand in the near future. Whether the sleeping beauty will awaken or not, the role of the United States as a leading international financial market – and of the United Kingdom with it – obviously remains crucial in sustainable finance, and the book duly accounts for it in many chapters.

The fast-developing landscape in the European Union is grounded on the understanding that public budgets and other regulatory strategies will not suffice to preserve the planet and humankind from major adverse climate events and social disruption. Of course, the opposite is also true. While sustainable finance and its regulatory framework can help support ESG purposes, one cannot rely on responsible investing and investor preferences alone to reduce the negative externalities of economic activities. Therefore, those with a true interest in sustainable economic growth should consider sustainable finance; and the lessons this book can hopefully give, as part of a much broader picture, should involve external constraints such as properly designed carbon taxes and other regulatory mechanisms. Hence, this book depicts a part of a larger picture but nonetheless a crucial part.

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