

Conclusion to Part F

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International Geneva and the financial centre share a city, a history and an image. The former was born in 1863 from the initiative of five Genevans drawn from the philanthropic elite described in the preceding parts. It developed with the League of Nations, then with the institutions of the United Nations, until it came to comprise some forty international organisations, more than four hundred non-governmental organisations and the missions of almost every state, representing around 36,000 jobs and expenditure of more than CHF 6 billion a year.

The financial centre draws from this presence a clientele, skills, networks and an image of neutrality and law, which international arbitration and philanthropy extend. It is also subject to its critical gaze and shares with International Geneva a common vulnerability to the decisions of the great powers, which the turbulence that began in 2025 has brought back to mind.

The following parts turn to the second pillar of the financial centre, commodity trading. Part G describes its history, its actors, its business and its economic weight. Part H examines its financing, its risks and the compliance requirements that accompany it. The encounter between the capital of international cooperation and one of the world's principal centres of commodity trading is one of the city's most fertile paradoxes.

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