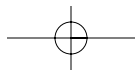
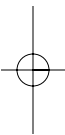
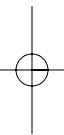
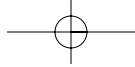


# Global Development Finance

The Role of International Banking

I: Review, Analysis, and Outlook



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2008



THE WORLD BANK

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## Foreword

**T**HE WORLD ECONOMY HAS ENTERED a period of financial market turmoil, slowing growth, and heightened inflationary pressures, a reality that poses complex policy challenges for the international community. Although developing countries have weathered the storm well thus far, they cannot afford to be complacent, particularly with unusually high uncertainty in the global macroeconomic outlook and with their growing trade and investment linkages with high-income countries. It is imperative that policy makers in both developing and high-income countries take firm actions to alleviate the impact of soaring food and energy prices on the poor while they address the longer-term challenges of financial globalization and economic interdependence.

An important consequence of this growing interdependence is that developing countries are now a locomotive of world economic growth, serving to cushion the impact of the slowdown in the United States. Global growth is projected to drop to 2.7 percent in 2008, from 3.7 percent in 2007, with much of the weakness originating in high-income countries. Developing-country growth is projected to decline—from 7.8 percent in 2007 to 6.5 percent in 2008—but remain well above the average of the 1980s, 1990s, and even the recent period of 2000–05, indicating that improved underlying structural factors are influencing overall economic performance.

The emerging-market asset class has moved into the mainstream in the wake of deepening financial integration across high-income and developing countries and much improved macroeconomic management in many developing countries. Private capital inflows to developing countries surged to an all-time high of \$1 trillion in 2007, the fifth consecutive year of strong gains. It is important to keep in mind, however, that the bulk of private capital flows go to relatively few of the largest economies. Although some developing countries have recently gained access to the international bond market, many will continue to depend heavily on concessionary loans and grants

from official sources to meet their financing needs. Thus, in the lead-up to the implementation review conference on the Monterrey Consensus of 2002 in Doha late this year, it is essential that donor countries reaffirm their commitment to fulfill the goals laid out in that consensus and make concrete progress to honor their commitments over the balance of the decade.

Concurrent with the ongoing globalization of financial markets, the world is confronting dramatic increases in commodity prices. Indeed, no other issue captures the complexity of the current policy agenda facing the international community than rapid inflation in food prices, particularly for such basic items as wheat and rice. For both food and agricultural commodities, the dominant drivers of higher prices are increased demand for biofuels in the United States and Europe, the weak dollar, and increased prices of fertilizer and energy inputs. Low inventories of grains and export restrictions by a number of countries have exacerbated the problem and contributed to the price increases. Additionally, weather patterns have reduced agricultural output in some countries, and speculation by commodity market investors has also pushed up prices. The increases have been largest for grains, which during the first months of 2008, were twice as expensive as a year earlier. High food prices are now the major force behind increased inflation across developing countries—and worryingly, they are hitting the poorest people the hardest.

Demand for international banking services in developing countries has evolved over time in response to their changing position on the global economic and financial stage. Attracted by the prospects of asset growth and risk diversification, foreign banks have expanded their business in developing countries through both cross-border and local market activity. The benefits of a growing international bank presence—enhanced sources of credit to firms and households, greater provision of sophisticated financial services, knock-on efficiency improvements in domestic banks, and in the long run, contributions to economic growth—are



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## Selected Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank	IDA	International Development Association
ATM	automated teller machine	IFC	International Finance Corporation
BIS	Bank for International Settlements	IFS	International Financial Statistics database (IMF)
BRICs	Brazil, Russia, India, and China	IMF	International Monetary Fund
CDOs	collateralized debt obligations	IPO	initial public offering
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States	IRAI	IDA Resource Allocation Index
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	LDC	least developed country
EC	European Commission	LIBOR	London interbank offered rate
ECB	European Central Bank	M&A	mergers and acquisitions
EU	European Union	M2	broad money
FDI	foreign direct investment	NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
GDP	gross domestic product	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Gemloc	Global Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond Program	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
GNI	gross national income	saar	seasonally adjusted annual rate
HIPC	heavily indebted poor country	<i>WGI</i>	<i>Worldwide Global Indicators</i>
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	WTO	World Trade Organization
ICRG	International Country Risk Guide		

