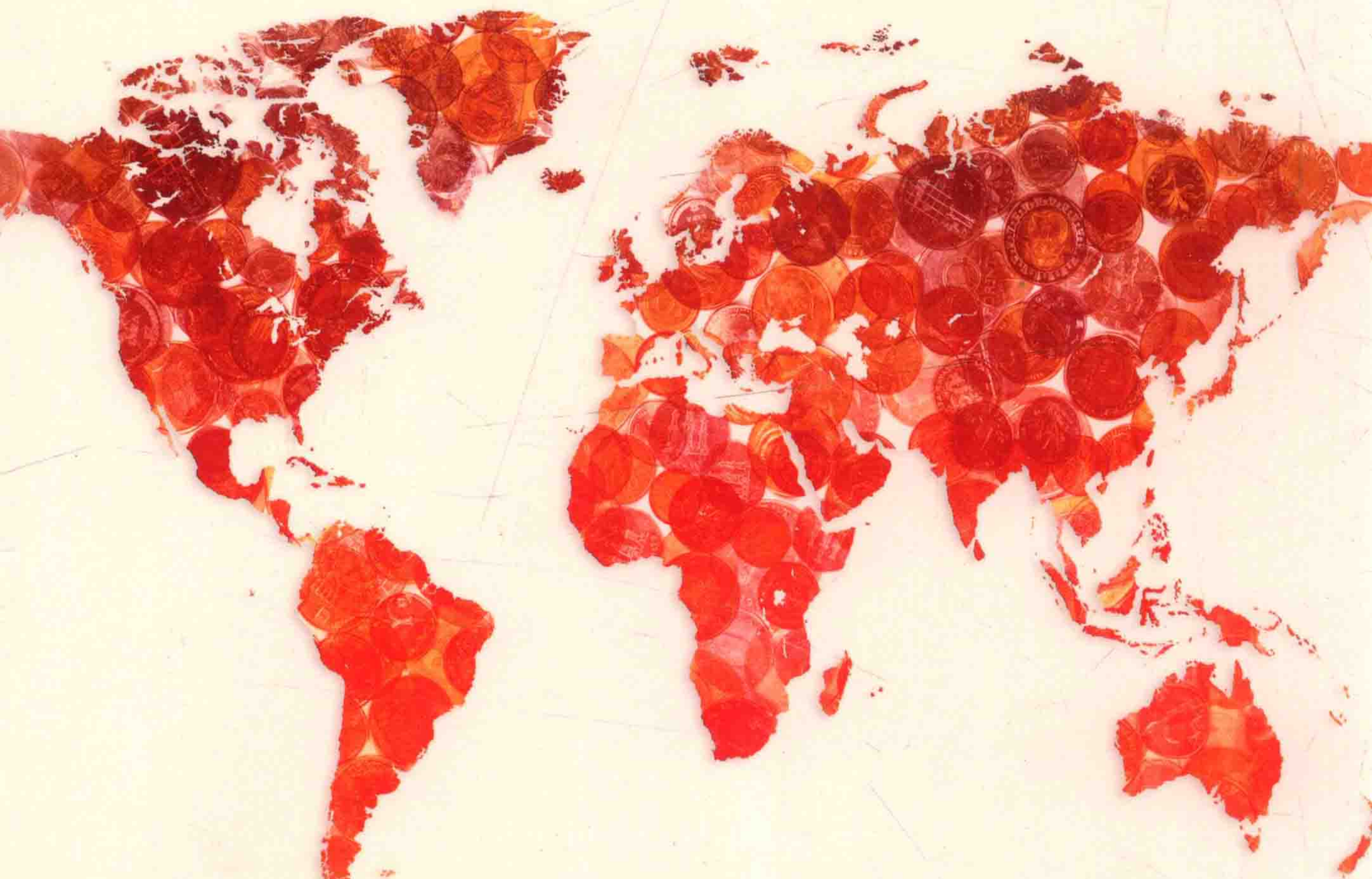
GLOBAL FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2014

Financial Inclusion



GLOBAL FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2014

Financial Inclusion

常州大学图书馆
藏书章

International Finance Corporation
World Bank Group

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
World Bank Group

THE WORLD BANK

© 2014 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank
1818 H Street NW, Washington DC 20433
Telephone: 202-473-1000; Internet: www.worldbank.org

Some rights reserved

1 2 3 4 16 15 14 13

This work is a product of the staff of The World Bank with external contributions. Note that The World Bank does not necessarily own each component of the content included in the work. The World Bank therefore does not warrant that the use of the content contained in the work will not infringe on the rights of third parties. The risk of claims resulting from such infringement rests solely with you.

The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this work do not necessarily reflect the views of The World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the governments they represent. The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this work. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of The World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

Nothing herein shall constitute or be considered to be a limitation upon or waiver of the privileges and immunities of The World Bank, all of which are specifically reserved.

Rights and Permissions

This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported license (CC BY 3.0) **http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0.** Under the Creative Commons Attribution license, you are free to copy, distribute, transmit, and adapt this work, including for commercial purposes, under the following conditions:

Attribution—Please cite the work as follows: World Bank. 2014. *Global Financial Development Report 2014: Financial Inclusion*. Washington, DC: World Bank. doi:10.1596/978-0-8213-9985-9. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0

Translations—If you create a translation of this work, please add the following disclaimer along with the attribution: *This translation was not created by The World Bank and should not be considered an official World Bank translation. The World Bank shall not be liable for any content or error in this translation.*

All queries on rights and licenses should be addressed to World Bank Publications, The World Bank Group, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA; fax: 202-522-2625; e-mail: pubrights@worldbank.org.

ISBN (paper): 978-0-8213-9985-9
ISBN (electronic): 978-0-8213-9990-3
ISSN 2304-957X
DOI: 10.1596/978-0-8213-9985-9

The report reflects information available up to September 30, 2013.

Financial Inclusion

Foreword

The second *Global Financial Development Report* seeks to contribute to the evolving debate on financial inclusion. It follows the inaugural 2013 *Global Financial Development Report*, which re-examined the state's role in finance following the global financial crisis. Both reports seek to avoid simplistic views, and instead take a nuanced approach to financial sector policy based on a synthesis of new evidence.

Financial inclusion has moved up the global reform agenda and become a topic of great interest for policy makers, regulators, researchers, market practitioners, and other stakeholders. For the World Bank Group, financial inclusion represents a core topic, given its implications for reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity.

The increased emphasis on financial inclusion reflects a growing realization of its potentially transformative power to accelerate development gains. Inclusive financial systems provide individuals and firms with greater access to resources to meet their financial needs, such as saving for retirement, investing in education, capitalizing on business opportunities, and confronting shocks. Real-world financial systems are far from inclusive. Indeed, half of the world's adult population lacks a bank account. Many of the world's poor would benefit from financial services but cannot access them due to market failures or inadequate public policies.

This *Global Financial Development Report* contributes new data and research that helps fill some of the gaps in knowledge about financial inclusion. It also draws on existing insights and experience to contribute to the policy discussion on this critical development issue.

The new evidence demonstrates that financial inclusion can significantly reduce poverty and boost shared prosperity, but underscores that efforts to foster inclusion must be well designed. For example, creating bank accounts that end up lying dormant has little impact, and policies that promote credit for all at any cost can actually exacerbate financial and economic instability. This year's report offers practical, evidence-based advice on policies that maximize the welfare benefits of financial inclusion. It also builds on the benchmarking of financial institutions and markets first introduced in the 2013 *Global Financial Development Report*. A rich array of new financial sector data, made publicly

试读结束：需要全本请在线购买： www.ertongbook.com

available through the World Bank Group's Open Data Agenda, also accompany the new report.

Following in the footsteps of its predecessor, this year's installment of the *Global Financial Development Report* represents one component of a broader initiative to enhance the stability and inclusiveness of the global financial system. We hope that it proves useful to a wide range of stakeholders, including governments, international financial institutions, nongovernmental organizations, think tanks, academics, private sector participants, donors, and the wider development community.

Jim Yong Kim
President
The World Bank Group

Acknowledgments

Global Financial Development Report 2014 reflects the efforts of a broad and diverse group of experts, both inside and outside the World Bank Group. The report has been cosponsored by the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). It reflects inputs from a wide range of units, including the Development Economics Vice Presidency, Financial and Private Sector Development Vice Presidency, all the regional vice presidencies, the Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network, and External and Corporate Relations Publishing and Knowledge, as well as inputs from staff at the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor.

Aslı Demirgüç-Kunt was the project's director. Martin Čihák led the core team, which included Miriam Bruhn, Subika Farazi, Martin Kanz, Maria Soledad Martínez Pería, Margaret Miller, Amin Mohseni-Cheraghlou, and Claudia Ruiz Ortega. Other key contributors included Leora Klapper (chapter 1), Dorothe Singer (box 1.3), Christian Eigen-Zucchi (box 2.1), Gunhild Berg and Michael Fuchs (box 3.4), Rogelio Marchetti (box 3.6), Sam Raymond and Oltac Unsal (box 3.7), and David McKenzie (box 3.8).

Kaushik Basu, Chief Economist and Senior Vice President, and Mahmoud Mohieldin, Special Envoy of the World Bank President, provided overall guidance. The authors received invaluable advice from members of the World Bank's Financial Development Council, the Financial and Private Sector Development Council, and the Financial Inclusion and Infrastructure Practice.

External advisers included Meghana Ayyagari (Associate Professor of International Business, George Washington University), Thorsten Beck (Professor of Economics and Chairman of the European Banking Center, Tilburg University, Netherlands), Ross Levine (Willis H. Booth Professor in Banking and Finance, University of California Berkeley), Jonathan Morduch (Professor of Public Policy and Economics, New York University Wagner Graduate School of Public Service, and Managing Director, Financial Access Initiative), Klaus Schaeck (Professor of Empirical Banking, Bangor University, United Kingdom), Robert Townsend (Elizabeth and James Killian Professor of Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology), and Christopher Woodruff (Professor of Economics, University of Warwick). Aart

Kraay reviewed the draft for consistency and quality multiple times.

Peer Stein and Bikki Randhawa have been the key contacts at IFC. Gaiv Tata, Douglas Pearce, and Massimo Cirasino have been the interlocutors at the Financial Inclusion and Infrastructure Practice. Ravi Vish has been the key contact at MIGA. Detailed comments on individual chapters have been received from Ardic Alper, Nina Bilandzic, Maria Teresa Chimienti, Massimo Cirasino, Tito Cordella, Quy-Toan Do, Mary Hallward-Driemeier, Oya Pinar, Mohammad Zia Qureshi, and Sergio Schmukler. The authors also received valuable suggestions and other contributions from Daryl Collins, Augusto de la Torre, Shantayanan Devarajan, Xavier Faz, Michael Fuchs, Matt Gamser, Xavier Giné, Jasmina Glisovic, Richard Hinz, Martin Hommes, Zamir Iqbal, Juan Carlos Izaguirre, Dean Karlan, Alexia Latortue, Timothy Lyman, Samuel Maimbo, Kate McKee, David McKenzie, Ajai Nair, Evariste Nduwayo, Douglas Pearce, Tomas Prouza, Alban Pruthi, Steve Rasmussen, Rekha Reddy, Mehnaz Safavian, Manohar Sharma, Dorothe Singer, Ghada Teima, Hourn Thy, Judy Yang, and Bilal Zia. The manuscript also benefitted from informal conversations with colleagues at the International Monetary Fund, the Gates Foundation, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria (BBVA), the U.K. Department for International Development, and the World Economic Forum.

In the World Bank–wide review, comments were received from Makhtar Diop, Yira Mascaro, Xiaofeng Hua, Francesco Strobbe, Ben Musuku, and Gunhild Berg (all Africa Region); Sudhir Shetty, Nataliya Mylenko, and Hormoz Aghdaey (all East Asia and Pacific Region); Laura Tuck, Ulrich Bartsch, Megumi Kubota, John Pollner, and Vahe Vardanyan (all Europe and Central Asia Region); Hasan Tuluy, Marialisa Motta, Holger Kray, Jane Hwang, Marisela Montoliu Munoz, P. S. Srinivas, Pierre Olivier Colleye, Rekha Reddy, and Aarre Laakso (all Latin America and the Caribbean Region); Shantayanan Devarajan (Middle East and North Africa Region); Idah Pswarayi-Riddihough, Sujata Lamba, Shamsuddin Ahmad, Thyra Riley, Aruna Aysha Das, Henry Bagazonzya, Kiran Afzal, and Niraj Verma (all South Asia Region); Jorge Familiar Calderon, Maria Cristina Uehara, and Sivan Tamir (all Corporate Secretariat); Cyril Muller (External and Corporate Relations); Mukesh Chawla, Robert Palacios, Olav Christensen, and Jee-Peng Tan (all Human Development Network); Caroline Heider, Andrew Stone, Beata Lenard, Jack Glen, Leonardo Alfonso Bravo, Raghavan Narayanan, and Stoyan Tenev (all Independent Evaluation Group); Jaime Saavedra-Chanduvi, Lucia Hanmer, and Swati Ghosh (all Poverty Reduction and Economic Management); Vijay Iyer (Sustainable Development Network); and Madelyn Antoncic (Treasury).

The background work was presented in 14 Global Financial Development Seminars (http://www.worldbank.org/financialdevelopment). The speakers and discussants included, in addition to the core team, the following: Abayomi Alawode, Michael Bennett, Gunhild Berg, Timothy Brennan, Francisco Campos, Robert Cull, Tatiana Didier, Vincenzo Di Maro, Xavier Giné, Mary Hallward-Driemeier, Zamir Iqbal, Leora Klapper, Cheng Hoon Lim, Rafe Mazer, David Medine, Martin Melecký, Bernardo Morais, Florentina Mulaj, Maria Lourdes Camba Opem, Douglas Pearce, Valeria Perotti, Mehnaz Safavian, Sergio Schmukler, Sandeep Singh, Jonathan Spader, P. S. Srinivas, Wendy Teleki, Niraj Verma, and Bilal Zia.

The report would not be possible without the production team, including Stephen McGroarty (editor in chief), Janice Tuten (project manager), Nora Ridolfi (print coordinator), and Debra Naylor (graphic designer). Roula Yazigi assisted the team with the website. The communications team included Merrell Tuck, Nicole Frost, Ryan Douglas Hahn, Vamsee Kanchi, and Jane Zhang. Excellent administrative assistance was provided by Hédia Arbi, Zenaida Kranzer, and Tourya Tourougui. Other valuable assistance was provided by Parabal Singh, Meaghan Conway and Julia Reichelstein.

Azita Amjadi, Liu Cui, Shelley Lai Fu, Patricia Katayama, Buyant Erdene Khaltarkhuu, William Prince, Nora Ridolfi, Jomo Tariku, and Janice Tuten have been helpful in the preparation of the updated *Little Data Book on Financial Development*, accompanying this report.

The authors would also like to thank the many country officials and other experts who participated in the surveys underlying this report, including the Financial Development Barometer.

Financial support from Knowledge for Change Program's research support budget and the IFC is gratefully acknowledged.

Abbreviations and Glossary

GDP	gross domestic product
IFC	International Finance Corporation
MFI	microfinance institution
SME	small and medium enterprises

Note: All dollar amounts are U.S. dollars ($) unless otherwise indicated.

GLOSSARY

Country	A territorial entity for which statistical data are maintained and provided internationally on a separate, independent basis (not necessarily a state as understood by international law and practice).
Financial development	Conceptually, financial development is a process of reducing the costs of acquiring information, enforcing contracts, and making transactions. Empirically, measuring financial development directly is challenging. This report focuses on measuring four characteristics (depth, access, efficiency, and stability) for financial institutions and markets ("4x2 framework").
Financial inclusion	The share of individuals and firms that use financial services.
Financial services	Services provided to individuals and firms by the financial system.
Financial system	The financial system in a country is defined to include financial institutions (banks, insurance companies, and other nonbank financial institutions) and financial markets (such as those in stocks, bonds, and financial derivatives). It also encompasses the financial infrastructure (for example, credit information sharing systems and payments and settlement systems).

Formal financial institution	A commercial bank, insurance company, or any other financial institution that is regulated by the state.
State	The country's government as well as autonomous or semi-autonomous agencies such as a central bank or a financial supervision agency.
Unbanked	A person who does not use or does not have access to commercial banking services.

试读结束：需要全本请在线购买： www.ertongbook.com

Contents

BOXES

FIGURES

MAPS

TABLES

Overview

Financial inclusion—typically defined as the proportion of individuals and firms that use financial services—has become a subject of considerable interest among policy makers, researchers, and other stakeholders. In international forums, such as the Group of Twenty (G-20), financial inclusion has moved up the reform agenda. At the country level, about two-thirds of regulatory and supervisory agencies are now charged with enhancing financial inclusion. In recent years, some 50 countries have set formal targets and goals for financial inclusion.

The heightened interest reflects a better understanding of the importance of financial inclusion for economic and social development. It indicates a growing recognition that access to financial services has a critical role in reducing extreme poverty, boosting shared prosperity, and supporting inclusive and sustainable development. The interest also derives from a growing recognition of the large gaps in financial inclusion. For example, half of the world's adult population—more than 2.5 billion people—do not have an account at a formal financial institution (figure O.1). Some of this nonuse demonstrates lack of demand, but barriers such as cost, travel distance, and amount of paperwork play a key part. It is encouraging that most of these barriers can be reduced by better policies.

Indeed, some progress has been achieved. For example, in South Africa, 6 million basic bank accounts were opened in four years, significantly increasing the share of adults with a bank account. Worldwide, hundreds of millions have gained access to electronic payments through services using mobile phone platforms. In the World Bank's *Global Financial Barometer* (Čihák 2012; World Bank 2012a), 78 percent of the financial sector practitioners surveyed indicated that, in their assessment, access to finance in their countries had improved substantially in the last five years.

But boosting financial inclusion is not trivial. Creating new bank accounts does not always translate into regular use. For example, of the above-mentioned 6 million new accounts in South Africa, only 3.5 million became active, while the rest lie dormant.

Moreover, things can go—and do go—badly, especially if credit starts growing rapidly. The promotion of credit without sufficient regard for financial stability is likely

试读结束：需要全本请在线购买： www.ertongbook.com