

Quantitative Research on Significant Financial Data of World Bank, Using Advanced Statistical Tools Viz. - Skewness and Kurtosis

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Abstract

The World Bank was incepted in 1944 after the Bretton Woods Conference to rebuild European and Japanese economy after Second World War, because primarily, Japanese and European economies suffered colossal loss after the disastrous affect of world war II, its agenda has been primarily to focus on rehabilitation and reconstruction of war shattered economies and channelization of funds in the form of debts from developed economies to the developing economies and uplift weaker economies of the world after its inception. The World Bank is also called as International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, it's Headquartered is situated in Washington, D.C., World Bank has also been focusing on it's important function on mitigation of poverty in the entire realm of the world, it provides climate finance for managing and reducing green house emissions in different part of world, and it also provides technical support to the developing economies through its five divergent Institutional pillars viz. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, IBRD is a division of the World Bank that provides small-interest loans and grants to the world's major economically weaker countries, The IFC, International Finance Corporation is also one of the operating giant of World Bank it is the largest global development institution and financial consortium, it looks towards growth vector of the private sector economy in emerging markets, as an affiliate of the World Bank Group. The present research paper is devoted to analyzing the skewness and kurtosis of significant financial data of the World Bank, i.e. only IBRD, the financial data of other entities under the ambit and umbrella of IBRD have not been taken into consideration.

1. Introduction

The World Bank has also some important pillars mentioned below. It provides investment as well as consultancy services, advisory functions, and asset management function to encourage sustainable pecuniary growth and intensification of developmental climate in developing countries, and it is operational in many countries, another pillar - MIGA at a common parlance is known as Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, this is also a member of the World Bank Group which was incepted in 1988. It promotes foreign direct investment in developing countries by mitigating political risk, Insurance and Credit augmentation to financier and lenders, last but not the least it's one more pillar is ICSID its full form is- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. Established in by the World Bank, it is a major global establishment dedicated to resolve disagreement between overseas investors and autonomous states through appeasement and arbitration. The Significant data of only International Bank of Reconstruction and Development – The world Bank has been taken under consideration, the financial data of its supportive pillars has not been analyzed so as to make this research more meaningful to society.

2. Significance of the Present Research Paper

This research on quantitative analysis of the most significant financial data of the World Bank shall be helpful to the Top Management of IBRD, IDA, IFC etc to decide a futuristic plan for channelization of funds and deciding commitments in different parts of realm. This research will also be helpful to policymakers and planners in formulating financial plans and meet goals and objectives of this International Financial Institution and Consortium. Further, it will also help other financial intermediaries in achieving growth vector in an ever-changing economic environment,

it will also help academicians and researchers and different stakeholders associated with this international financial giant.

3. World Bank and its Key Historical Milestones

The most Important Strategic Mile Stones of World Bank are delineated as below:

- Creation of World Bank in 1944: Founded at the UN Monetary and Financial Conference in New Hampshire, USA, after Bretton woods conference primarily known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). It provides financial resources, acquaintance, and solutions to combat poverty and build shared opulence.
- Formal Operation of World Bank opened for business in Washington, District of Columbia in the year 1947: The initial loan was granted to France (\$250 million) for post-war reconstruction, rehabilitation and development.
- Next phase was 1950s-60s: When it Shifted its objective to all round development of the world economy and it shifted its spotlight to European reconstruction for growth and modernization of infrastructure projects in developing nations and construction of different power projects , dams and roads, in the entire domain of realm.
- In the next step, the creation of International Development Association in 1960 was done: The International Development Association was recognized to endow very low-interest loans and advances to the underprivileged countries in the entire world economy.
- In the next phase, the major agenda was its Structural Adjustment during 1980s-90s: When it focused on policy modification, debt administration, and structural modification programs.
- World Bank and its Main focus on Poverty elimination & Climate change after 2000s-: When its main focus was growth, expansion goals, environmental sustainability, and climate finance for better future in different parts of the world economy. World Bank also promotes education, healthcare, infrastructure, and sustainable development across nations it has a mission is to foster reconstruction, expansion, and modernization of entire globe. The World Bank raises funds through member subscriptions (paid-in capital) and floatation of bonds in international markets. Its financial constitution allows it to leverage shareholder capital proficiently. The capital put in by shareholders has enabled the creation of multifold leveraged funds in terms of financing delivered- grants, loans, guarantees, and equity etc., and additional revenue supports concessional lending.

4. The Major functions of World Bank

The Major functions of the World Bank are delineated as follows: Its primary function is funding mega Project in diverse parts of the world; World Bank also provides policy-based lending, recommendations, and technological support to improve its governance, community finance, and institutional competence. It is also involved in poverty monitoring & investigation: The World Bank circulates information, reports, and progress indicators to develop poverty alleviation architecture, sketch dissimilarity, and expansion trajectory globally. World bank also mitigates credit risk by analysis and interpretation of architecture for Debt Risk Mitigation and Management: Through scientific risk mitigation and inventive financial products, it assists realm administer debt vulnerabilities, It helps Private Sector in mobilizing funds for growth, augmentation and diversification IFC and MIGA channelize personal investments in growing markets by mitigating speculative risk and presenting pecuniary solutions. The Bank is also involved in Crisis Management it supports realm during global slowdowns, natural calamities, pandemics, or economic turmoil, via rapid funding and advancement techniques. It invests profoundly in climate change, disaster management and risk mitigation projects and helps countries in developing to build resilience during sudden climatic change. The World Bank has financed thousands of advancement projects internationally that have enhanced infrastructure, instruction and educational facilities, water supply and sanitation, health services. But the voting power is calibrated and fixed to financial viability size, giving developed countries more percentage of voting power, while inferior borrower dominion has comparatively lesser voting power. The Establishment years of different entities of World Bank Group are summarized and delineated as below:

- IBRD established in (1944): International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (loans to governments).
- IFC established in (1956): International Finance Corporation (private sector investments).
- IDA established in (1960): International Development Association (Interest-free loans to poorest).
- ICSID established in (1965): International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. For dispute settlement through arbitration
- MIGA established in (1988): Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (political risk insurance). Providing Insurance of enhancing safety and Security.

5. Brief Description about statistical tools

Powerful statistical tools like Skewness and Kurtosis are utilized for the analysis of significant financial data of World Bank. The Skewness shows Asymmetry in the data set and shows whether data set is shifted towards left or the right side of the mathematical and positional average. This helps researchers to interpret the asymmetry. If it is a normal distribution, its skewness is zero as the 50% of the data is on the left side and 50% is on the right side which shows that the skewness is zero because of total symmetry. For ascertaining skewness, statisticians adopt few commonly vogue techniques. Skewness means lack of symmetry. A normal distribution figure is called symmetric if there exists a point in it through which if a perpendicular is drawn on the X-axis, it divides the normal distribution bell shaped figure into two congruent parts i.e. similar in all respects or is the mirror image of the other. In Statistics, a distribution is called symmetric if its skewness is zero and if, its mean, median and mode coincide. Otherwise, the distribution becomes asymmetric. If the Skewness increases, it shows that more data is in left or right side. Absolute measure shows that there is positive skewness if Mean > Mode and negative skewness exists if Mode > Mean. When Mean, median, and Mode are equal then there is complete symmetry and skewness is zero. The method of moments can also be used to find it. The most prominent major statistical techniques to find skewness are delineated as below:

1. Absolute Measure of Skewness = Mean - Mode
2. Karl Person Measure of Skewness = $\frac{\text{Mean} - \text{Mode}}{\text{Standard Deviation}}$
3. Bowley's Measure of Skewness = $\frac{\text{Third Quartile} + \text{First Quartile} - 2 \text{ Median}}{\text{Third Quartile} - \text{First Quartile}}$
4. Kelley's Measure of Skewness = $\frac{\text{Ninetieth Percentile} + \text{Tenth Percentile} - 2 \text{ Median}}{\text{Ninetieth Percentile} - \text{Tenth Percentile}}$

All the Measures of skewness facilitate us to recognize to what degree and in which trend (positive or negative) the frequency distribution has deviated from absolute symmetry. To get idea of the magnitude of asymmetry the above methods are commonly used in statistics. A good measure of skewness should possess few criteria: Firstly, It should be a unit free number so that the shapes of different distributions, so far as symmetry is concerned, can be evaluated even if the unit of the fundamental variables is dissimilar. Besides, in mediocre cases among symmetry and asymmetry it may be difficult to perceive it graphically. Therefore, some of the above statistical measures are mandatory to find the extent of Skewness. Major measures of skewness can be either absolute as well as relative. Bowley's measure of skewness is based on quartiles and Kelley's measure is based on percentiles as shown above. Other two measures use positional and mathematical averages as shown above. In the research under consideration application software and excel are utilized to calculate skewness and kurtosis to reach a cogent finding of significant financials of World Bank.

Kurtosis: If we have the knowledge of the measures of central tendency, dispersion and skewness, even then we cannot get a complete idea of a distribution. In addition to these measures, we need to know another measure to get the complete idea about the shape of the distribution which can be studied with the help of Kurtosis. According to Prof. Karl Pearson it is called "Convexity of a Curve". Kurtosis gives a measure of flatness or peakedness distribution. The degree of kurtosis of a distribution is measured relative to that of a normal curve. The curves with greater peakedness than the normal curve are called "Leptokurtic". The curves which are more flat than the normal curve are called "Platykurtic". The normal curve is called "Mesokurtic." The Fig.4 describes the three different curves mentioned above: Excess kurtosis, typically compared to a value of 0, characterizes a normal distribution. A univariate normal distribution has an excess kurtosis of 0. Negative excess kurtosis indicates a *platykurtic* distribution, While, positive excess kurtosis indicates a *leptokurtic* distribution.

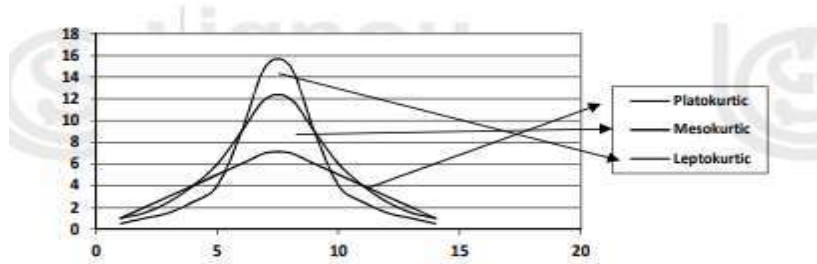


Figure 1. The platykurtic, Mesokurtic and Leptokurtic distributions can be seen in the graph

$$\beta_2 = \mu_4 / \mu_2^2$$

or

$$\gamma_2 = \beta_2 - 3$$

where, μ_2 = Second order central moment of distribution

μ_4 = Fourth order central moment of distribution

Description:

1. If $\beta_2 = 3$ or $\gamma_2 = 0$, then curve is said to be mesokurtic
2. If $\beta_2 < 3$ or $\gamma_2 < 0$, then curve is said to be platykurtic
3. If $\beta_2 > 3$ or $\gamma_2 > 0$, then curve is said to be leptokurtic

Table No 1- World Bank - Financial Indicators and the Skewness for Significant Financials for Ten years

Financial Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Skewness	Type
Commitments	29729	22611	20022	23191	27976	30523	33072	38572	37568	40885	0.03235382	Very low
Disbursements	22532	17861	17389	20182	20238	23691	28168	25504	33450	30779	0.52816376	Moderate
Net Income	495	-237	698	505	-42	2039	3990	1144	2142	2100	0.93524117	High
Total Assets	231408	258648	263800	283031	296804	307301	317542	332641	356612	399511	0.498477	Moderate
Investments	51760	71667	73492	81127	82485	87566	81783	79199	82728	102674	-0.5678228	Negative
Outstanding Loans	167643	177422	183588	192752	202158	218799	227092	241041	260236	280043	0.49038845	Moderate
Allocable Income	593	795	1161	1190	1381	1248	806	1312	1849	2384	0.98602529	High
General Reserve	96	672	913	831	950	874	589	921	834	1182	-1.5124451	Negative
Usable Equity	39424	41720	43518	45360	47138	49997	50481	53105	54655	57878	0.07592919	Very low
Equity loans %	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.6	22	22	21.5	21.6	-0.6900694	Negative

Source: Skewness Calculated from Annual Reports of World Bank for last ten years in continuation i.e. from 2016 to 2025

Note: Significant Financial Data of World Bank is in Millions of Dollars {Million \$}; Equity to Loan Ratio is in %

6. Analysis of Table No 1

Skewness of significant financial indicators of World Bank for the last ten years- i.e. from F.Y. 2016 to 2025, are analyzed with help of calculation of skewness of financials. It is seen that -Usable Equity, and Commitments are very low, this indicates that data about

them follows a trend -which is very close to normal distribution, while the financial parameters viz.- Disbursements, Outstanding Loans, Total Assets show Moderate positive skewness, this shows that frequency distribution for them is slightly on the positive side. While Investments, General Reserve, Equity to loans % have negative skewness, thus frequency distribution of them is shifted towards left of positional and mathematical averages.

Table No 2- World Bank - Key Financial Indicators and the Kurtosis for financial data for Ten years

Financial Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Kurtosis	Kurt - Type
Commitments	29729	22611	20022	23191	27976	30523	33072	38572	37568	40885	-1.2531874	Platykurtic
Disbursements	22532	17861	17389	20182	20238	23691	28168	25504	33450	30779	-0.8268255	Platykurtic
Net Income	495	-237	698	505	-42	2039	3990	1144	2142	2100	0.7393551	Platykurtic
Total Assets	231408	258648	263800	283031	296804	307301	317542	332641	356612	399511	0.092022	Platykurtic
Investments	51760	71667	73492	81127	82485	87566	81783	79199	82728	102674	2.6741265	Platykurtic
outstanding Loans	167643	177422	183588	192752	202158	218799	227092	241041	260236	280043	-0.8100732	Platykurtic
Allocable Income	593	795	1161	1190	1381	1248	806	1312	1849	2384	1.1459571	Platykurtic
General Reserve	96	672	913	831	950	874	589	921	834	1182	3.4915279	Leptokurtic
Usable Equity	39424	41720	43518	45360	47138	49997	50481	53105	54655	57878	-0.9645366	Platykurtic
Equity loans %	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.6	22	22	21.5	21.6	-1.3591515	Platykurtic

Source: Kurtosis Calculated from Annual Reports of World Bank for last ten years i.e. from 2016 to 2025

Note: Significant Financial Data of World Bank in Millions of Dollars {Million \$}; only Equity to Loan Ratio is in %

7. Analysis of Table 2

This table shows Kurtosis as Calculated from Annual Reports of World Bank for last ten years i.e. from 2016 to 2025, Significant Financial Data of World Bank in Millions of Dollars {Million \$}; only Equity to Loan Ratio is in %. The majority of financials and the frequency distribution pertaining to the significant financial data of World Bank, show a platykurtic distribution only General Reserves show Leptokurtic distribution. This shows that peakedness of most of financials are low as kurtosis pertaining to them are less than 3 as per decision variables as calculated in the Analysis Table no 2. Since, kurtosis pertaining to General Reserves is more than 3 it is leptokurtic kurtosis as per distribution, and shows more peakedness of data across mathematical and positional averages. Negative excess kurtosis indicates a *platykurtic* distribution, While, positive excess kurtosis indicates a *leptokurtic* distribution.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

SECTOR	FY25
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	2,905
Digital Development	782
Education	1,284
Energy and Mineral Resources	6,642
Financial Sector	3,588
Health	1,873
Industry, Trade, and Services	1,880
Public Administration	9,707
Social Protection	4,598
Social Sustainability and Inclusion	238
Transportation	6,718
Water, Sanitation, and Waste Management	1,669
Total	40,985

Note: Amounts are net of full terminations and cancellations relating to commitments approved in the same fiscal year. Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. Visit projects.worldbank.org/sector for more information.

Source: Annual Reports of World Bank for Financial Year 2024- 25
Figure 2: Fact Sheet No 1- World Bank- Commitment By Sectors

8. Analysis of Fact Sheet No 1

The major Commitments of the World Bank are in issues such as energy management, Industry, Trade and services, transportation, etc., but because of the unrest in the Western economies, the World Bank will have to increase its commitment in these issues for the reconstruction of the war-shattered economies for world peace and prosperity. During the past the World Bank has been trying its level best to accelerate economies in the war-shattered places, which is why it is also called the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

COUNTRY	COMMITMENTS	COUNTRY	COMMITMENTS
Brazil	3,856	Indonesia	2,753
Türkiye	3,791	India	2,350
Argentina	3,730	Morocco	1,770
Ukraine	3,142	South Africa	1,500
Philippines	2,855	Peru	1,205

Source: Annual Reports of World Bank for Financial Year 2024- 25
Figure 3: Fact Sheet No 2- World Bank- Commitment of Prominent Countries

9. Analysis of Fact Sheet No 2

The commitments of prominent countries viz. Brazil, the Philippines, Indonesia, and India are high as the World Bank has been deploying its funds for all-around growth of the developing economies for the development of roads, highways, transways, Energy substitution, energy management, Industry, Trade and services, transportation, etc. The

cost of energy is likely to steep up during the present situation because of unrest in Western Asia and developed Western economies. For managing this issue, the World Bank will have to channelise funds for reconstruction and development for maintaining International peace and prosperity. For Mitigating Credit Risk in such a situation, the Bank may deploy the best possible risk mitigation architecture. The fund channellisation for the reconstruction should be done with caution after study of credit rating of the economies of the world so that long-term solvency and profitability are not affected unfavorably. The scientific tools, such as Value at Risk, Monte Carlo Simulation, and Ratio analysis of the significant financial statements, will prove to be handy in the risk mitigation architecture.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

REGION	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Eastern and Southern Africa	2,920	2,914	2,364	2,907	1,525
Western and Central Africa	912	1,725	564	386	500
East Asia and Pacific	6,430	6,788	6,636	5,482	6,753
Europe and Central Asia	10,478	9,302	10,162	5,974	4,559
Latin America and the Caribbean	12,389	9,463	9,828	9,407	9,464
Middle East and North Africa	5,166	4,233	4,697	4,135	3,976
South Asia	2,590	3,143	4,321	4,781	3,746
Total	40,885	37,568	38,572	33,072	30,523

Note: Amounts are net of full terminations and cancellations relating to commitments approved in the same fiscal year.

Source: Annual Reports of World Bank for different time horizons

Figure 4: Fact Sheet No 3 World Bank- Commitments By Regions during different Financial Years

10. Analysis of Fact Sheet No 3

The analysis of fact sheet no 3 shows that for the World Bank, the total commitments have increased continuously from the financial year 2021 to 2025. Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, East Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East and North African regions have comparatively more commitments than the rest of the world. The increase in total commitments from 2021 to 2025 shows that the developed Western economies, Europe and Central Asia, the Middle East, and North African economies have reposed more confidence in this International Institution and Consortium. The majority of considerations during the global unrest and economic turmoil should be dynamic increase in Energy Prices, The western war poses the "greatest global energy security crisis in the realm," driving oil prices to surge and threatening it to spiral further, therefore, for protecting global economy, International Peace should be adopted by world economies. Shipping and Logistics cost will also spiral because of high cost of High Speed Diesel, Liquefied Petroleum, Gasoline and petroleum products this has created disruptions to global shipping, impacting energy cost and supply chain management in the prominent Industries across world.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

REGION	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Eastern and Southern Africa	1,228	3,126	1,690	2,441	325
Western and Central Africa	1,263	240	161	261	132
East Asia and Pacific	4,064	5,492	4,350	5,439	4,439
Europe and Central Asia	8,056	10,574	4,833	4,580	3,625
Latin America and the Caribbean	7,828	6,305	8,216	8,911	8,741
Middle East and North Africa	4,376	3,332	2,964	3,407	2,764
South Asia	3,964	4,381	3,290	3,129	3,665
Total	30,779	33,450	25,504	28,168	23,691

Source: Annual Reports of the World Bank for different time horizons
 Figure 5: Fact Sheet No 4- World Bank- Disbursements- By Region during different Financial Years

11. Suggestions and Findings

1. While giving loans and advances the Commitments and Disbursements should be thoroughly compared and receivable management should be done with sacrosanct, the credit rating of the regions must be seen from the prevalent credit rating agencies reports so that the default risk can be minimized.
2. The Investments in ever changing world economy should be done only in the places where marginal efficiency of capital is impressive; the investment portfolio should be diversified as the risk can be mitigated by diversification of investment portfolio.
3. The loans and advances portfolio should be diversified and the inherent systematic and unsystematic risk analyzed & mitigation can be done more scientifically with better receivable management policy more and frequent researches in making financials more secure obtaining better usufruct from sanctioned loans and advances.
4. IFC, MIGA, IDA, ICSID Must be consulted frequently in carrying out research based risk mitigation architecture to improve profitability ratios, solvency ratios, and liquidity ratios of the World Bank Group, the credit rating agencies must be consulted, the derivative market tools can be utilized to hedge the potential risk and develop a better risk mitigation architecture.
5. The prudent Insurance of Investments must be done as the world economy is rapidly changing because of disturbance in the western Asia and the developed western economy. This may bring economic turmoil in the different parts of world.
6. For better Return on Investment and for financial leverage the borrowed money should be utilized in growing areas such as projects involving artificial intelligence, automation, modern technology, and by prudent planning of Taxes to improve the revenue maximization architecture. The projects with reliability engineering aspect long life span and low risk should be preferred.
7. For better income from operations and for better financial leverage the fixed cost funds should be judiciously utilized and the economies which are more developed must be proffered during world economic turmoil.
8. The loans and advances should be given to the projects which have insured projects against potential failures arising because of systematic and unsystematic risk, so that the default risk can be managed easily.
9. The potential factoring agencies can be given the task of recuperation of debts if the arbitration and reconciliation is not getting possible in the cases where the loan seeker is a defaulter, so that the credit risk can be minimized.
10. The Bank is also involved in Crisis Management it supports real estate during global slowdowns, natural calamities, pandemics, or economic turmoil, via rapid funding and advancement techniques, it is a good and benevolent activity of the World Bank Group but it may be risky as well. Under volatile market conditions, the stock investment may not yield the desired benefits from operations. Thus, the track record of the debt seeker its repute in the international world and its track record with other development financial institutions across the world is imperative. The debt recovery tribunals can also be consulted across the world to know the creditworthiness of debt seekers all across the world.

12. Major Consideration on Significant Global Economic Impact while making disbursements

1. Escalation In Energy Prices: International Bank of Reconstruction and development or World Bank should see that the western war poses the "greatest worldwide energy security challenge in history in the realm," driving oil prices up and threatening to spiral further.
2. Disruption in Shipping and Logistics: Interference in the Strait of Hormuz has created disruptions to global shipping, affecting energy and supply chains management..
3. Stock Market Volatility: Global stock markets have reacted negatively, with significant drops in indices such as the Nikkei, Saudi Tadawul, and the New-York Stock Exchange, which is the largest stock exchange in terms of trade volume. Even the global Impact has affected Stock Markets of Indian subcontinent because of economic turmoil and its impact in other countries, this economy risk is prevalent in other parts of the world as it is a type of systematic risk which will affect entire dominion.
4. Inflationary stress in the other areas: Presently Surmounting energy and fertilizer prices have intensified global inflationary situation and apprehension of stagflation in during present times. This will cause not only Hyper- Inflation, but also Stagflation, hike in price of agricultural products , adverse shift in

GDP, GNP of majority of countries, as also adverse shift in majority of Macro- economic indicators such as Balance of Payments and Balance of Trade, Propensity to consume ,consumption function, per capita-income, shrinkage in the profit margins of majority of Industries. Even, activity ratios, profitability, solvency and liquidity of industries trade and commerce will also suffer adversely all across world.

13. Majority of Economic Considerations - In Regional Economic Slowdown & Imbalances in Economic and Pecuniary Activities

During recent times, The World will face economic consequences mentioned below:-

The World Bank shall have to adopt a scientific and vigilant approach in the future time horizon. During disbursements, as the Impact on Israel has been high, due to the cost of the war, which may cost billions of shekels. It will result in loss of GDP, as well as disturbance to daily life, high cost of mobilization. While Iran faces amplified economic stress from military activities, loss to infrastructure, and existing sanctions, leading to devaluation in the value of currency in the foreign market and severe monetary challenges. The Middle East and other Arabian countries and oil-producing economies and nations may face a profound pecuniary crisis, with projected monthly losses of many hundred billion \$ in the regional economic scenario. Energy & Oil are known to be lifesavers as they mobilize economic activities. Countries such as Norway, Russia, and Canada may see economic benefits due to higher energy prices as other economies of the world will procure Energy & Oil from such destinations. Fast-moving consumer goods may face an inflationary situation in the realm & Financial products will face increased volatility in interest rates, with rising mortgage costs in some regions. On the other hand, the agricultural economy will witness spiraling cost of fertilizer, with a nearly 28% -30% price escalation on in NPK fertilizers and Urea. Perpetual supply Chain activities will witness an adverse scenario; the shipping terrains as well as energy management will face intense stress, facing long-term scarcity of energy security, forcing the world to adopt non-conventional sources of energy and practice energy substitution process and Intensive Energy Management Practice. Iran-Israel tensions have caused significant unpredictability in the global energy marketplace, and crude oil prices have increased heavily per barrel. Oil and LNG exports were stuck, causing adverse effects to the oil production economies such as Iraq, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and their production and exploration capacity have collectively dropped intensely. Iranian strikes have been witnessed in desalination plants, which are the source of drinking water in water-scarce places like Kuwait and Qatar. The regional aviation sector faced a termination of operations due to multi-national airspace cessation, causing widespread trouble to global air commutation. The fear about a humanitarian crisis has emerged as crisis of Oil and its bi- products this has created disturbance to the entire world civilization. Under such a situation, World Bank may have to give pecuniary help to the different regions of the world for reconstruction, development and for refurbishment.

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