DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
(Joint Ministerial Committee
of the
Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund
on the
Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries)

**ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH MEETING**
**BANGKOK, THAILAND – OCTOBER 15, 2026**

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October 15, 2026

**Statement by**

**H.E. Nadia Fettah**
**Minister of Economy and Finance**

**of the Kingdom of Morocco**

**On behalf of the Constituency of Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Iran, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, and Tunisia**

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**114th Meeting of the Development Committee**

**October 15, 2026**
**Bangkok, Thailand**

On behalf of our constituency, we commend the World Bank Group (WBG) for advancing the agenda set out in its strategic paper "Private Capital Mobilization and Jobs", and we thank **President Ajay Banga**, for his leadership. The urgency is clear: over the next 10 to 15 years, **1.2 billion young people** in developing countries will reach working age, while only about 420 million jobs are expected to be generated. Closing this gap requires sustained action by governments, the WBG, and private investors. Building on previous Development Committee discussions, **we reaffirm our support for the three-pillar approach and call for faster implementation** that translates productive investment into more and better-paid jobs.

Having said that, we offer the following reflections: **We support** the WBG's transition from being solely a provider of finance to becoming a platform for mobilizing private capital. Building on the recommendations of the Private Sector Investment Lab and the High-Level Advisory Council on Jobs, the Group should tackle the barriers preventing global capital from reaching productive investment policy uncertainty, political and currency risks, insufficient early-stage capital, and unsuitable financing structures.

Improving access to performance data, including through the Global Emerging Markets Risk Database, will be crucial for distinguishing perceived risks from actual risks. Mobilization, however, cannot be disconnected from public investment, policy reform, and institutional capacity. The WBG should integrate its financing, advisory services, and Knowledge Bank expertise to enhance regulatory predictability and establish credible pipelines of bankable projects as Mission 300 demonstrates through policy reform and improved utility performance. The mix and sequencing of support must be tailored to country circumstances; in low-income and fragile settings, this may mean prioritizing institution building and project preparation before scaling up investment.

Within this framework, guarantees remain among the most effective tools for converting viable opportunities into investment. We welcome the expansion of the WBG Guarantee Platform and encourage wider use of layered risk-sharing structures combining IBRD/IDA, IFC, and MIGA guarantees with reinsurance to reduce financing costs and distribute risk more effectively. These approaches should extend to state-owned enterprises and financial institutions, including national and regional development banks.

Guarantees must be complemented by patient equity supporting entrepreneurship and job creation. Junior equity and first-loss capital can help firms grow to a stage where larger investors are prepared to participate. We encourage IFC to strengthen equity ecosystems and expand support for early-stage and high-growth firms, as demonstrated by the Frontier Opportunities Fund and Zafiri.

The agenda must also address currency risk, which remains a major constraint on long-term investment, given the mismatches created when projects borrow in hard currency but earn local-currency revenues. IFC's partnerships with local banks illustrate how domestic institutions can support longer-maturity local-currency lending. We encourage greater use of local-currency bond issuance, currency arrangements, and instruments that absorb maturity risk, particularly in underserved sectors.

Over the longer term, reducing these vulnerabilities requires deep, well-functioning domestic capital markets. **We support** extending the Domestic Capital Markets Development Program to 80 countries by 2030, with assistance tailored to each country's level of market development and institutional capacity.

Deeper markets should, in turn, support an investable emerging-markets asset class. Through originate-to-distribute approaches, diversified portfolios can attract institutional investors while enabling MDBs to recycle capital into new projects. We encourage collaboration on standardized loans, distribution, and secondary markets, as well as a joint MDB debt fund platform while preserving financial sustainability and the ability to retain exposures where development impact is greatest, including continued IFC financing for projects outside private investors' risk-return criteria.

The benefits of mobilization must reach MSMEs, which employ roughly three-quarters of workers in developing countries yet face a financing gap exceeding $5 trillion. We support the WBG's coordinated approach to making these firms more visible, connected, enabled, and funded through digital payments, simpler regulation, and diversified financing channels including fintech, cash-flow-based lending, and supply-chain finance.

Metals and Minerals (M&M) also represent a significant open space for developing countries to accelerate growth, create jobs, and strengthen domestic revenues, given rising demand driven by urbanization, digitalization, and the energy transition. We welcome the recent approval of the M&M Implementation Plan and encourage continued support for artisanal and small-scale mining, which provides livelihoods for millions.

This agenda must be deliberately adapted to FCV contexts and small states. **We suppor**t the refreshed FCV Strategy 2026–2030 and the complementary use of the IDA Private Sector Window, IFC' s Concessional Capital Window, first- loss facilities and MIGA guarantees where commercial financing alone is not viable. The same tailored approach applies to conflict-affected middle-income countries, where combining WBG financing with private capital can help rebuild infrastructure and restore economic activity.

Delivering across these priorities will require operational coherence and disciplined execution. **We support** the One WBG client coverage model and the launch of platforms such as the Financial Solutions Hub and Phoenix to facilitate connections between projects and suitable financing. Regional initiatives, particularly economic corridors, offer an important opportunity to mobilize capital at greater scale by aggregating demand across markets.

Finally, **we support** the Scorecard's distinct indicators for private capital enabled, private capital mobilized, and jobs, and endorse the ongoing efforts to add an MSME indicator.

Regarding the 2025 Shareholding Review, we take note of the Report to Governors, and look forward to the 2030 Review, anchored in the Lima Principles, to reinforce the WBG's legitimacy and advance the voice and representation of developing countries.