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Nota di contenuto	 Cover; Abstract; Contents; I. Introduction; II. Data; III. The global banking system before and after the financial crisis; A. State of foreign banking at the onset of the global financial crisis; B. The impact of the global financial crisis; IV. Drivers behind the shifts in global banking; A. Methodology; B. Empirical results; V. Local lending by foreign banks and cross-border banking; A. Data and basic statistics; B. Drivers behind loan growth of foreign banks and cross-border loans; VI. Conclusions; References; Figures; 1. Number and share of foreign banks, 1995-2013 Number of entries and exits of foreign banks, 1995-20133. Number of foreign banks by home country income group; 5. Share regional foreign banks before and after the crisis, by home country income group; 6. Change share foreign assets, 2007-2012; 7. Comparison growth local and cross-border lending, 2007-2012;

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	 Tables; 1. Number and assets of banks by host country, Aggregates by income level and region; 2. Number of foreign banks by home country, Aggregates by income level and region; 3. Drivers behind transformation 4. Drivers behind transformation, OECD versus non-OECD home countries5. Local versus cross-border local lending, level and growth comparison; 6. Drivers behind growth local and cross-border lending; Appendix; Figure 1; Table 1; Table 2; Table 3
Sommario/riassunto	Although cross-border bank lending has fallen sharply since the crisis, extending our bank ownershipdatabase from 1995-2009 up to 2013 shows only limited retrenchment in foreign bank presence. Whilebanks from OECD countries reduced their foreign presence (but still represent 89% of foreign bank assets),those from emerging markets and developing countries expanded abroad and doubled their presence. Especially advanced countries hit by a systemic crisis reduced their presence abroad, with far flung andrelatively small investments more likely to be sold. Poorer and slower growing countries host fe