

imf global financial stability report

imf global financial stability report stands as a crucial publication by the International Monetary Fund that analyzes the health and vulnerabilities of the global financial system. This report provides policymakers, economists, and financial market participants with vital insights into emerging risks, financial market trends, and policy recommendations aimed at preserving stability. By assessing systemic risks and monitoring financial institutions' resilience, the IMF's Global Financial Stability Report plays an instrumental role in guiding international economic governance. This article explores the report's purpose, methodology, key findings, and its impact on global financial markets. Additionally, it examines the challenges highlighted in recent editions and the policy measures suggested to mitigate potential crises. The comprehensive overview will help readers understand the significance of this report in maintaining global economic equilibrium and promoting sustainable growth.

- Purpose and Significance of the IMF Global Financial Stability Report
- Methodology and Data Sources Used in the Report
- Key Themes and Findings in Recent Reports
- Emerging Risks and Vulnerabilities Identified
- Policy Recommendations and Their Global Impact

Purpose and Significance of the IMF Global Financial Stability Report

The **imf global financial stability report** aims to evaluate the stability of the global financial system and identify potential threats that could derail economic progress. It serves as an important resource for governments, central banks, and financial institutions to understand the evolving landscape of financial risks. By highlighting systemic risks, the report supports proactive policy interventions to prevent financial crises. The report also promotes transparency and accountability by disseminating critical information regarding financial market conditions worldwide. Its regular publication ensures continuous monitoring and timely response to vulnerabilities that may arise from economic shocks, market disruptions, or regulatory gaps.

Role in Global Economic Governance

The report plays a pivotal role in shaping global economic governance by influencing international regulatory standards and financial supervision. It provides a platform for dialogue among member countries of the IMF to coordinate efforts in strengthening

financial resilience. Through its detailed analysis, the report helps align national policies with global financial stability objectives, thereby reducing the risk of contagion and spillover effects across borders.

Importance for Financial Market Participants

For investors, analysts, and financial institutions, the **imf global financial stability report** offers valuable insights into market trends, credit conditions, and risk exposures. This information aids in making informed investment decisions and managing portfolio risks effectively. The report's forecasts and stress tests also assist in anticipating future market movements and potential disruptions.

Methodology and Data Sources Used in the Report

The **imf global financial stability report** relies on a rigorous and comprehensive methodology that integrates quantitative data analysis with qualitative assessments. It uses a wide array of data sources, including macroeconomic indicators, financial market statistics, banking sector reports, and surveys from international financial institutions. The methodology incorporates advanced econometric models and stress-testing frameworks to evaluate the resilience of financial systems under various hypothetical scenarios.

Data Collection and Analysis Techniques

Data is collected from IMF member countries, financial market databases, and international organizations such as the Bank for International Settlements and the World Bank. The report applies statistical tools to detect patterns of risk accumulation, leverage, and liquidity constraints. Scenario analysis helps in understanding the potential impact of shocks such as abrupt interest rate changes, asset price corrections, or geopolitical tensions.

Use of Stress Testing and Risk Metrics

Stress testing is a core component of the report's methodology, enabling the assessment of financial institutions' ability to withstand adverse conditions. Various risk metrics, including Value at Risk (VaR), credit default probabilities, and market volatility indices, are employed to quantify vulnerabilities. These approaches provide a forward-looking perspective on financial stability risks, guiding policymakers on necessary interventions.

Key Themes and Findings in Recent Reports

Recent editions of the **imf global financial stability report** have focused on a range of critical themes that reflect the evolving dynamics of the global financial environment.

These include the effects of monetary policy normalization, rising debt levels, technological disruptions, and climate-related financial risks. The report consistently underscores the interconnectedness of global markets and the importance of coordinated policy responses.

Monetary Policy and Market Volatility

The report highlights how changes in monetary policy, especially in major economies, influence global capital flows and market volatility. Tightening monetary conditions can lead to increased borrowing costs and asset price corrections, affecting emerging markets and vulnerable financial institutions. The report stresses the need for gradual and predictable policy adjustments to minimize shocks.

Debt Accumulation and Financial Vulnerabilities

Another significant finding is the escalation of public and private debt globally, which poses risks to financial stability. Elevated debt levels can reduce the capacity of borrowers to absorb economic shocks, increasing the likelihood of defaults and financial distress. The report advocates for prudent debt management and enhanced transparency to mitigate these risks.

Emerging Risks and Vulnerabilities Identified

The **imf global financial stability report** identifies several emerging risks that could threaten the resilience of the global financial system. These vulnerabilities range from geopolitical tensions and cyber threats to structural weaknesses in financial markets. The report provides an in-depth examination of these factors to alert policymakers and market participants.

Geopolitical and Economic Uncertainties

Heightened geopolitical tensions, trade disputes, and economic uncertainties are recognized as significant risks that can disrupt financial markets and investor confidence. Such uncertainties may lead to abrupt capital outflows, currency volatility, and increased risk premiums, especially in emerging economies.

Technological and Cybersecurity Risks

The report draws attention to the growing importance of technology in finance and the attendant cybersecurity risks. Financial institutions are increasingly exposed to cyberattacks, operational failures, and data breaches, which can undermine market stability and consumer trust. The report calls for enhanced cybersecurity measures and regulatory frameworks to address these challenges.

Environmental and Climate-Related Financial Risks

Climate change introduces new dimensions of financial risk, including physical risks from extreme weather events and transition risks related to the shift toward a low-carbon economy. The IMF report emphasizes the need for integrating climate risk assessments into financial stability monitoring and encourages the development of sustainable finance practices.

Policy Recommendations and Their Global Impact

The **imf global financial stability report** provides actionable policy recommendations aimed at reinforcing the resilience of the financial system and preventing crises. These recommendations are tailored to address identified vulnerabilities and support sustainable economic growth. The report promotes international cooperation and the adoption of best practices in financial regulation and supervision.

Strengthening Financial Regulation and Supervision

One of the key policy suggestions is enhancing regulatory frameworks to ensure that financial institutions maintain adequate capital and liquidity buffers. The report advocates for improved risk management practices, stricter oversight of non-bank financial intermediaries, and the reduction of excessive leverage.

Promoting Macroprudential Policies

The report encourages the implementation of macroprudential policies that mitigate systemic risks across the financial sector. Such policies include countercyclical capital requirements, loan-to-value limits, and stress testing mandates. These measures help to contain credit booms and reduce the build-up of vulnerabilities.

Enhancing International Coordination

Given the global nature of financial markets, the report underscores the importance of international policy coordination to manage cross-border risks effectively. Collaborative efforts help harmonize regulatory standards, facilitate information sharing, and manage the spillover effects of domestic policies on the global financial system.

Key Policy Recommendations in Brief

- Maintain strong capital and liquidity standards for banks and financial institutions
- Implement macroprudential tools to address systemic risks

- Enhance transparency and disclosure requirements
- Promote sustainable finance and integrate climate-related risks
- Strengthen cybersecurity frameworks within the financial sector
- Foster international cooperation to manage global financial vulnerabilities

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the IMF Global Financial Stability Report?

The IMF Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR) is a semi-annual publication by the International Monetary Fund that assesses the stability of the global financial system and identifies emerging risks and vulnerabilities.

How often is the IMF Global Financial Stability Report published?

The IMF Global Financial Stability Report is published twice a year, typically in April and October.

What are the main objectives of the IMF Global Financial Stability Report?

The main objectives are to evaluate the stability of the global financial system, monitor financial markets and institutions, identify systemic risks, and provide policy recommendations to enhance financial resilience.

Who are the primary audiences of the IMF Global Financial Stability Report?

The primary audiences include policymakers, financial regulators, investors, academics, and other stakeholders interested in global financial stability and economic outlooks.

What key themes are typically covered in the IMF Global Financial Stability Report?

Key themes often include global economic conditions, vulnerabilities in banking and non-bank financial sectors, emerging market risks, debt sustainability, and the impact of geopolitical developments on financial markets.

How does the IMF Global Financial Stability Report impact global financial markets?

The report influences global financial markets by providing insights into risks and vulnerabilities, guiding policy decisions, and shaping investor expectations, which can affect market confidence and stability.

Where can one access the IMF Global Financial Stability Report?

The IMF Global Financial Stability Report is freely accessible on the official International Monetary Fund website under the publications section dedicated to financial stability reports.

Additional Resources

1. *The IMF and Global Financial Stability: Challenges and Responses*

This book explores the role of the International Monetary Fund in maintaining global financial stability. It discusses the mechanisms the IMF uses to prevent financial crises and how it supports countries during economic turmoil. The text also analyzes past financial crises and the lessons learned to improve future responses.

2. *Global Financial Stability Report: Insights and Implications*

A comprehensive guide to understanding the IMF's flagship Global Financial Stability Report, this book breaks down key findings and policy recommendations. It examines trends in global finance, systemic risks, and vulnerabilities in different economies. Readers gain an understanding of how global financial markets interact and affect economic stability.

3. *Financial Crises and the IMF: A Historical Perspective*

This volume traces the history of financial crises and the IMF's evolving role in crisis management and prevention. It provides case studies of major financial disruptions, highlighting IMF interventions and their outcomes. The book offers insights on how global financial architecture has adapted over time to enhance stability.

4. *Risk and Resilience in Global Financial Markets*

Focusing on risk assessment and management, this book delves into the factors that threaten global financial stability. It discusses the importance of regulatory frameworks, international cooperation, and the IMF's surveillance activities. The text also addresses the impact of emerging technologies and financial innovation on market resilience.

5. *International Monetary Fund: Policies for a Stable Global Economy*

An in-depth analysis of the IMF's policy tools aimed at fostering international monetary cooperation and financial stability. The book covers surveillance, lending programs, and technical assistance provided by the IMF. It highlights how these policies help countries navigate economic challenges and contribute to a more stable global economy.

6. *The Future of Global Financial Stability: Trends and Challenges*

This forward-looking book examines emerging trends shaping the global financial landscape, such as digital currencies and climate-related financial risks. It assesses how the IMF and other international institutions are adapting to new challenges. The author discusses potential vulnerabilities and strategies for enhancing the resilience of the global financial system.

7. Global Financial Stability and Economic Growth: An IMF Perspective

Linking financial stability with sustainable economic growth, this book presents the IMF's approach to balancing these objectives. It explores how stable financial systems can promote investment, employment, and development. The text also reviews policy frameworks that support both financial soundness and economic expansion.

8. Financial Stability in Emerging Markets: The Role of the IMF

This book focuses on the unique challenges faced by emerging market economies in maintaining financial stability. It highlights the IMF's role in monitoring vulnerabilities and providing support during crises. Through case studies, the book illustrates successful strategies and policy measures tailored to these dynamic economies.

9. Global Finance and Systemic Risk: Understanding the IMF's Global Financial Stability Report

A detailed examination of systemic risk factors affecting global finance and how the IMF assesses these risks in its reports. The book explains complex financial concepts in accessible terms and discusses the implications for policymakers and investors. It also covers the importance of international coordination in mitigating systemic threats.

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imf global financial stability report: Global Financial Stability Report, October 2014

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2014-10-08 The October 2014 issue finds that six years after the start of the crisis, the global economic recovery continues to rely heavily on accommodative monetary policies in advanced economies. Monetary accommodation remains critical in supporting economies by encouraging economic risk taking in the form of increased real spending by households and greater willingness to invest and hire by businesses. However, prolonged monetary ease may also encourage excessive financial risk taking. Analytical chapters examine (1) the growth of shadow banking around the globe, assessing risks and discussing regulatory responses, and calling for a more encompassing (macroprudential) approach to regulation and for enhanced data provision; and (2) how conflicts of interest among bank managers, shareholders, and debt holders can lead to excessive bank risk taking from society's point of view, finding no clear relation between bank risk and the level of executive compensation, but that a better alignment of bankers' pay with long-term outcomes is associated with less risk.

imf global financial stability report: Global Financial Stability Report, April 2011

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2011-04-13 Despite

ongoing economic recovery and improvements in global financial stability, structural weaknesses and vulnerabilities remain in some important financial systems. The April 2011 Global Financial Stability Report highlights how risks have changed over the past six months, traces the sources and channels of financial distress with an emphasis on sovereign risk, notes the pressures arising from capital inflows in emerging economies, and discusses policy proposals under consideration to mend the global financial system.

imf global financial stability report: Global Financial Stability Report, April 2021

International Monetary Fund, 2021-04-06 Extraordinary policy measures have eased financial conditions and supported the economy, helping to contain financial stability risks. Chapter 1 warns that there is a pressing need to act to avoid a legacy of vulnerabilities while avoiding a broad tightening of financial conditions. Actions taken during the pandemic may have unintended consequences such as stretched valuations and rising financial vulnerabilities. The recovery is also expected to be asynchronous and divergent between advanced and emerging market economies. Given large external financing needs, several emerging markets face challenges, especially if a persistent rise in US rates brings about a repricing of risk and tighter financial conditions. The corporate sector in many countries is emerging from the pandemic overindebted, with notable differences depending on firm size and sector. Concerns about the credit quality of hard-hit borrowers and profitability are likely to weigh on the risk appetite of banks. Chapter 2 studies leverage in the nonfinancial private sector before and during the COVID-19 crisis, pointing out that policymakers face a trade-off between boosting growth in the short term by facilitating an easing of financial conditions and containing future downside risks. This trade-off may be amplified by the existing high and rapidly building leverage, increasing downside risks to future growth. The appropriate timing for deployment of macroprudential tools should be country-specific, depending on the pace of recovery, vulnerabilities, and policy tools available. Chapter 3 turns to the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the commercial real estate sector. While there is little evidence of large price misalignments at the onset of the pandemic, signs of overvaluation have now emerged in some economies. Misalignments in commercial real estate prices, especially if they interact with other vulnerabilities, increase downside risks to future growth due to the possibility of sharp price corrections.

imf global financial stability report: Global Financial Stability Report, April 2015

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2015-04-15 The current report finds that, despite an improvement in economic prospects in some key advanced economies, new challenges to global financial stability have arisen. The global financial system is being buffeted by a series of changes, including lower oil prices and, in some cases, diverging growth patterns and monetary policies. Expectations for rising U.S. policy rates sparked a significant appreciation of the U.S. dollar, while long term bond yields in many advanced economies have decreased—and have turned negative for almost a third of euro area sovereign bonds—on disinflation concerns and the prospect of continued monetary accommodation. Emerging markets are caught in these global cross currents, with some oil exporters and others facing new stability challenges, while others have gained more policy space as a result of lower fuel prices and reduced inflationary pressures. The report also examines changes in international banking since the global financial crisis and finds that these changes are likely to promote more stable bank lending in host countries. Finally, the report finds that the asset management industry needs to strengthen its oversight framework to address financial stability risks from incentive problems between end-investors and portfolio managers and the risk of runs due to liquidity mismatches.

imf global financial stability report: Global Financial Stability Report, April 2024

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2024-04-16 Chapter 1 documents that near-term global financial stability risks have receded amid expectations that global disinflation is entering its last mile. However, along it, there are several salient risks and a build-up of medium-term vulnerabilities. Chapter 2 assesses vulnerabilities and potential risks to financial stability in corporate private credit, a rapidly growing asset class—traditionally focused on providing

loans to midsize firms outside the realms of either commercial banks or public debt markets—that now rivals other major credit markets in size. Chapter 3 shows that while cyber incidents have thus far not been systemic, the probability of severe cyber incidents has increased, posing an acute threat to macrofinancial stability.

imf global financial stability report: *Global Financial Stability Report, April 2016*

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2016-04-11 The current Global Financial Stability Report (April 2016) finds that global financial stability risks have risen since the last report in October 2015. The new report finds that the outlook has deteriorated in advanced economies because of heightened uncertainty and setbacks to growth and confidence, while declines in oil and commodity prices and slower growth have kept risks elevated in emerging markets. These developments have tightened financial conditions, reduced risk appetite, raised credit risks, and stymied balance sheet repair. A broad-based policy response is needed to secure financial stability. Advanced economies must deal with crisis legacy issues, emerging markets need to bolster their resilience to global headwinds, and the resilience of market liquidity should be enhanced. The report also examines financial spillovers from emerging market economies and finds that they have risen substantially. This implies that when assessing macro-financial conditions, policymakers may need to increasingly take into account economic developments in emerging market economies. Finally, the report assesses changes in the systemic importance of insurers, finding that across advanced economies the contribution of life insurers to systemic risk has increased in recent years. The results suggest that supervisors and regulators should take a more macroprudential approach to the sector.

imf global financial stability report: *Global Financial Stability Report, April 2020*

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2020-04-14 The April 2020 Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR) assesses the financial stability challenges posed by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Chapter 1 describes how financial conditions tightened abruptly with the onset of the pandemic, with risk asset prices dropping sharply as investors rushed to safety and liquidity. It finds that a further tightening of financial conditions may expose vulnerabilities, including among nonbank financial institutions, and that bank resilience may be tested if economic and financial market stresses rise. Vulnerabilities in global risky corporate credit markets, including weakened credit quality of borrowers, looser underwriting standards, liquidity risks at investment funds, and increased interconnectedness, could generate losses at nonbank financial institutions in a severe adverse scenario, as discussed in Chapter 2. The pandemic led to an unprecedented and sharp reversal of portfolio flows, highlighting the challenges of managing flows in emerging and frontier markets. Chapter 3 shows that global financial conditions tend to influence portfolio flows more during surges than in normal times, that stronger domestic fundamentals can help mitigate outflows, and that greater foreign participation in local currency bond markets may increase price volatility where domestic markets lack depth. Beyond the immediate challenges of COVID-19, Chapter 4 explores the profitability pressures that banks are likely to face over the medium term in an environment where low interest rates are expected to persist. Chapter 5 takes a broader perspective on physical risks associated with climate change. It finds that these risks do not appear to be reflected in global equity valuations and that stress testing and better disclosure of exposures to climatic hazards are essential to better assess physical risk.

imf global financial stability report: *Global Financial Stability Report, October 2017*

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Financial Systems Dept., 2017-10-11 The October 2017 Global Financial Stability Report finds that the global financial system continues to strengthen in response to extraordinary policy support, regulatory enhancements, and the cyclical upturn in growth. It also includes a chapter that examines the short- and medium-term implications for economic growth and financial stability of the past decades' rise in household debt. It documents large differences in household debt-to-GDP ratios across countries but a common increasing trajectory that was moderated but not reversed by the global financial crisis. Another chapter develops a new macroeconomic measure of financial stability by linking financial conditions to the

probability distribution of future GDP growth and applies it to a set of 20 major advanced and emerging market economies. The chapter shows that changes in financial conditions shift the whole distribution of future GDP growth.

imf global financial stability report: *Global Financial Stability Report, September 2002*

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2002-09-12 This September 2002 issue of the Global Financial Stability Report highlights that during the second quarter of 2002, a sharp erosion of investor confidence heightened risk aversion and growing concerns about the strength and durability of the global recovery. The pace and quality of corporate earnings had repercussions in all of the major equity, credit, and foreign exchange markets. Market adjustments occurred against the background of the bursting of the telecom, media, and technology bubble, which exposed a culture of irrational exuberance, and sometimes greed, among many buyers, sellers, and intermediaries.

imf global financial stability report: *Global Financial Stability Report, April 2017*

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2017-04-19 Financial stability has continued to improve since the October 2016 Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR). Economic activity has gained momentum, as outlined in the April 2017 World Economic Outlook (WEO), amid broadly accommodative monetary and financial conditions, spurring hopes for reflation. Chapter 2 analyzes the potential long-term impact of a scenario of sustained low growth and low real and nominal rates for the business models of financial institutions and the products offered by the financial sector. Chapter 3 examines whether countries still retain influence over their domestic financial conditions in a globally integrated financial system. The chapter develops financial conditions indices that make it possible to compare a large set of advanced and emerging market economies.

imf global financial stability report: *Global Financial Stability Report, April 2005*

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2005-04-05 The Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR) provides expert and up-to-date analysis of global capital flows that play a critical role in world economic growth and Financial stability. The report focuses on current conditions in global Financial markets, analyzing Financial imbalances and structural issues that could pose risks to stability and sustained market access by emerging market borrowers. Along with the IMF's semiannual World Economic Outlook, the GFSR is a key vehicle for communicating the IMF's multilateral surveillance. The GFSR also draws out the Financial ramifications of economic imbalances highlighted by the WEO, making it an indispensable companion publication.

imf global financial stability report: *Global Financial Stability Report, October 2016*

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2016-10-05 The current report finds that short-term risks to global financial stability have abated since April 2016, but that medium-term risks continue to build. Financial institutions in advanced economies face a number of cyclical and structural challenges and need to adapt to low growth and low interest rates, as well as to an evolving market and regulatory environment. Weak profitability could erode banks' buffers over time and undermine their ability to support growth. A cyclical recovery will not resolve the problem of low profitability. More deep-rooted reforms and systemic management are needed, especially for European banks. The solvency of many life insurance companies and pension funds is threatened by a prolonged period of low interest rates. Corporate leverage in emerging market economies remains elevated in some countries, but the current favorable external environment presents an opportunity for overly indebted firms to restructure their balance sheets. The political climate is unsettled in many countries. A lack of income growth and a rise in inequality have opened the door for populist, inward-looking policies. These factors make it even harder to tackle legacy problems and further expose economies and markets to shocks. A potent and more balanced policy mix is needed to deliver a stronger path for growth and financial stability, and avoid slipping into a state of financial and economic stagnation. The report also examines how the rise of nonbank financing has altered the impact of monetary policy and finds that fears of a decline in the effectiveness of monetary policy are unfounded. It appears that the transmission of monetary policy

is, if anything, stronger in economies with larger nonbank financial sectors. Finally, the report examines the link between corporate governance, investor protection, and financial stability in emerging market economies. It finds that the improvements over the past two decades have helped bolster the resilience of their financial systems. These benefits strengthen the case for further reform.

imf global financial stability report: *Global Financial Stability Report, October 2019*

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2019-10-16 The October 2019 Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR) identifies the current key vulnerabilities in the global financial system as the rise in corporate debt burdens, increasing holdings of riskier and more illiquid assets by institutional investors, and growing reliance on external borrowing by emerging and frontier market economies. The report proposes that policymakers mitigate these risks through stricter supervisory and macroprudential oversight of firms, strengthened oversight and disclosure for institutional investors, and the implementation of prudent sovereign debt management practices and frameworks for emerging and frontier market economies.

imf global financial stability report: Global Financial Stability Report April 2023

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2023-04-11 The baseline forecast is for growth to fall from 3.4 percent in 2022 to 2.8 percent in 2023, before settling at 3.0 percent in 2024. Advanced economies are expected to see an especially pronounced growth slowdown, from 2.7 percent in 2022 to 1.3 percent in 2023. In a plausible alternative scenario with further financial sector stress, global growth declines to about 2.5 percent in 2023 with advanced economy growth falling below 1 percent. Global headline inflation in the baseline is set to fall from 8.7 percent in 2022 to 7.0 percent in 2023 on the back of lower commodity prices but underlying (core) inflation is likely to decline more slowly. Inflation's return to target is unlikely before 2025 in most cases.

imf global financial stability report: **Global Financial Stability Report, April 2018**

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2018-04-18 The April 2018 Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR) finds that short-term risks to financial stability have increased somewhat since the previous GFSR. Medium-term risks are still elevated as financial vulnerabilities, which have built up during the years of accommodative policies, could mean a bumpy road ahead and put growth at risk. This GFSR also examines the short- and medium-term implications for downside risks to growth and financial stability of the riskiness of corporate credit allocation. It documents the cyclical nature of the riskiness of corporate credit allocation at the global and country levels and its sensitivity to financial conditions, lending standards, and policy and institutional settings. Another chapter analyzes whether and how house prices move in tandem across countries and major cities around the world—that is, global house price synchronicity.

imf global financial stability report: **Global Financial Stability Report, April 2022**

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2022-04-19 Chapter 1 looks at the implications of the war in Ukraine on the financial system. Commodity prices pose challenging trade-offs for central banks. Many emerging and frontier markets are facing especially difficult conditions. In China, financial vulnerabilities remain elevated amid ongoing stress in the property sector and new COVID-19 outbreaks. Central banks should act decisively to prevent inflation from becoming entrenched without jeopardizing the recovery. Policymakers will need to confront the structural issues brought to the fore by the war, including the trade-off between energy security and climate transition. Chapter 2 discusses the sovereign-bank nexus in emerging markets. Bank holdings of domestic sovereign bonds have surged in emerging markets during the pandemic. With public debt at historically high levels and the sovereign credit outlook deteriorating, there is a risk of a negative feedback loop that could threaten macro-financial stability. Chapter 3 examines the challenges to financial stability posed by the rapid rise of risky business segments in fintech. Policies that target both fintech firms and incumbent banks proportionately are needed.

imf global financial stability report: *Global Financial Stability Report, September 2003*

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2003-09-04 This

September 2003 issue of the Global Financial Stability Report highlights that since March 2003, further progress has been made in addressing the lingering effects of the bursting of the equity price bubble. Household and corporate balance sheets have continued to improve gradually and corporate default levels have declined. Companies in mature markets have cut costs, enhancing their ability to cope with slower growth and other potential difficulties. Corporations—particularly in the United States—have made good progress in their financial consolidation efforts and are in a better financial position to increase investment spending.

imf global financial stability report: *Global Financial Stability Report, October 2024*

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2024-10-22 Chapter 1 shows that although near-term financial stability risks have remained contained, mounting vulnerabilities could worsen future downside risks by amplifying shocks, which have become more probable because of the widening disconnect between elevated economic uncertainty and low financial volatility. Chapter 2 presents evidence that high macroeconomic uncertainty can threaten macrofinancial stability by exacerbating downside tail risks to markets, credit supply, and GDP growth. These relationships are stronger when debt vulnerabilities are elevated, or financial market volatility is low (during episodes of a macro-market disconnect). Chapter 3 assesses recent developments in AI and Generative AI and their implications for capital markets. It presents new analytical work and results from a global outreach to market participants and regulators, delineates potential benefits and risks that may arise from the widespread adoption of these new technologies, and makes suggestions for policy responses.

imf global financial stability report: *Global Financial Stability Report, October 2015*

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department, 2015-10-07 The October 2015 Global Financial Stability Report finds that, despite an improvement in financial stability in advanced economies, risks continue to rotate toward emerging markets. The global financial outlook is clouded by a triad of policy challenges: emerging market vulnerabilities, legacy issues from the crisis in advanced economies, and weak systemic market liquidity. With more vulnerable balance sheets in emerging market companies and banks, firms in these countries are more susceptible to financial stress, economic downturn, and capital outflows. Recent market developments such as slumping commodity prices, China's bursting equity bubble, and pressure on exchange rates underscore these challenges. The prospect of the U.S. Federal Reserve gradually raising interest rates points to an unprecedented adjustment in the global financial system as financial conditions and risk premiums "normalize" from historically low levels alongside rising policy rates and a modest cyclical recovery. The report also examines the factors that influence levels of liquidity in securities markets, as well as the implications of low liquidity. Currently, market liquidity is being supported by benign cyclical conditions. Although it is too early to assess the impact of recent regulatory changes on market liquidity, changes in market structure, such as larger holdings of corporate bonds by mutual funds, appear to have increased the fragility of liquidity. Finally, the report studies the growing level of corporate debt in emerging markets, which quadrupled between 2004 and 2014. The report finds that global drivers have played an increasing role in leverage growth, issuance, and spreads. Moreover, higher leverage has been associated with, on average, rising foreign currency exposures. It also finds that despite weaker balance sheets, firms have managed to issue bonds at better terms as a result of favorable financial conditions.

imf global financial stability report: *Global Financial Stability Report, April 2019*

International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Financial Systems Dept., 2019-04-10 The April 2019 Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR) finds that despite significant variability over the past two quarters, financial conditions remain accommodative. As a result, financial vulnerabilities have continued to build in the sovereign, corporate, and nonbank financial sectors in several systemically important countries, leading to elevated medium-term risks. The report attempts to provide a comprehensive assessment of these vulnerabilities while focusing specifically on corporate sector debt in advanced economies, the sovereign-financial sector nexus in the euro area, China's financial imbalances, volatile portfolio flows to emerging markets, and downside risks to the housing market.

These vulnerabilities require action by policymakers, including through the clear communication of any changes in their monetary policy outlook, the deployment and expansion of macroprudential tools, the stepping up of measures to repair public and private sector balance sheets, and the strengthening of emerging market resilience to foreign portfolio outflows. This GFSR also takes an in depth look at house prices at risk, a measure of downside risks to future house price growth—using theory, insights from past analyses, and new statistical techniques applied to 32 advanced and emerging market economies and major cities. The chapter finds that lower house price momentum, overvaluation, excessive credit growth, and tighter financial conditions predict heightened downside risks to house prices up to three years ahead. The measure of house prices at risk helps forecast downside risks to GDP growth and adds to early-warning models for financial crises. Policymakers can use estimates of house prices at risk to complement other surveillance indicators of housing market vulnerabilities and guide macroprudential policy actions aimed at building buffers and reducing vulnerabilities. Downside risks to house prices could also be relevant for monetary policymakers when forming their views on the downside risks to the economic and inflation outlook. Authorities considering measures to manage capital flows might also find such information useful when a surge in capital inflows increases downside risks to house prices and when other policy options are limited.

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