2022 **APR**

Global financial conditions have tightened and downside risks to the economic outlook increased, though no material systemic event affecting financial institutions or markets has materialized so far.



Sources: Bank for International Settlements; Bloomberg Finance L.P.; BP, Statistical Review of World Energy, July 2021; Haver Analytics; JPMorgan Chase & Co.; Morningstar; UN Comtrade; US Geological Survey; and IMF staff calculations.

Note: GFSR = Global Financial Stability Report; NBFIs = Nonbank financial intermediaries.

Challenging Trade-Offs amid Uncertain Geopolitics

- Central banks should act decisively to prevent inflation pressure from becoming entrenched and avoid an unmooring of inflation expectations, while avoiding a disorderly tightening of financial conditions that would jeopardize the post-pandemic economic recovery.
- Policy normalization in emerging markets should continue based on country-specific assessments of inflation, economic outlook.
- Regulators should assess the implications of the elevated volatility in commodity markets on market functioning and risk management.
- □ Policymakers should intensify their efforts to implement the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) road map while taking appropriate steps to address energy security concerns.