



# Global Financial Stability Report

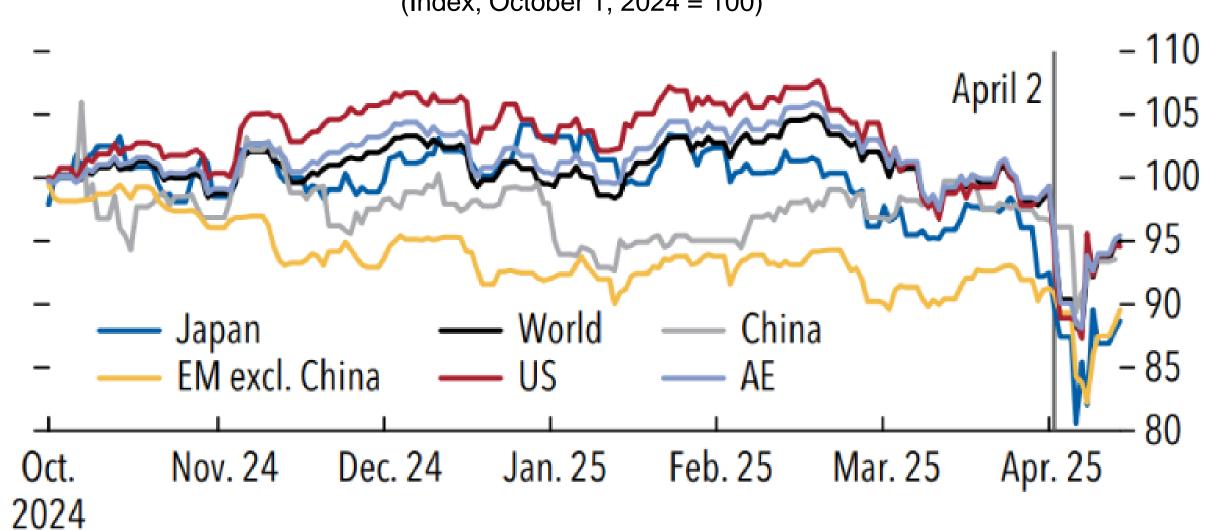
For SUERF

Jason Wu
Assistant Director
Monetary and Capital Markets Department

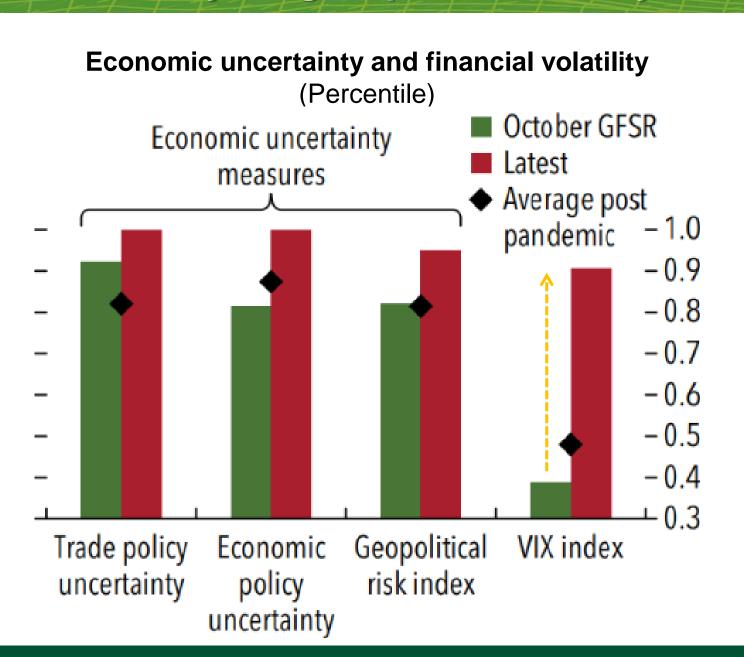
#### Markets reacted swiftly to tariffs



(Index; October 1, 2024 = 100)



#### Volatility caught up to uncertainty



#### Trade uncertainty has real consequences

		Projections		Difference from January 2025 WEO Update 1	
	2024	2025	2026	2025	2026
World Output	3.3	2.8	3.0	-0.5	-0.3
Advanced Economies	1.8	1.4	1.5	-0.5	-0.3
United States	2.8	1.8	1.7	-0.9	-0.4
Euro Area	0.9	0.8	1.2	-0.2	-0.2
Germany	-0.2	0.0	0.9	-0.3	-0.2
France	1.1	0.6	1.0	-0.2	-0.1
Italy	0.7	0.4	0.8	-0.3	-0.1
Spain	3.2	2.5	1.8	0.2	0.0
Japan	0.1	0.6	0.6	-0.5	-0.2
United Kingdom	1.1	1.1	1.4	-0.5	-0.1
Canada	1.5	1.4	1.6	-0.6	-0.4
Other Advanced Economies <sup>2</sup>	2.2	1.8	2.0	-0.3	-0.3
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	4.3	3.7	3.9	-0.5	-0.4
Emerging and Developing Asia	5.3	4.5	4.6	-0.6	-0.5
China	5.0	4.0	4.0	-0.6	-0.5
India 3	6.5	6.2	6.3	-0.3	-0.2
Emerging and Developing Europe	3.4	2.1	2.1	-0.1	-0.3
Russia	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.1	-0.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.4	2.0	2.4	-0.5	-0.3
Brazil	3.4	2.0	2.0	-0.2	-0.2
Mexico	1.5	-0.3	1.4	-1.7	-0.6
Middle East and Central Asia	2.4	3.0	3.5	-0.6	-0.4
Saudi Arabia	1.3	3.0	3.7	-0.3	-0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.0	3.8	4.2	-0.4	0.0
Nigeria	3.4	3.0	2.7	-0.2	-0.3
South Africa	0.6	1.0	1.3	-0.5	-0.3
Memorandum					
World Growth Based on Market Exchange Rates	2.8	2.3	2.4	-0.6	-0.4
European Union	1.1	1.2	1.5	-0.2	-0.2
ASEAN-5 4	4.6	4.0	3.9	-0.6	-0.6
Middle East and North Africa	1.8	2.6	3.4	-0.9	-0.5
Emerging Market and Middle-Income Economies	4.3	3.7	3.8	-0.5	-0.4
Low-Income Developing Countries	4.0	4.2	5.2	-0.4	-0.2
World Trade Volume (goods and services)	3.8	1.7	2.5	-1.5	-0.8

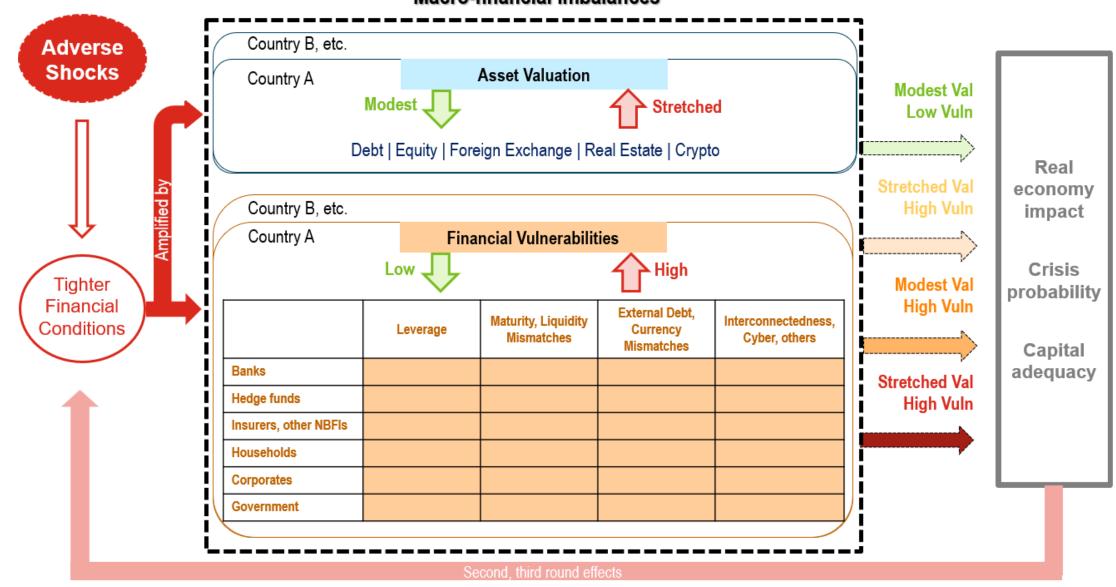
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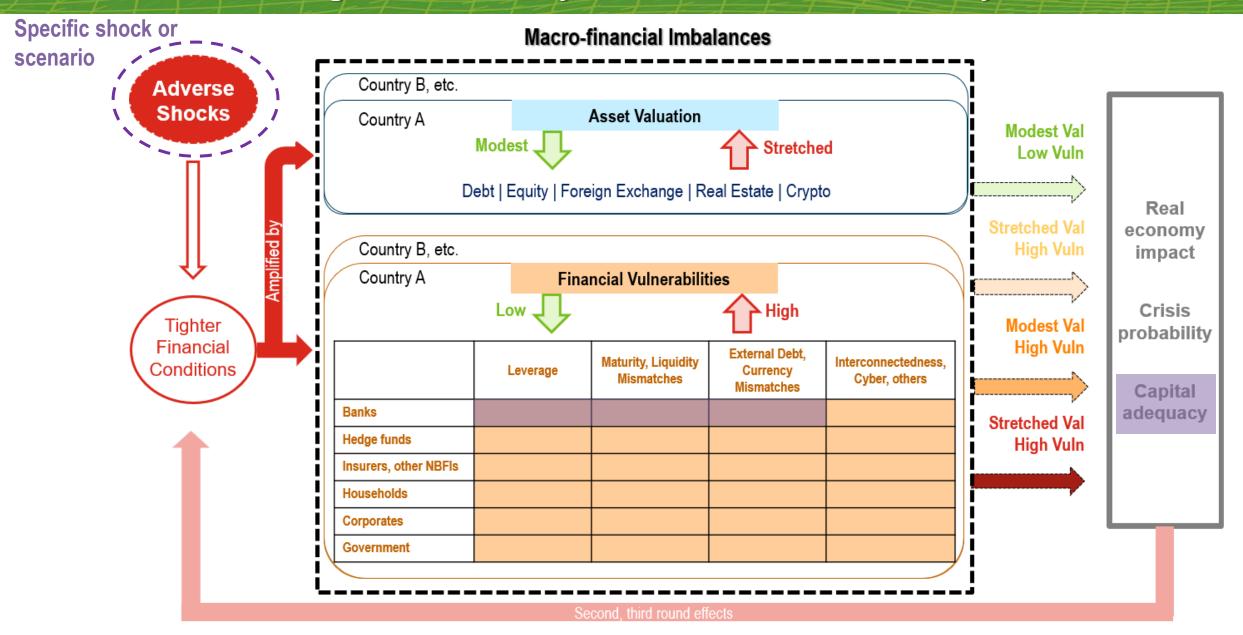
**Detour: Financial stability framework** 

#### Financial stability monitoring framework

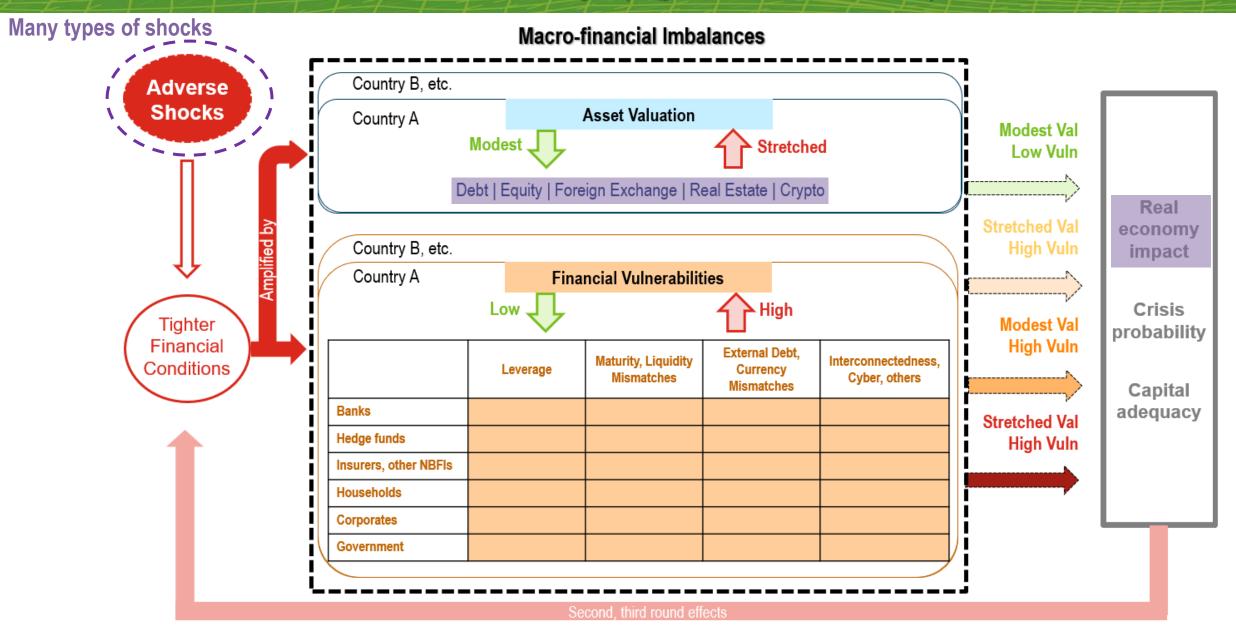
#### Macro-financial Imbalances



#### Banking sector solvency stress tests or scenario analysis

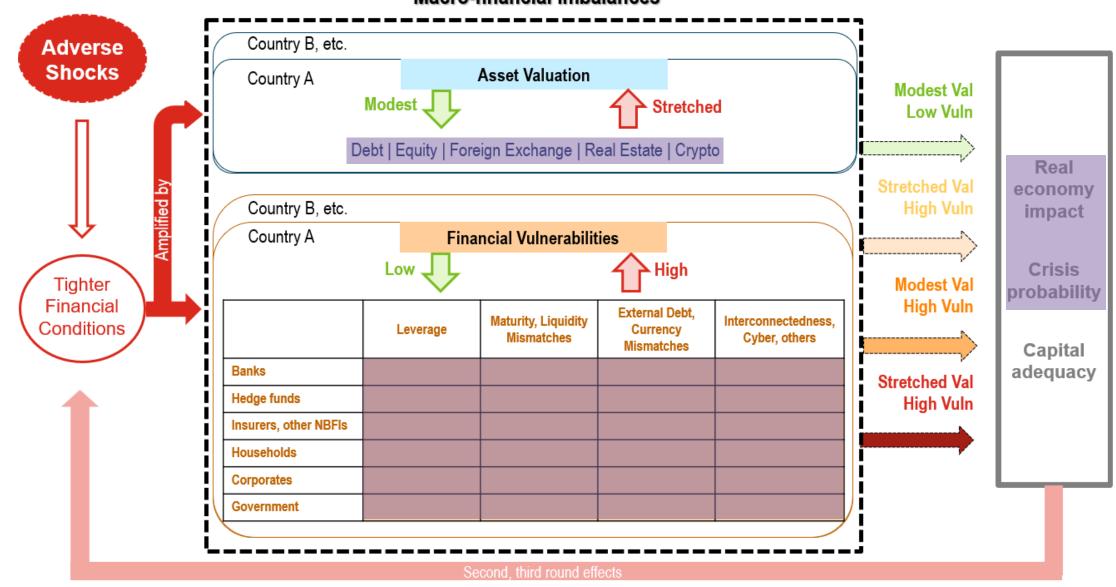


#### Investor risk surveys (e.g., Bank of America)

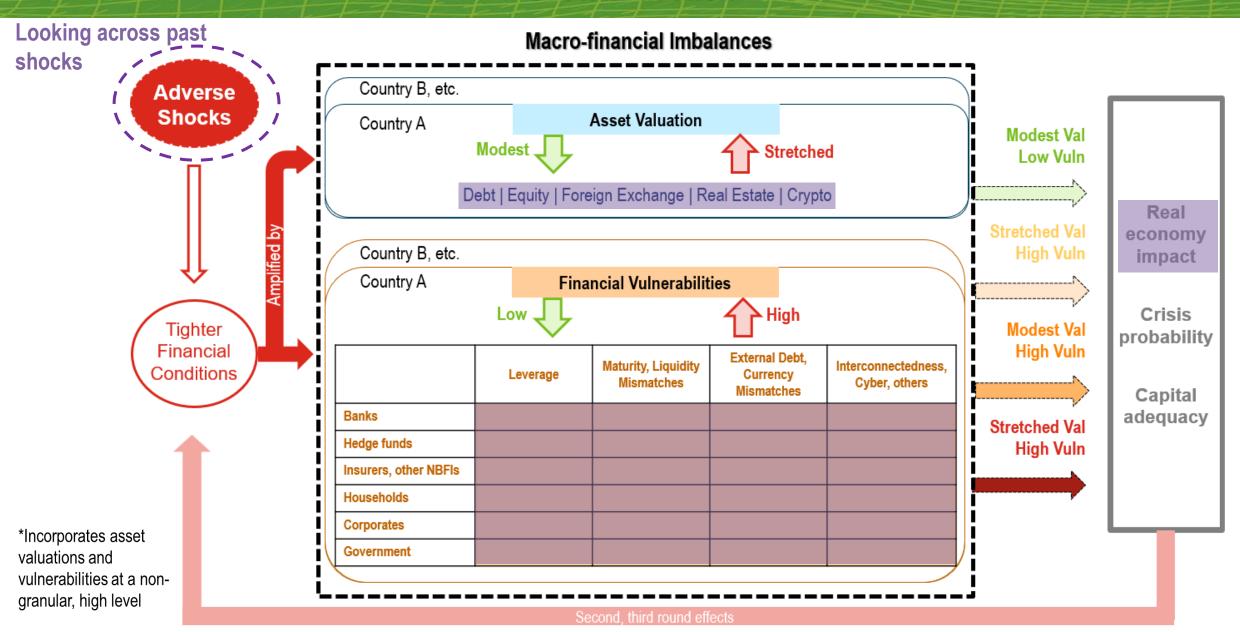


#### The GFSR, many central bank FSRs

#### Macro-financial Imbalances



#### **Growth-at-Risk\***

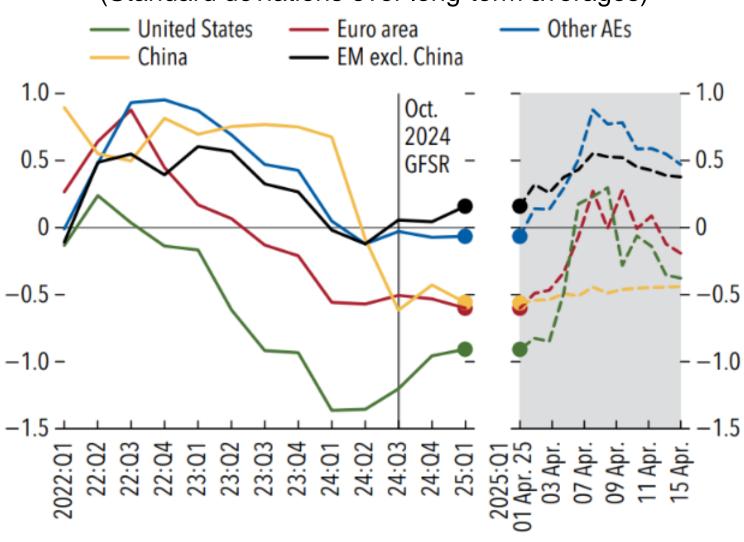


Financial stability assessment

#### Global financial conditions have tightened

#### **Financial conditions indexes**

(Standard deviations over long-term averages)



#### Financial stability risk has increased significantly

#### **Growth-at-Risk**:

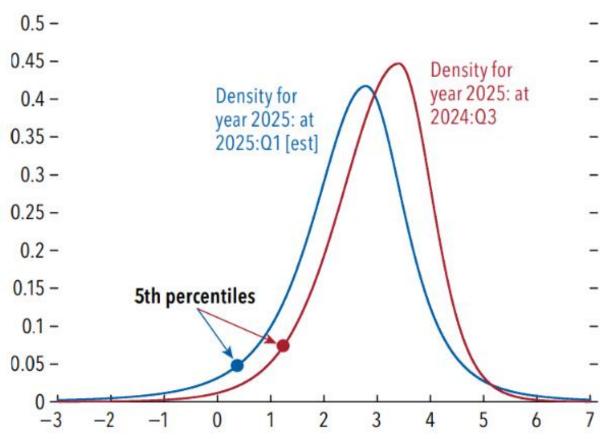
Global real GDP growth<sub>t+1</sub>, with 5% probability

 $= f(financial\ conditions_t, credit\ growth_t)$ 

#### Corroborated by three forward-looking vulnerabilities:

- 1) Further asset <u>price corrections</u>—valuations are still high,
- 2) Financial institutions could come under <u>strains</u>— especially highly leveraged ones,
- 3) Further <u>turbulence in sovereign bond markets</u>—high debt levels, market functioning issues.

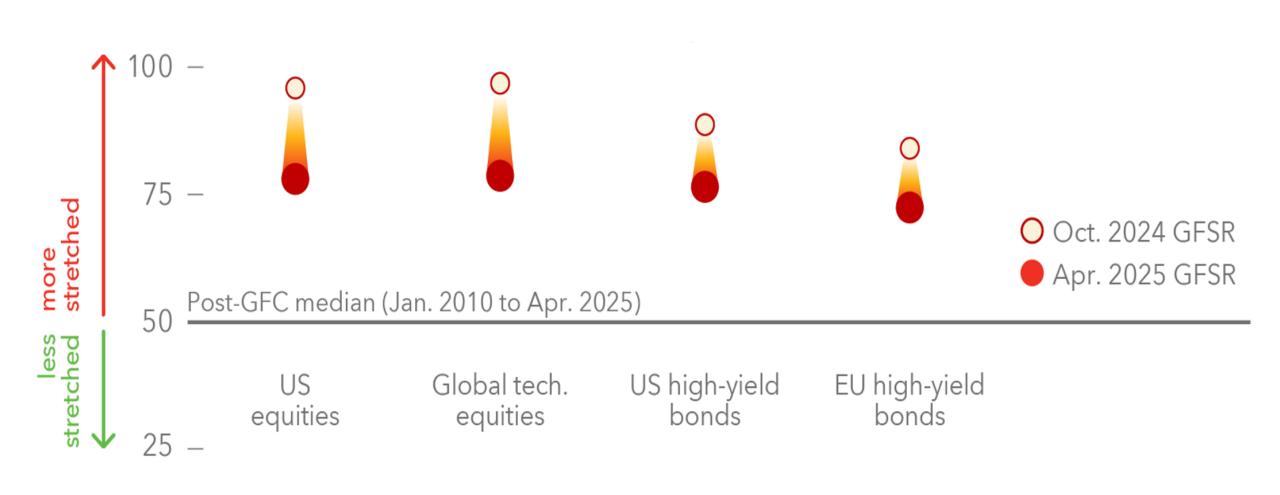




#### Further asset price corrections could be ahead...



(Historical percentiles)



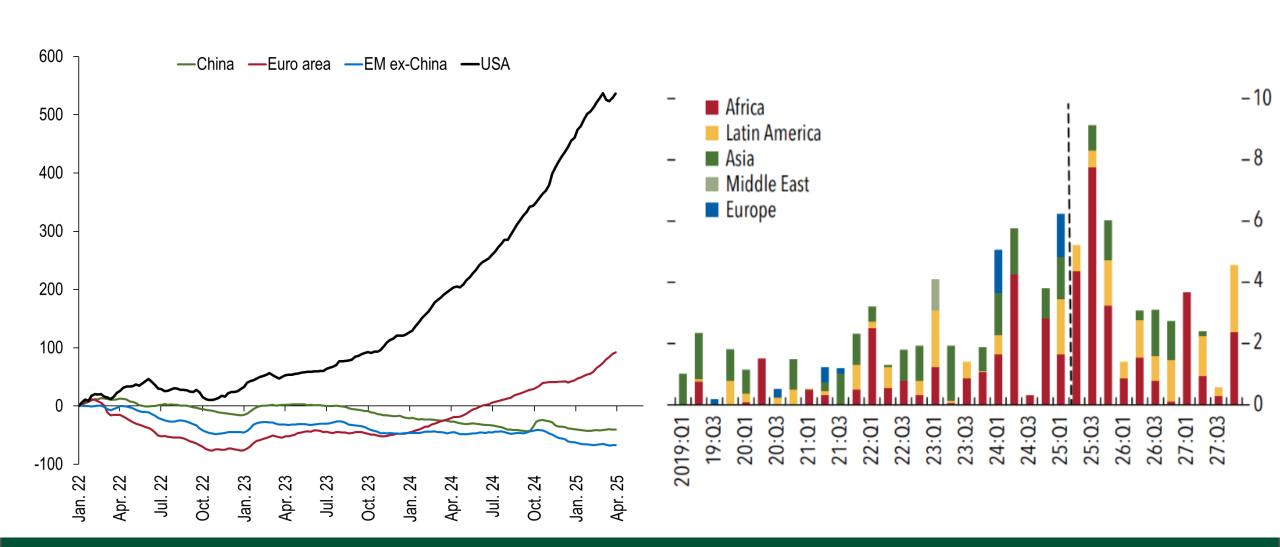
#### ...challenging Emerging Market financial markets



(Billions of dollar; cumulative)

#### **Maturing debt of Frontier economies**

(Billions of dollars)



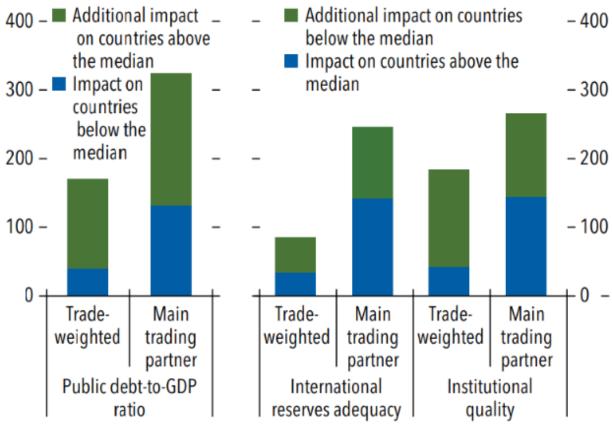
#### Repricing large during geopolitical events, especially for EMs

## Average response of stocks and CDS spreads to domestic geopolitical events

(Percentage points)

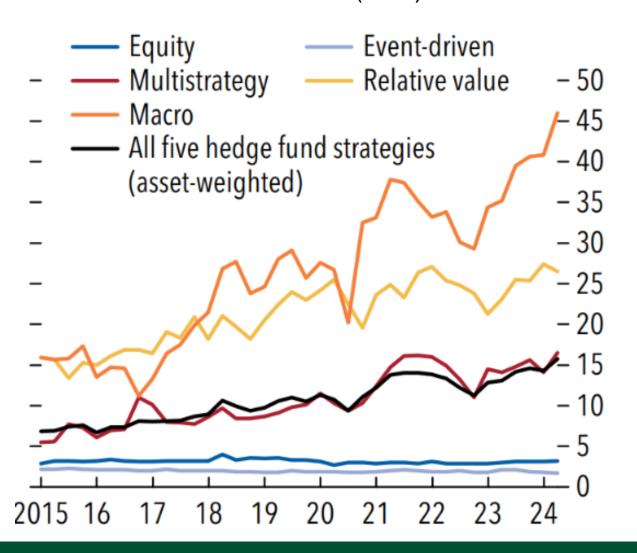


## Response of EM CDS spreads to trading partners' involvement in international military conflicts (Basis points)

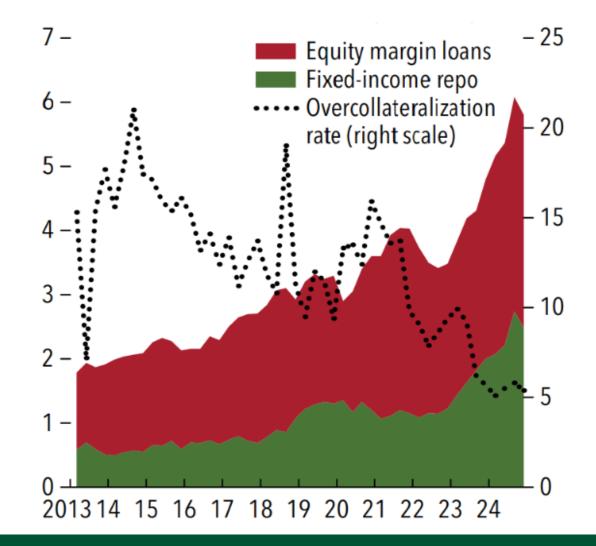


#### Some financial institutions may come under strains—nonbanks?

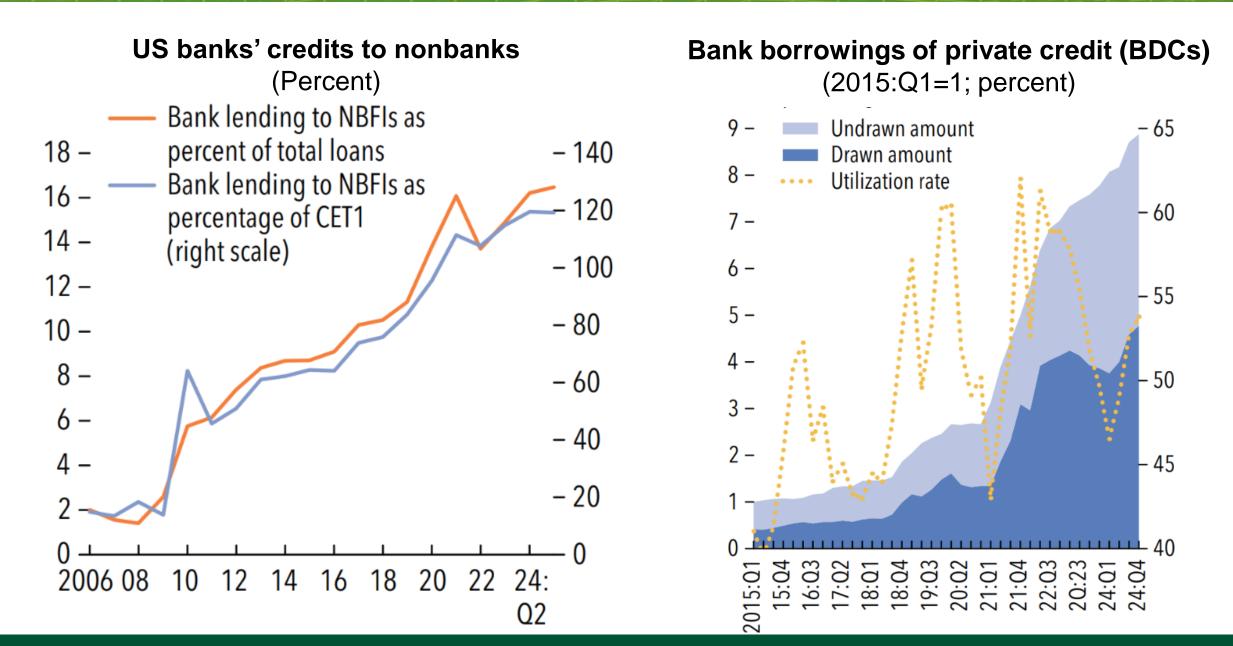
## Hedge fund gross notional exposure to net asset value (ratio)



## Hedge fund borrowing from dealers by type (Trillions of dollars; percent)

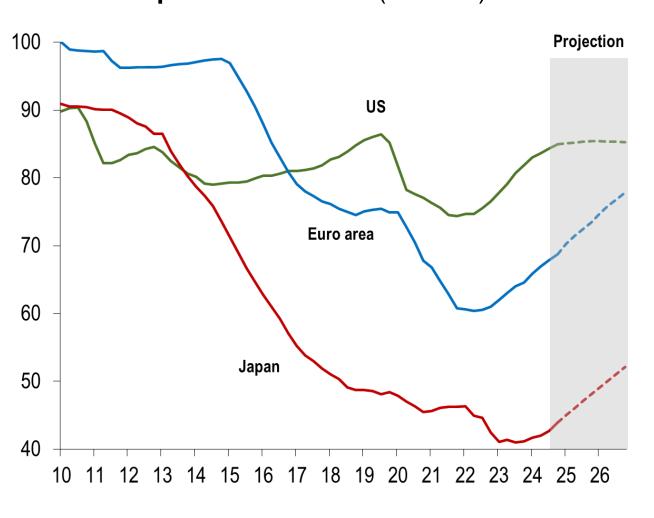


#### Which could spillover to the banking sector

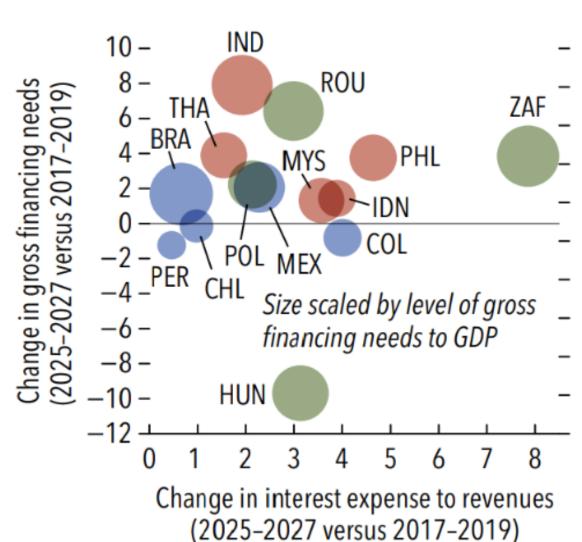


#### High sovereign debt levels and costs

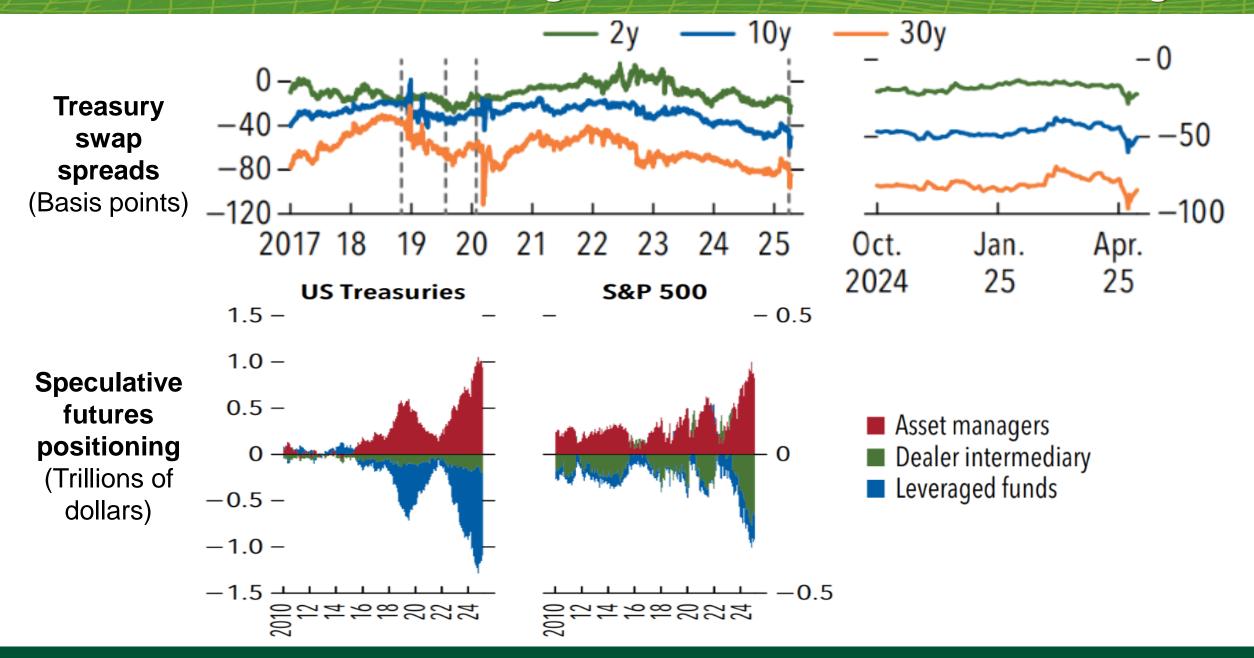
## Share of G3 government bonds held by private investors (Percent)



## Change in gross financing needs and interest expenses (Percent of GDP)



#### Odds of market functioning issues in core bond markets rising



#### Other vulnerabilities documented in the report

- 1) Corporate credit quality still solid, although trade policy uncertainty is challenging firms, especially in Emerging Markets,
- 2) Private credit borrowers under more pressure,
- 3) Household vulnerabilities increasing due to their elevated holdings of equities,
- 4) Sentiment in Commercial Real Estate has stabilized, but headwinds remain.

#### Policies to enhance resilience amid uncertainty



Prepare to manage and mitigate risks from severe market turmoil



Identify, quantify, and manage geopolitical risks while holding adequate capital and liquidity buffers



Implement international prudential standards including Basel III and measures aimed at mitigating risks of nonbank leverage



Develop and deepen financial markets in developing economies to help investors manage geopolitical risks



Enhance multilateral surveillance and global financial safety net



Rebuild fiscal buffers credibly



INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

### GLOBAL FINANCIAL STABILITY REPORT

Enhancing Resilience amid Uncertainty

**2025** APR

