

VI. Global exchange rate arrangements and monetary policy framework *

As of end-April 2022

Exchange rate arrangement	Monetary policy framework						
	Exchange rate target				Monetary aggregate target	Inflation-targeting framework	Other ¹
	Exchange rate anchor						
	US dollar	Euro	Composite	Other			
No separate legal tender	Ecuador El Salvador Marshall Islands Micronesia, Federated States of Palau Panama Timor-Leste	Andorra Kosovo Montenegro San Marino		Kiribati Nauru Tuvalu			
Currency board	Djibouti Hong Kong ECCU ⁴ Antigua & Barbuda Dominica Grenada Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria ²		Brunei Darussalam Macao ³			
Conventional peg	Aruba Bahamas Bahrain Barbados Belize Curaçao and Sint Maarten (southern part) Eritrea Iraq Jordan Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia Turkmenistan United Arab Emirates	Cabo Verde Comoros Denmark ² Sao Tome and Principe WAEMU ⁶ Benin Burkina Faso Côte d'Ivoire Guinea-Bissau Mali Niger Senegal Togo CAEMC ⁷ Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon	Fiji Libya	Bhutan Eswatini Lesotho Namibia Nepal	Samoa ⁵		
Stabilised arrangement	Cambodia Guyana Iran, Islamic Republic of Lebanon Maldives Trinidad and Tobago	Croatia ² North Macedonia	Singapore		Bolivia, Plurinational State of ⁸ Nigeria ⁸ Papua New Guinea ⁸ Tajikistan ^{8,10} Tanzania, United Republic of ⁸	Guatemala ⁸ Serbia ⁹	Azerbaijan ⁸ Egypt ^{8,10} Kyrgyzstan ⁸ Malawi ⁸ Mongolia ¹⁰ Mozambique ^{8,10,11} Sudan ^{8,11}
Crawling peg	Honduras Nicaragua		Botswana				
Pegged exchange rate within horizontal bands			Morocco				

Source: Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions 2022, Table 4, IMF, Washington. * See Explanatory notes, pp. 51-52. ¹ Includes countries that have no explicitly stated nominal anchor, but rather monitor various indicators in conducting monetary policy. ² The member participates in ERM II. ³ Macao was added to

the report this year. ⁴ The members participate in the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union. ⁵ The country maintains a de facto exchange rate anchor to a composite. ⁶ The members participate in the West African Economic and Monetary Union. ⁷ The members participate in the Central African Economic and Monetary Community. ⁸ The

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Crawl-like-arrangement			Viet Nam ⁸		Afghanistan ⁸ Algeria ^{8,12} Bangladesh ⁸ Burundi ⁸ China ⁵ Congo, Democratic Republic of the ⁸ Ethiopia ⁸ Gambia ⁸ Guinea ⁸ Rwanda ⁸	Dominican Republic ⁸ Ghana ⁸ Kenya ^{8,11} Romania ⁹ Sri Lanka ^{8,13} Uzbekistan ⁸	Argentina ⁸ Lao People's Democratic Republic ⁸ Mauritania ⁸ Mauritius ^{8,10,11} Solomon Islands ⁵ Switzerland ⁹ Tunisia ^{9,10}
Other managed arrangement			Kuwait Syrian Arab Republic		Liberia ¹¹ Myanmar Sierra Leone Zimbabwe ^{11,12}		Haiti South Sudan Tonga Vanuatu Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
Floating					Angola Belarus Madagascar Suriname Yemen	Albania Armenia Brazil ¹³ Colombia Costa Rica Czechia Georgia Hungary Iceland India ¹³ Indonesia ¹³ Israel Jamaica Kazakhstan Korea, Republic of Moldova, Republic of New Zealand Paraguay Peru Philippines Seychelles South Africa Thailand ¹³ Turkey Uganda Ukraine Uruguay	Malaysia Pakistan ¹⁰ Zambia
Free floating						Australia Canada Chile Japan Mexico Norway Poland ¹³ Russian Federation Sweden ¹³ United Kingdom	Somalia ¹⁴ United States Euro area Austria Belgium Cyprus Estonia Finland France Germany Greece Ireland Italy Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Malta Netherlands Portugal Slovakia Slovenia Spain

country maintains a de facto exchange rate anchor to the US dollar. ⁹ The country maintains a de facto exchange rate anchor to the euro. ¹⁰ The central bank is in transition towards inflation targeting. ¹¹ The exchange rate arrangement was reclassified twice during this reporting period. ¹² The exchange rate arrangement or monetary

policy framework was reclassified retroactively, overriding a previously published classification. ¹³ The monetary policy framework is referred to as "flexible inflation-targeting". ¹⁴ Currently the Central Bank of Somalia does not have a monetary policy framework.