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INFLATION AS AN ECONOMIC RISK FACTOR: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AND ROMÂNIA

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Abstract: *This article compares inflation rates and CPI in Moldova and Romania, analyzing their impact on consumer spending, investor appeal, and economic stability, highlighting the importance of monetary policies.*

• Introduction

Inflation is a global economic issue affecting financial stability and purchasing power. It is characterized by continuous price rises, often influenced by international circumstances. In countries like Moldova and Romania, where structural elements and increased external market dependence exacerbate inflation, it poses a significant risk to economic stability, purchasing power, and social imbalances. Effective macroeconomic solutions and anti-inflationary policies are crucial for sustainable living.

• Material and method

It uses academic reference sources, economic journals, analytical materials, and reports from the National Banks of Moldova and Romania.

• Results and discussions

Understanding inflation dynamics is essential for controlling risks and promoting sustainable growth. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) and inflation rate are key indicators in assessing monetary value and price stability. Analyzing CPI in Moldova and Romania helps compare inflation rates, risk factors, and economic development.

• Conclusions

Central banks in Moldova and Romania have been committed to price stability and controlling inflation through strict monetary policies. However, their effectiveness depends on working closely with fiscal policy to prevent fiscal stimulation and maintain budget deficits. Financial markets' responses to these policies significantly impact inflationary expectations and overall economic stability. An integrated approach combining fiscal and monetary measures is needed.