

Should monetary policy take account of climate considerations - and if so how?

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***CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK:
WHAT DO THEY IMPLY FOR EMERGING MARKET CENTRAL BANKS?***

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- My initial reaction was a plain “No!”
 1. Environmental issues are hugely important but not in central banks’ mandates and could be subject to legal challenge.
 2. Central banks lack tools.

- My views have shifted:
 - Central banks generally have secondary mandates to support governments’ economic policy.
 - Growing public concern about the environment is increasingly reflected in government policy, including in international agreements.
 - Appearing aloof and unwilling to support public policy can put central banks’ independence at risk.
 - Growing understanding that environmental changes can cause financial and economic risks that need to be captured, managed and regulated.
 - Realisation that while central banks’ tool boxes are limited they are not inconsequential.

- What can central banks and financial regulators do?
 - Ensure that financial risks arising from environmental changes are reflected in credit ratings (and bank capital requirements).
 - As standard setters, promote green bond markets.
 - Give preference to “green” bonds in the portfolios of their pension funds, their own portfolios, or in collateral regulation.
 - This will have small effects on yield differentials but may support the growth of green bonds markets.
 - Promote research and public understanding of how environmental changes impact on financial systems.
- Important with political backing:
 - E.g., SNB Bank Act: *The National Bank shall pursue a monetary policy serving the interests of the country as a whole. It shall ensure price stability. In so doing, it shall take due account of the development of the economy.*
 - Presumably, this may be interpreted as the government’s efforts to make the economy environmentally sustainable.