

Designing Sustainable Crisis Responses for Central Banks and Supervisors

10 September, 7-8am ET / 12-1pm BST

INSPIRE session at the Annual GRASFI Conference 2020

Central banks and financial supervisors are playing a crucial role in shaping the responses to the crisis brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic in both the immediate stabilisation phase and the subsequent recovery phase. To avoid lock-in to a high-carbon recovery and fulfil their mandates for financial stability, central banks and supervisors need to align their COVID-19 response measures with the Paris Agreement.

Numerous instruments that are already being applied by central banks and financial supervisors in the crisis can be calibrated in ways that account for climate- and other sustainability-related financial risks and/or contribute to the achievement of climate and sustainability goals. Against the background of an [INSPIRE Policy Brief](#) produced by the LSE Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment and the SOAS Centre for Sustainable Finance, this special INSPIRE session at the [Annual GRASFI Conference 2020](#) will discuss options for central banks and financial supervisors to incorporate climate and sustainability factors into COVID-19 crisis response measures.

Schedule

Chair:

- **Nick Robins** (*Professor in Practice for Sustainable Finance, Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment*)

Presentation of the INSPIRE Briefing Paper “A Toolbox for Sustainable Crisis Response Measures for Central Banks and Supervisors” by:

- **Simon Dikau** (*Research Officer, Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment*) & **Ulrich Volz** (*Director of the SOAS Centre for Sustainable Finance at SOAS, University of London*)

Discussion with opening statements by each panellist, followed by Q&A with:

- **Chris Faint**, Head of Division & Head of the Bank’s Climate Hub, Bank of England
- **Adele Morris**, Joseph A. Pechman Senior Fellow & Economic Studies Policy Director, Climate and Energy Economics Project, Brookings Institution