**References for response to question 16.3**

[1] ESRB, [Flagship Report on macro-prudential policy in the banking sector](https://www.esrb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/other/140303_flagship_report.pdf), March 2014.

[2] H. Miller, S. Dikau, [Preventing a ‘climate Minsky moment’](https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Preventing-a-climate-Minsky-moment.pdf): environmental financial risks and prudential exposure limits Exploring the case study of the Bank of England’s prudential regime, The Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, March 2022.

[3] ECB Macroprudential Bulletin, [The challenge of capturing climate risks in the banking regulatory framework: is there a need for a macroprudential response](https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/financial-stability/macroprudential-bulletin/html/ecb.mpbu202110_1~5323a5baa8.en.html)?, prepared by I. Baranović, I. Busies, W. Coussens, M. Grill and H. Hempell, October 2021.

[4] R. Coelho and F. Restoy, [The regulatory response to climate risks: some challenges](https://www.bis.org/fsi/fsibriefs16.pdf), BIS Financial Stability Institute, FSI Brief No 16, February 2022.

[5] Finance Watch, A Silver Bullet Against Green Swans, November 2021.

[6] See for example, S. Alogoskoufis, N. Dunz et al, [ECB economy-wide climate stress test: Methodology and results](https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/scpops/ecb.op281~05a7735b1c.en.pdf), ECB Occasional Paper Series, No 281, September 2021.

[7] BIS, BdF – P. Bolton, M. Despres, L.A. Pereira da Silva, F. Samama, R. Svartzman, “The green swan: Central banking and financial stability in the age of climate change”, January 2020; NGFS First Comprehensive Report. A Call for Action - Climate Change as a Source of Financial Risk”, April 2019.