

**Bank of England**

OFFICIAL – GREEN

# Robustness

*Or: How I learned to employ scenarios and improve monetary policy decisions*

*Central Banking Amid Persistent Global Shifts: Fostering Stability, Innovation, and Resilience*

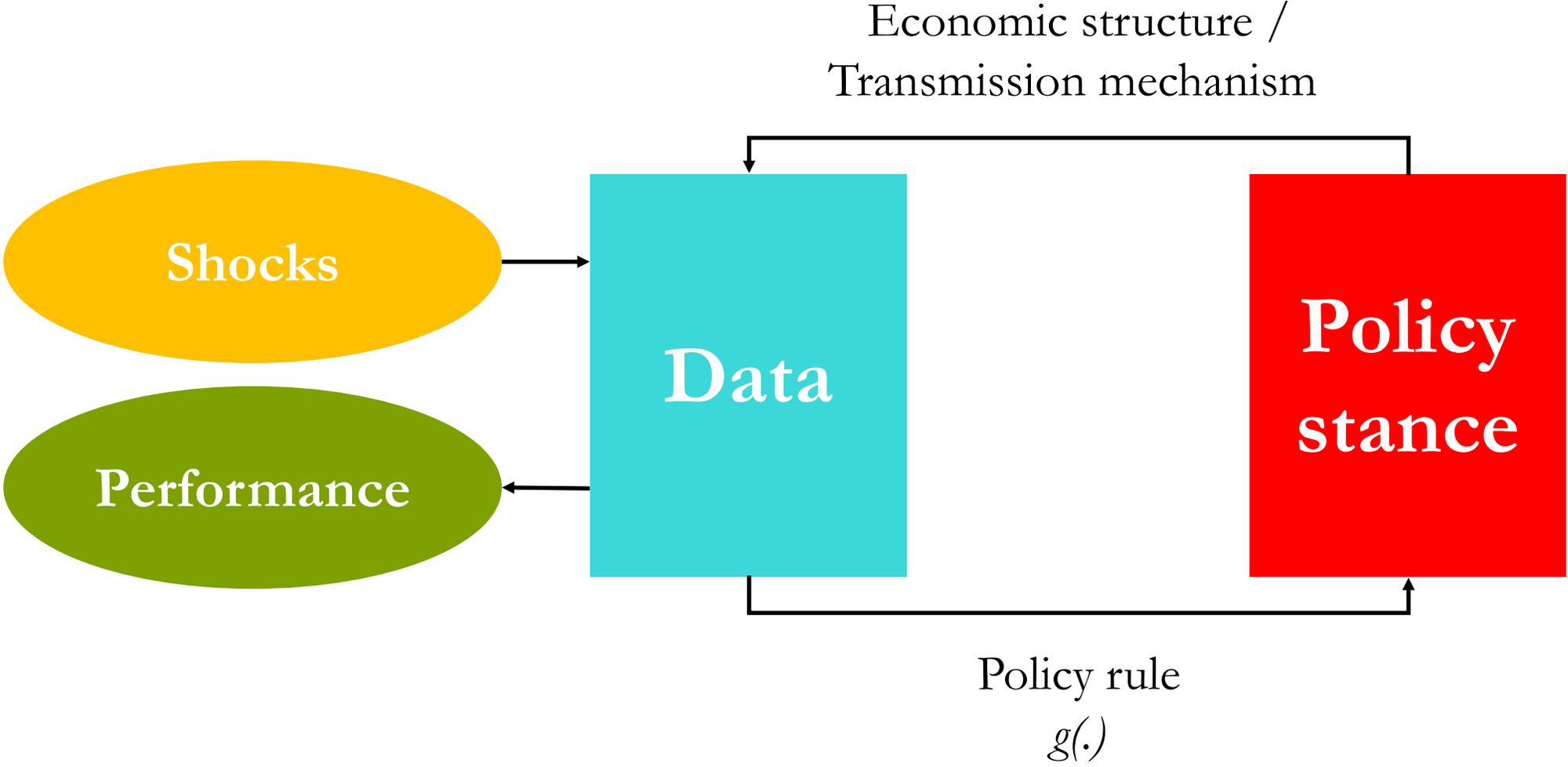
National Bank of the Republic of North Macedonia and SUERF

**Huw Pill**

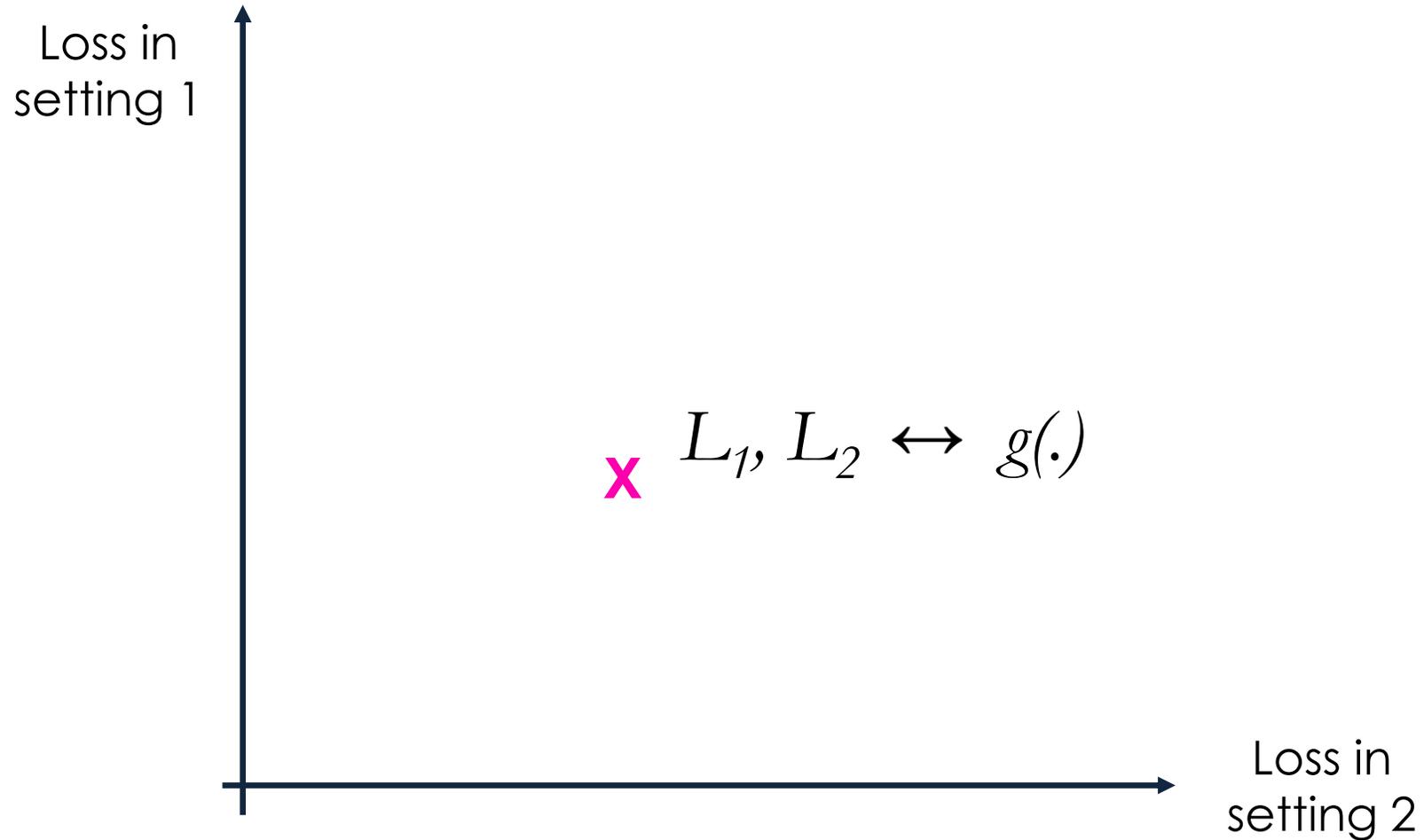
Chief Economist and Executive Director for  
Monetary Analysis and Research



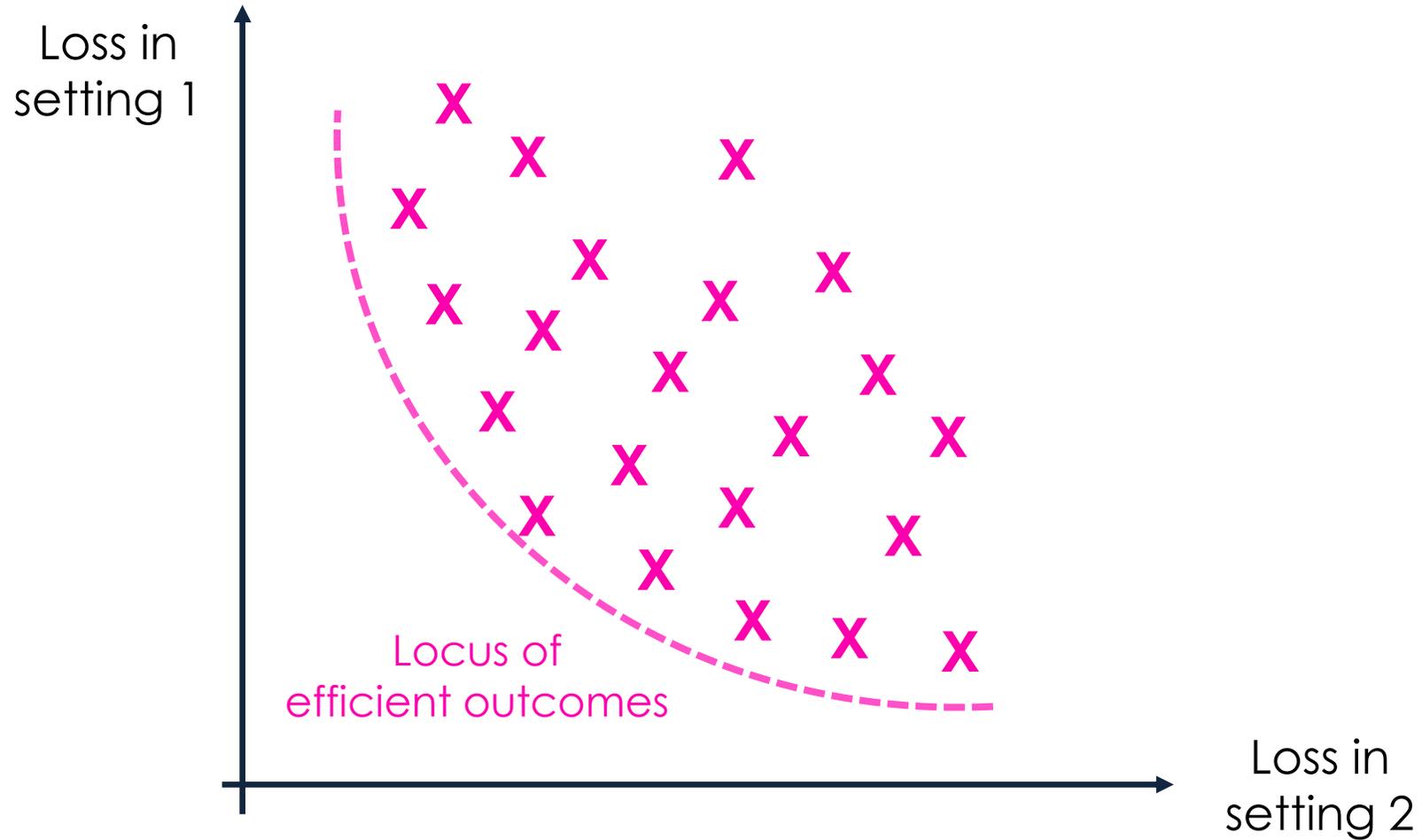
# Policy rules



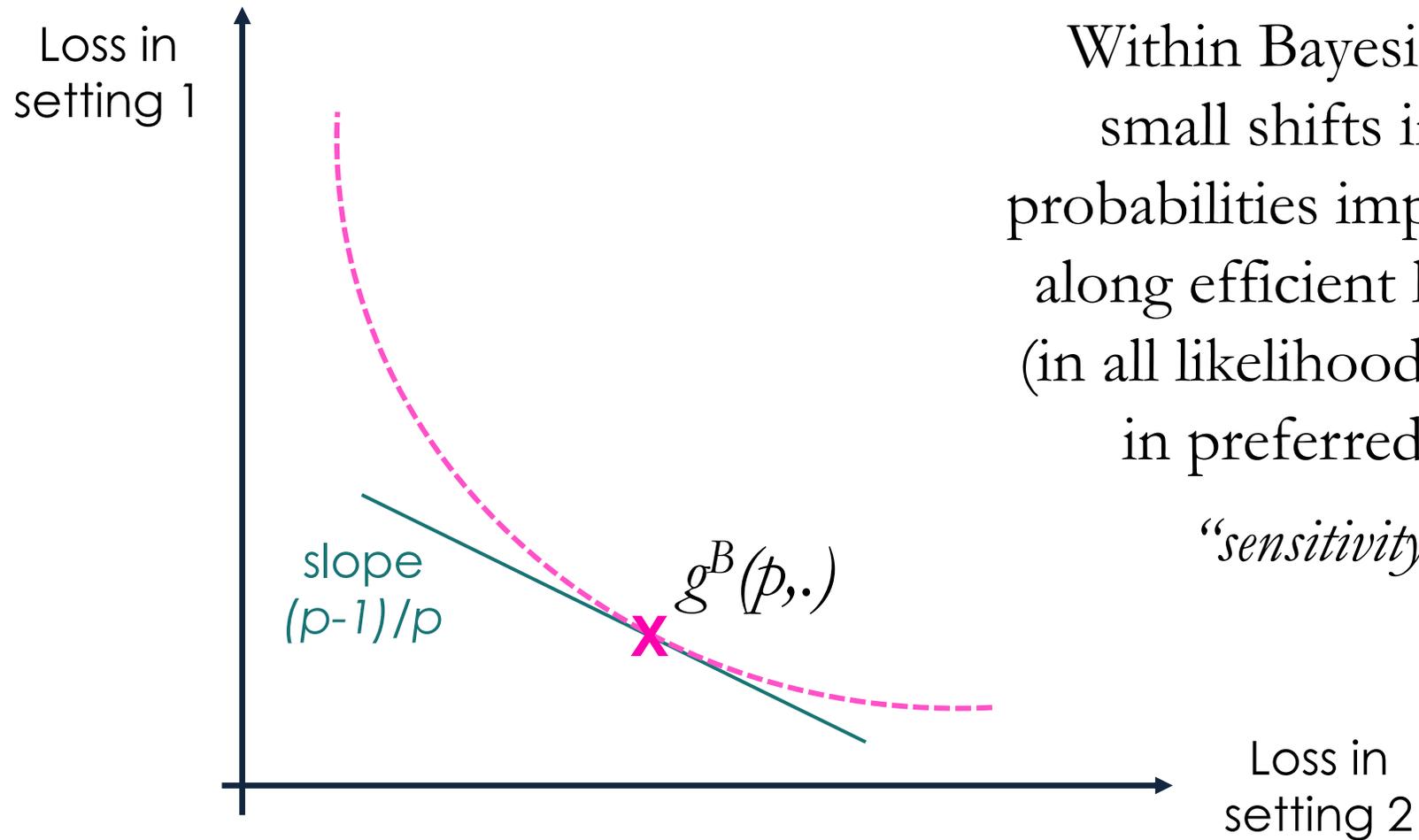
# Rule performance judged by combination of losses



# Defining the efficient locus



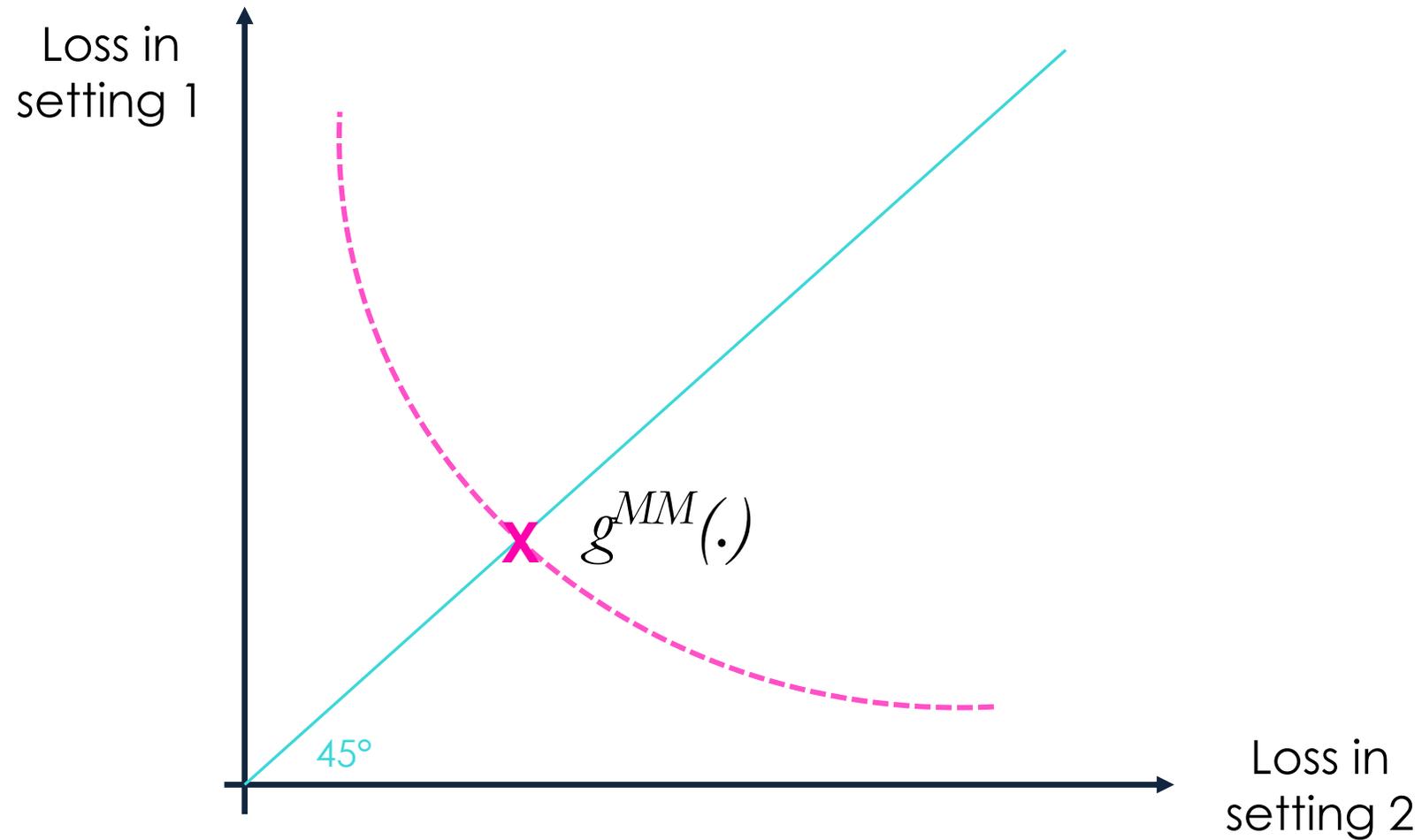
# Preferred rule in the Bayesian approach



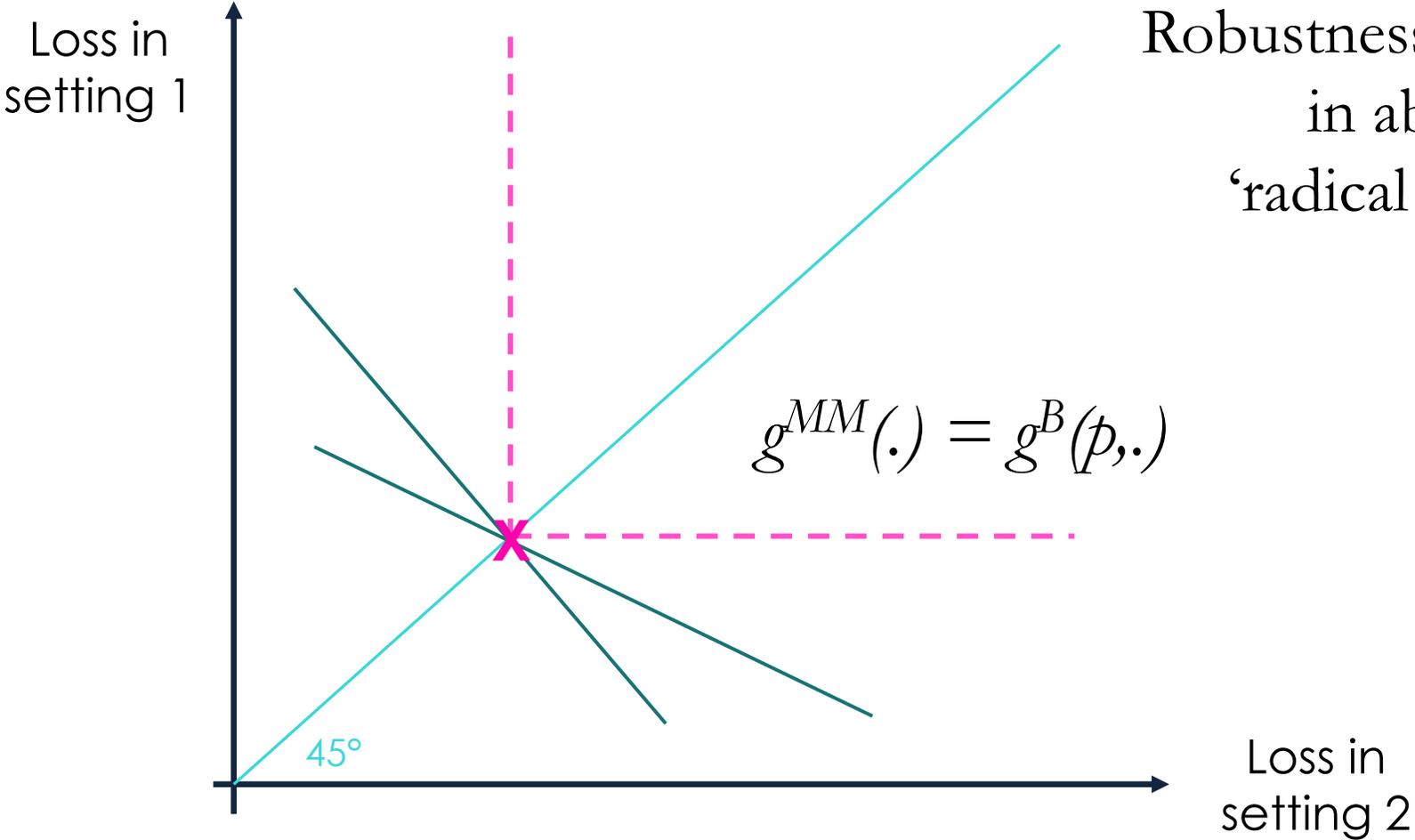
Within Bayesian approach, small shifts in subjective probabilities imply small moves along efficient locus and thus (in all likelihood) small changes in preferred policy rule

*“sensitivity analysis”*

# Preferred rule in the min-max approach

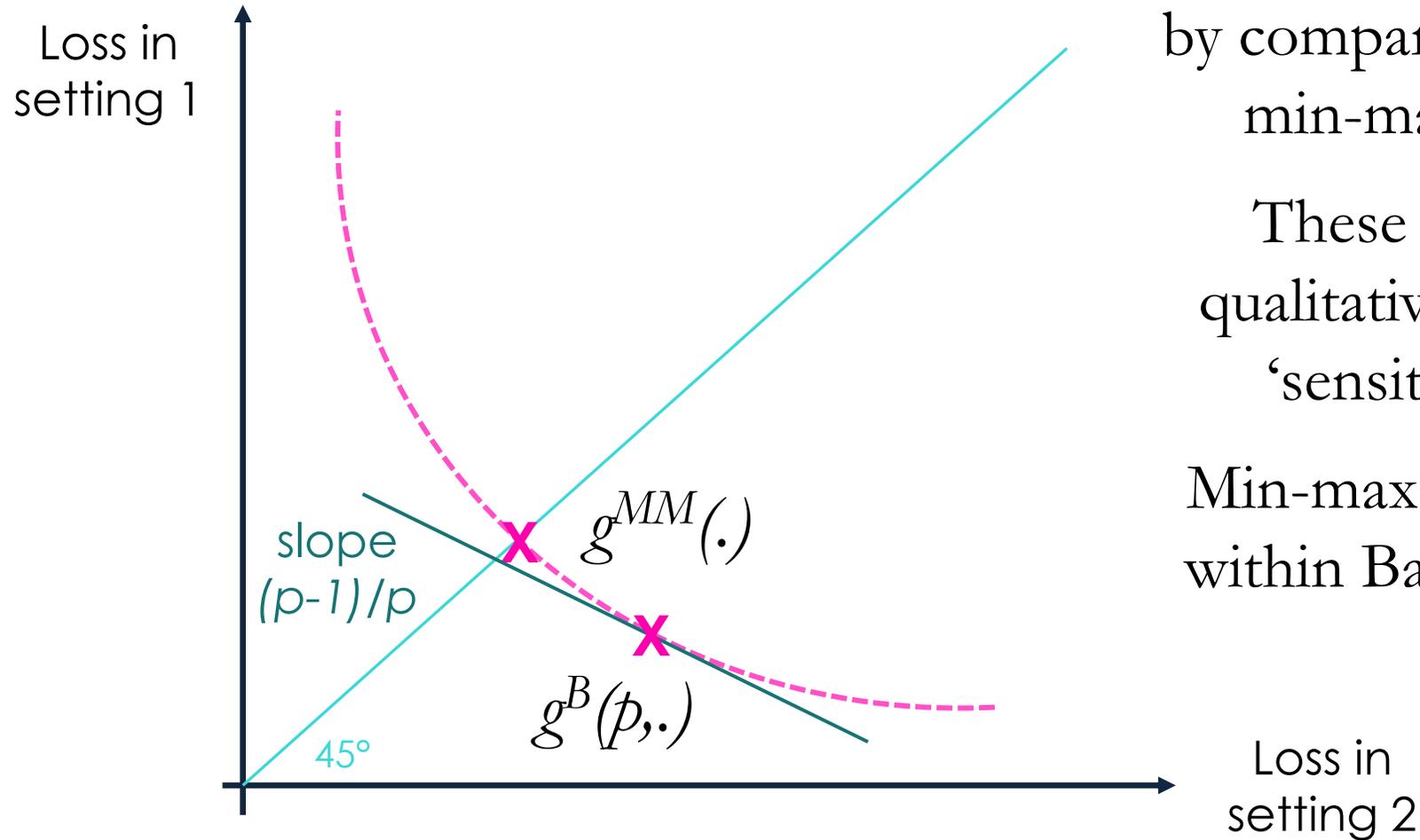


# Chart 1: 'Standard' framework



'Optimal rule' well-defined  
Robustness is not relevant  
in absence of  
'radical uncertainty'

# Chart 2: Convex efficient locus

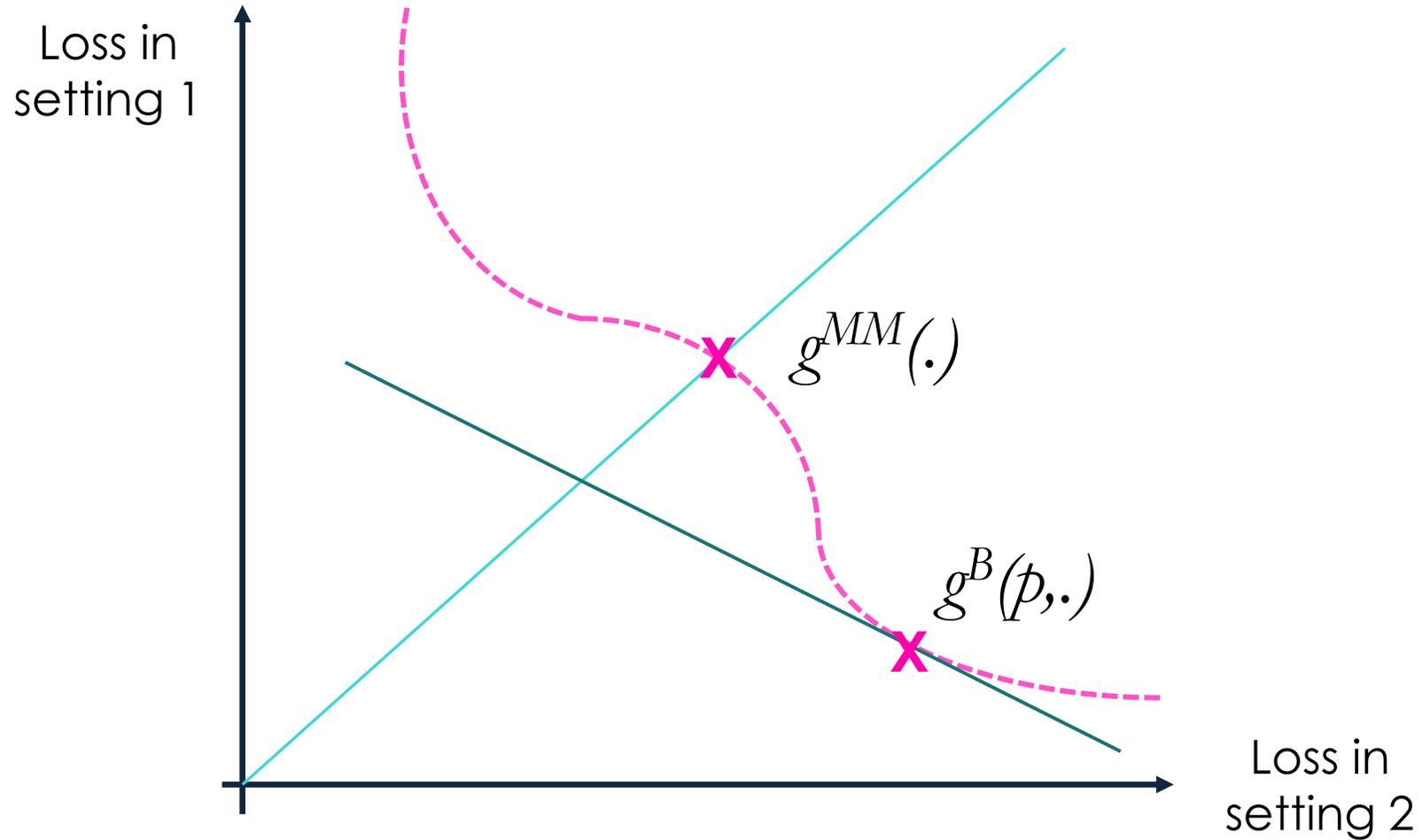


Two 'scenarios' are defined by comparing Bayesian and min-max approaches

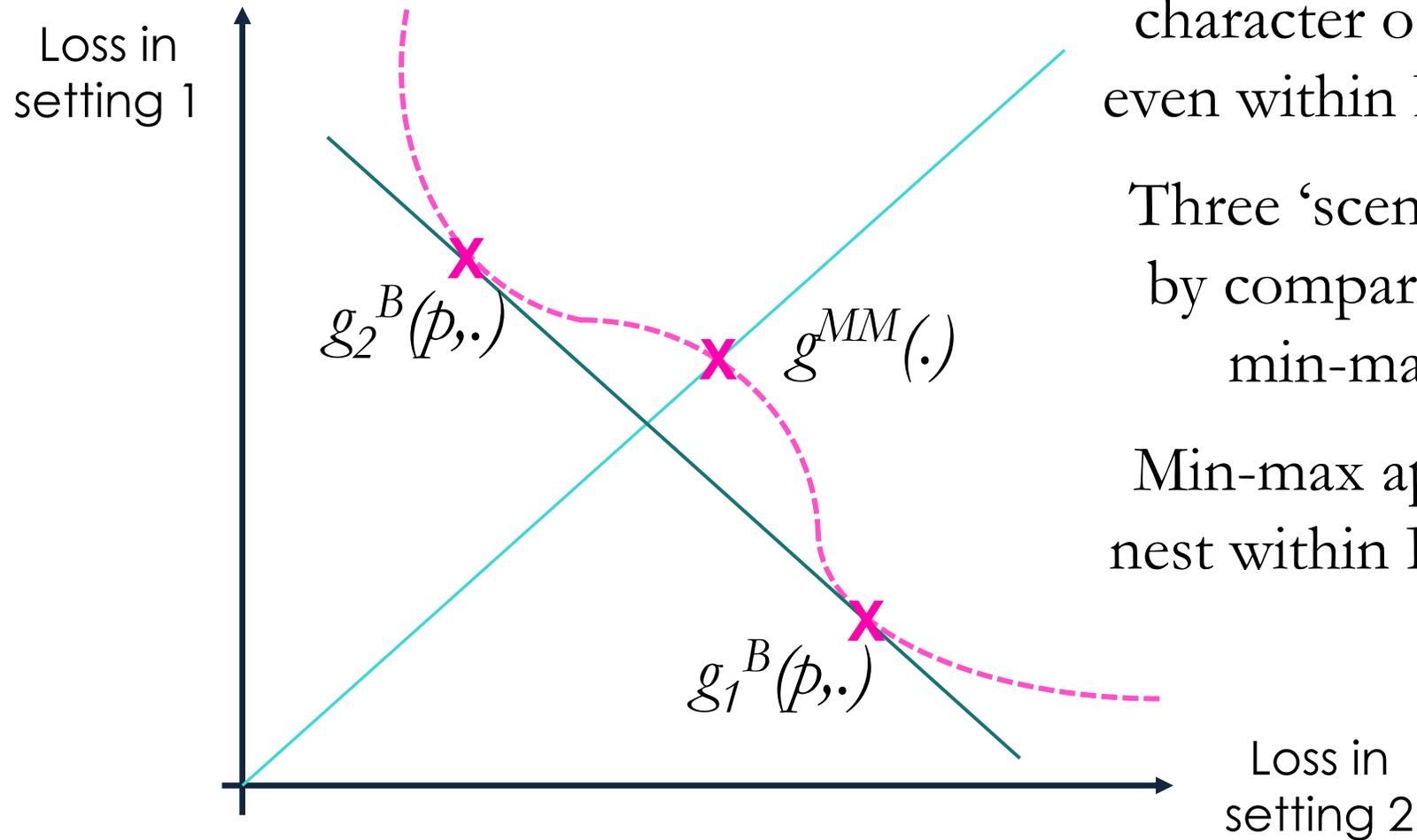
These scenarios are qualitatively different to 'sensitivity analysis'

Min-max approach nests within Bayesian approach

# Chart 3a: Non-convex efficient locus



# Chart 3b: Non-convex efficient locus



Potential for ‘jumps’ in character of policy response even within Bayesian approach

Three ‘scenarios’ are defined by comparing Bayesian and min-max approaches

Min-max approach does not nest within Bayesian approach

