



HM Treasury, 1 Horse Guards Road, London, SW1A 2HQ

27 October 2021

Andrew Bailey
Governor
Bank of England
Threadneedle Street
London
EC2R 8AH

Dear Andrew,

REMIT FOR THE MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE (MPC)

The Bank of England Act 1998 (the Act) requires that I specify the definition of price stability and the government's economic policy objectives at least once in every period of 12 months beginning on the anniversary of the day the Act came into force.

I hereby re-confirm the inflation target as 2 per cent as measured by the 12-month increase in the Consumer Prices Index (CPI). The inflation target of 2 per cent is symmetric and applies at all times. This reflects the primacy of price stability and the forward-looking inflation target in the UK monetary policy framework.

In accordance with the Act, I also confirm that the government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth. Price and financial stability are essential pre-requisites to achieve this objective in all parts of the UK and sectors of the economy, providing the stability required for businesses to thrive and to help keep the cost of living low for families.

Monetary policy has played a critical role in supporting the economy in its strong recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic and the monetary policy framework remains a central pillar of the government's macroeconomic strategy. As life continues to return to normal, monetary policy will remain vital in supporting businesses and households by ensuring inflation returns sustainably to target in the medium term.

I am therefore today restating the MPC remit to confirm the Government's commitment to low and stable inflation as an integral part of our monetary policy framework. The

government's commitment to price stability, and the Bank of England's operational independence remains absolute.

I also confirm that the Asset Purchase Facility will remain in place for the financial year 2022-23.

The MPC and the Financial Policy Committee should continue to have regard to each other's actions, to ensure coordination between monetary and macroprudential policy. This coordination has enhanced the strength and resilience of the UK's macroeconomic framework.

I am grateful to you and all the members of the Committee for your continued good work and dedication.

A copy of the remit is attached.

Best wishes,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Rishi S', with a stylized flourish at the end.

RISHI SUNAK

REMIT FOR THE MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE

The Bank of England Act 1998 (“the Act”) came into effect on 1 June 1998. The Act states that in relation to monetary policy, the objectives of the Bank of England shall be:

- a. to maintain price stability; and
- b. subject to that, to support the economic policy of Her Majesty’s Government, including its objectives for growth and employment.

In order to comply with the Act, this remit sets out what price stability shall be taken to consist of and what the economic policy of the government shall be taken to be.

Price stability

I confirm that the operational target for monetary policy remains an inflation rate of 2 per cent, measured by the 12-month increase in the Consumer Prices Index. The inflation target of 2 per cent applies at all times. This reflects the primacy of price stability and the inflation target in the UK monetary policy framework.

The inflation target is forward-looking to ensure inflation expectations are firmly anchored in the medium term. The government believes that low and stable medium-term inflation is an essential pre-requisite for economic prosperity.

The framework is based on the recognition that the actual inflation rate will on occasion depart from its target as a result of shocks and disturbances. Such factors will typically move inflation away from the target temporarily. Attempts to keep inflation at the inflation target in these circumstances may cause undesirable volatility in output due to the short term trade-offs involved, and the Monetary Policy Committee may therefore wish to allow inflation to deviate from the target temporarily.

Circumstances may also arise in which attempts to keep inflation at the inflation target could exacerbate the development of imbalances that the Financial Policy Committee may judge to represent a potential risk to financial stability. The Financial Policy Committee’s macroprudential tools are the first line of defence against such risks, but in these circumstances the Monetary Policy Committee may wish to allow inflation to deviate from the target temporarily, consistent with its need to have regard to the policy actions of the Financial Policy Committee.

In exceptional circumstances, shocks to the economy may be particularly large or the effects of shocks may persist over an extended period, or both. In such circumstances, the Monetary Policy Committee is likely to be faced with more significant trade-offs between the speed with which it aims to bring inflation

back to the target and the consideration that should be placed on the variability of output.

In forming and communicating its judgements the Committee should promote understanding of the trade-offs inherent in setting monetary policy to meet a forward-looking inflation target while giving due consideration to output volatility. It should set out in its communication:

- the outlook for inflation and, if relevant, the reasons why inflation has moved away from the target or is expected to move away from the target;
- the policy action the Committee is taking in response;
- the horizon over which the Committee judges it is appropriate to return inflation to the target;
- the trade-off that has been made with regard to inflation and output variability in determining the scale and duration of any expected deviation of inflation from the target; and
- how this approach meets the government's monetary policy objectives.

If inflation moves away from the target by more than 1 percentage point in either direction, I shall expect you to send an open letter to me, covering the same considerations set out above and referring as necessary to the Bank's latest Monetary Policy Report and forecasts, alongside the minutes of the following Monetary Policy Committee meeting. In the circumstance when the Office for National Statistics releases that inflation data after a meeting of the Committee has commenced and before the minutes of that meeting are published, I shall expect a letter within seven days of the publication of the data. The reason for publishing the open letter at those times is to allow the Committee time to form and communicate its strategy towards returning inflation to the target after consideration of the trade-offs.

You would send a further letter if inflation is more than 1 percentage point above or below the target after three months. A letter would be sent, as before, alongside the minutes of the following Monetary Policy Committee meeting or within seven days of publication of the data if the meeting has already commenced.

In keeping with the principles underpinning the monetary policy framework, and the practice followed in previous inflation open letter exchanges, I suggest that you copy your letters to the Chair of the Treasury Committee.

In responding to your letter and confirming whether an appropriate balance has been struck in the judgements the Committee has made, I shall, of course, have regard to the circumstances prevailing at the time.

The thresholds do not define a target range. Their function is to define the points at which I shall expect an explanatory letter from you because the actual inflation rate is appreciably away from its target.

Unconventional policy instruments

In the event of exceptional shocks that result in the Monetary Policy Committee's conventional policy instrument having approached its effective lower bound, as has been the case since March 2009, the Committee may judge it necessary to deploy unconventional policy instruments in order to set monetary policy consistent with the requirements of this remit.

Where those instruments involve unconventional interventions in specific markets or activities, with implications for credit risk or credit allocation, I shall expect the Committee to work with the government to ensure the appropriate governance arrangements are in place to ensure accountability in the deployment of such instruments. This was the case with the Bank of England and the Treasury in establishing the Asset Purchase Facility in 2009, the Funding for Lending Scheme in 2012, and the Term Funding Schemes in 2016 and in 2020.

The Committee may also judge it to be appropriate to deploy forward guidance in order to influence expectations and thereby meet its objectives more effectively. The government considers any use of this to be a matter subject to the Committee's operational independence in setting policy.

The government's economic policy objective

The government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth. Price and financial stability are essential pre-requisites to achieve this objective in all parts of the UK and sectors of the economy.

To achieve this objective, the government's economic strategy consists of:

- operationally independent monetary policy, responsible for maintaining price stability and supporting the economy;
- a credible fiscal policy, maintaining sustainable public finances, while providing the flexibility to support the economy;
- structural reform to level up opportunity in all parts of the UK and to transition to an environmentally sustainable and resilient net zero economy, including through regulation, and an ambitious programme of investment in skills, infrastructure and innovation, in order to sustain high employment, raise productivity and improve living standards;
- maintaining a resilient, effectively regulated and competitive financial system that supports the real economy through the provision of productive finance and critical financial services, while protecting

consumers, safeguarding taxpayer interests and supporting the transition to a net zero economy.

Accountability

The Monetary Policy Committee is accountable to the government for the remit set out in this letter. The Committee's performance and procedures will be reviewed by the Bank of England's Court on an ongoing basis (with particular regard to ensuring the Bank is collecting proper regional and sectoral information). The Bank will be accountable to Parliament through regular reports and evidence given to the Treasury Committee. Finally, through the publication of the minutes of the Monetary Policy Committee meetings and the Monetary Policy Report, the Bank will be accountable to the public at large.

Restatement of the Remit

Any changes to this remit will be set out in future Budgets and the inflation target will be confirmed alongside those events. There is a value in continuity and I will have proper regard to that, but I will also need to consider the case for a revised target at these times on its merits.

Coordination between monetary policy and macroprudential policy

In order to foster coordination between monetary and macroprudential policy, there is overlap between the membership of the Monetary Policy Committee and the Financial Policy Committee. To enhance that coordination, where appropriate, the Monetary Policy Committee should reflect, in any statements on its decisions, the minutes of its meetings and its Monetary Policy Reports, how it has had regard to the policy actions of the Financial Policy Committee. In the same way, the government had also asked the Financial Policy Committee to note in the records of its meetings, its policy statements and its Financial Stability Reports how it has had regard to the policy settings and forecasts of the Monetary Policy Committee.

