

Discussion of

How Russian Banks Price CO_2 Emissions by Firms on the Eve of a “Green” Regulation Adoption

by Svetlana Popova and Natalia Turdyeva

Aleksandr Shirkhanyan
Central Bank of Armenia

CBR and NES Joint Workshop on the
Transition to a low-carbon economy: costs and risks for the financial sector
July 5, 2022

The views expressed here are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of the Central Bank of
Armenia

Overview

- Great paper, contributes to the fast-growing literature on green finance.
- Research Question: Were the Russian banks punishing the “brown” firms with relatively high export shares with larger markups before any green regulation in the country?
 - *A very interesting setup*
- Findings: State owned banks were imposing larger markups on “brown” exporters
 - *Economically relevant: 3.7-4.5pp difference*

Using all the data

- Using 58,400 firms and 354 banks out of 408,000 and 544 respectively, is a considerable reduction
 - *Is the small sample representative for the larger one*
- Maybe show a balance table
- Or maybe use all the firms in the credit registry with multiple bank relationship including firm-time fixed effects (to control for the credit demand shock).
 - See for example Jimenez et al. (2014), (2020) or Abuka et al. (2019)
 - *Even if export and emission variables are dropped, you could still report the triple interactions*

State owned firms

- What is the percentage of state owned firms in the data
 - *How important are state owned bank-firm relationships*
 - Andrews (2005), Wei and Wang (1997)
- Is it possible that this drives some of the main results
- May consider running the regressions without state owned firms

Minor comments

- Another robustness check
 - *Instead of top 30, could define banks as big using the 75th or 90th percentiles*
- The story behind
 - *Did banks really want to encourage the green or they just used their negotiating power to maximize profits*
 - State owned banks offered discounts to brown firms, at the same time they imposed larger markups on those which exported. Thus, maybe the profit maximizing behavior prevails.
 - The fear of being internationally punished may not be a major factor here.
- The reason of using the data from 2017-2019 in the regressions
 - *Covid -19 or decarbonization plan or another regulation?*
- Subproducts of triple interactions
 - *May be better to mention about the inclusion of those (levels and doubles) in the main text*

Thank you

References

- Jiménez, G., Ongena, S., Peydró, J.L. and Saurina, J., 2014. *Hazardous times for monetary policy: What do twenty-three million bank loans say about the effects of monetary policy on credit risk-taking?*. *Econometrica*, 82(2), pp.463-505.
- Abuka, C., Alinda, R.K., Minoiu, C., Peydró, J.L. and Presbitero, A.F., 2019. *Monetary policy and bank lending in developing countries: Loan applications, rates, and real effects*. *Journal of Development Economics*, 139, pp.185-202.
- Jiménez, G., Mian, A., Peydró, J.L. and Saurina, J., 2020. *The real effects of the bank lending channel*. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 115, pp.162-179.
- Andrews, A.M., 2005. *State-owned banks, stability, privatization, and growth practical policy decisions in a world without empirical proof*. *IMF Working Paper*
- Wei, S.J. and Wang, T., 1997. *The Siamese twins: do state-owned banks favor state-owned enterprises in China?*. *China Economic Review*, 8(1), pp.19-29.