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Education

- 10.2020- **Economics, PhD Candidate**, *Berlin School of Economics (associated with Freie Universität Berlin)*, Berlin
Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Alexander Kriwoluzky
- 10.2015- **Economics, M.Sc.**, *University of Tübingen*, Tübingen
05.2018
- Fall Term **Economics, M.A.**, *Queen's University*, Kingston, Canada
2016
- 2011-2015 **Economics and Business Administration, B.Sc.**, *University of Hohenheim*, Stuttgart-Hohenheim
- 2001-2010 **Higher Education Entrance Qualification**, *Wildermuth-Gymnasium*, Tübingen

Professional Experience

Research

- 08.2021- **German Institute for Economic Research**, *Research Associate*, Berlin, Macroeconomics Department
- 10.2021- **Freie Universität Berlin**, *Research and Teaching Assistant*, Chair of
03.2023 Macroeconomics
- 03.2020- **Deutsche Bundesbank**, *Internship*, Frankfurt am Main, Monetary Policy and
07.2020 Analysis Division - Group Fundamental Questions
- 09.2019- **European Central Bank**, *Research Analyst*, Frankfurt am Main, International
12.2019 Policy Analysis, DG International & European Relations
- 09.2018- **European Central Bank**, *Traineeship*, Frankfurt am Main, External Develop-
08.2019 ments Division, DG International & European Relations
- 04.-09.2017, **University of Tübingen**, *Student Research Assistant*, Tübingen, Chair of
05.-10.2018 International Macroeconomics and Finance of Prof. Gernot Müller

Miscellaneous

- 2010-2011 **Voluntary Year of Social Service**, *Katharinenhospital Stuttgart*, Stuttgart

Teaching

- Winter term 2021/2022 **Behavioral Macroeconomics - Seminar (B.Sc.)**, *Teaching Assistant*
- Summer term 2022 **Fundamentals of Macroeconomics (B.Sc.)**, *Teaching Assistant*
- Winter term 2022/2023 **Behavioral Macroeconomics - Seminar (B.Sc.)**, *Teaching Assistant*

Publications

- 07.2022 **Do words hurt more than actions? The impact of trade tensions on financial markets**, *Journal of Applied Econometrics* 37(6), 1138-1159, jointly with Massimo Ferrari and Maria Sole Pagliari

We use machine learning techniques to quantify trade tensions between the United States and China. Our measure matches well-known events in the US-China trade dispute and is exogenous to the developments on global financial markets. Local projections show that rising trade tensions leave US markets largely unaffected, except for firms that are more exposed to China, while negatively impacting stock market indices and exchange rates in China and emerging markets. We complement these findings with additional evidence suggesting that the US-China trade tensions have been interpreted as a negative demand shock for the Chinese economy rather than as a global risk shock.

Working Papers & Work in progress

- 03.2023 **The energy-price channel of (European) monetary policy**, *DIW Discussion Paper 2033*, jointly with Gökhan Ider, Alexander Kriwoluzky, and Ben Schumann

This study examines whether central banks can combat inflation that is caused by changes in energy prices. By using a high-frequency event study and a Vector Autoregression model, we find evidence that the Federal Reserve (FED) and the European Central Bank (ECB) are capable of doing so. In fact, changes in energy prices play a significant role in the transmission mechanism of monetary policy. Specifically, the energy-price channel of monetary policy operates mainly by decreasing the demand for energy, which in turn lowers its price. As one major source of energy, e.g. oil, is denominated in US Dollars, the Euro-Dollar exchange rate affects the euro area in two ways. An appreciation lowers local prices through cheaper imports, while also stimulating demand and subsequently increasing global and local prices. Our counterfactual analysis demonstrates that both effects are present, but the latter effect is stronger than the former.

- 2023 **The fiscal channel of monetary policy**, *Work in progress*

Policy Work

- 2023 **DIW-Konjunkturprognose: Aussichten reichen von wolzig bis heiter**, *DIW Weekly report*, 90(50), 703-742, jointly with Bönke, T., Dany-Knedlik, G., Baldi, G. et al.
- 2023 **Gemeinschaftsdiagnose**, *Joint economic forecast*, Autumn 2023, Spring 2022, and Autumn 2021.
- 2023 **DIW-Konjunkturprognose: Deutschland hinkt der Weltwirtschaft hinterher**, *DIW Weekly report*, 90(36/37), 471-503, jointly with Bönke, T., Dany-Knedlik, G., Baldi, G. et al.
- 2023 **And yet they move: Energy prices fall when key interest rates increase, despite countervailing effects**, *DIW Weekly report*, 90(8), 87-94, jointly with Gökhan Ider, Alexander Kriwoluzky, and Ben Schumann.
- 2023 **DIW-Konjunkturprognose: Deutsche Wirtschaft kämpft sich aus der Winterrezession**, *DIW Weekly report*, 90(24), 287-321, jointly with Bönke, T., Dany-Knedlik, G., Baldi, G. et al.
- 2022 **ECB can lower fuel and heating costs by increasing interest rates but would risk economic recovery**, *DIW Weekly report*, 89(14), 219-225, jointly with Gökhan Ider and Alexander Kriwoluzky.
- 2022 **DIW-Konjunkturprognose: Dem Wintertief folgt ein Sommerhoch**, *DIW Weekly report*, 89(8), 123-133., jointly with Baldi, G., Berenberg-Gossler, P., Engerer, H. et al.
- 2021 **Weltwirtschaft nach Dämpfer im Sommer wieder auf Erholungskurs**, *DIW Weekly report*, 88(37), 600-614, jointly with Baldi, G., Dany-Knedlik, G., and Engerer, H.

Software expertise

Expert: Matlab (& Dynare), L^AT_EX

Intermediate: Julia, Stata

Languages

German, mother tongue

English, fluent

Spanish & French, basic