Matthias Rottner

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Education

09/2016 - present	Ph.D. in Economics, European University Institute Advisors: Evi Pappa, Leonardo Melosi Thesis Title: "Essays in Macroeconomics"
01/2019 - 06/2019	Visiting Researcher, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
01/2019 - 06/2019	Visiting Researcher, Northwestern University
09/2016 - 08/2017	MRes in Economics, European University Institute
09/2014 - 08/2016	MSc in Economics, University of Copenhagen
04/2011 - 03/2014	BA in Economics, University of Erlangen-Nürnberg

References

Evi Pappa
Universidad Carlos III Madrid
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Leonardo Melosi
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
lmelosi@frbchi.org
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Francesco Bianchi
Duke University
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Research and Teching Fields

Primary Field: Macroeconomics

Secondary Fields: Monetary Policy, Macro-Finance, Quantitative Methods

Professional Experience

09/2020 - 12/2020	Consultant, European Central Bank DG Macroprudential Policy and Financial Stability
09/2019 - 08/2020	PhD Traineeship, European Central Bank DG Macroprudential Policy and Financial Stability
08/2018 - 12/2018	Internship, Deutsche Bundesbank DG Financial Stability
Summer 2015,16,17	Internship, Bank of Estonia Research Unit
04/2014 - 06/2014	Internship, Kiel Institute for the World Economy Economics and Research Department

Teaching

09/2019 - 09/2019	Macro-Prudential Policy: A Quantitative Approach (Graduate) Florence School of Banking and Finance, TA for Enrique Mendoza
11/2017 - 01/2018	Macroeconomics I (Graduate) European University Institute, TA for Axelle Ferrière
10/2011 - 03/2014	Statistics (Undergraduate) University of Erlangen-Nürnberg, TA for Ingo Klein

Working Papers

Financial Crises and Shadow Banks: A Quantitative Analysis (*Job Market Paper*)

Motivated by the build-up of shadow bank leverage prior to the recent financial crisis, I develop a nonlinear macroeconomic model that features excessive leverage accumulation and show how this can cause a bank run. Introducing risk-shifting incentives to account for the documented fluctuations, I use the model to show that extensive leverage makes the shadow banking system runnable and thereby raises the vulnerability of the economy to future financial crises. The model is taken to U.S. data with the objective of estimating the probability of a run in the years preceding the Financial Crisis of 2007-2009. According to the model, the estimated risk of a bank run was already considerable in 2004 and kept increasing due to the upsurge in leverage. I illustrate that levying a leverage tax for shadow banks would have lowered the probability of a bank run substantially. I also present reduced-form evidence that support the tight link between leverage and the possibility of financial crises.

Hitting The Elusive Inflation Target *with F. Bianchi and L. Melosi, NBER WP 26279*

Since the 2001 recession, average core inflation has been below the Federal Reserve's 2% target. This deflationary bias is a predictable consequence of the current symmetric monetary policy strategy that fails to recognize the risk of encountering the zero lower bound. An asymmetric rule according to which the central bank responds less aggressively to above-target inflation corrects the bias, improves welfare, and reduces the risk of deflationary spirals - a pathological situation in which inflation keeps falling indefinitely. This approach does not entail any history dependence or commitment to overshoot the inflation target and can be implemented with an asymmetric target range.

Reversal Interest Rate and Macroprudential Policy *with M. Darracq-Pariès and C. Kok*

Could a monetary policy loosening entail the opposite effect than the intended expansionary impact in a low interest rate environment? We demonstrate that the risk of hitting the rate at which the effect reverses depends on the capitalization of the banking sector using a non-linear macroeconomic model calibrated to the euro area economy. The framework suggests that the reversal interest rate is located in negative territory of around -1%. The possibility of the reversal interest rate creates a novel motive for macroprudential policy. We show that macroprudential policy in the form of a countercyclical capital buffer, which prescribes the build-up of buffers in good times, can mitigate substantially the probability of encountering the reversal rate, improves welfare and reduces economic fluctuations. This new motive emphasizes also the strategic complementarities between monetary policy and macroprudential policy.

Contact Tracing *with L. Melosi*

We study contact tracing in a state-of-the-art macro-epidemiological model calibrated to U.S. data. Contact tracing allows health authorities to *ex-post* reconstruct the history of interactions of those subjects who show symptoms of the disease for the first time. This reconstruction forms the basis to decide who to test. We show that the combination of contact-tracing technology and a very mild lockdown would have considerably mitigated the pandemic recession along with the number of deaths during the first wave of the pandemic. As a general result, a comprehensive contact-tracing technology coupled with a large testing capacity causes fiscal stimulus packages to be Pareto improving. This result arises because rational agents fail to appreciate that an effective testing technology reduces the sensitivity of their risk of becoming infected to increases in their consumption or labor supply. We develop a method to parsimoniously keeping track of the network of interactions among agents.

Presentations (incl. scheduled)

2020	European Central Bank DG-R, Danmarks Nationalbank Research Unit, European University Institute Macro WG, European Central Bank DG-MF Seminar Series, NBER SI 2020 Monetary Economics (co-author presented), CEPR and Bank of Finland Joint Conference on Monetary Policy Tools, VfS Annual Conference 2020, 4rd Annual Workshop of ESCB Research Cluster 3 (discussant), 28th Annual Symposium of the Society for Nonlinear Dynamics and Econometrics, De Nederlandsche Bank 23rd Annual Research Conference
2019	Northwestern University Macroeconomics Lunch Seminar, Bank of Estonia Christmas Seminar
2018	Deutsche Bundesbank DSGE Working Group, Bank of Estonia Christmas Seminar, European University Institute Macro Working Group

Scholarships

2021	PhD Grant, European University Institute
2016 - 2021	PhD Scholarship, German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)
2019	U.S. Department Visiting Grant, European University Institute

Training Activities and Summer Schools

2018	Credit and the Macroeconomy, FBF Florence, Moritz Schularick
2018	Financial Frictions and Macroprudential Policy, FBF Florence, Nobuhiro Kiyotaki
2017	Estimation with DSGE & Time-Series Models, CEMFI Madrid, Marco Del Negro
2017	Computational Methods, FBF Florence, Fabio Canova & Wouter den Haan
2016	Macroeconometrics Summer School, BGSE Barcelona, Luca Gambetti & Gary Koop

Skills

Languages:	English (fluent), German (native), French (conversational), Estonian (basic)
Software:	Matlab, Dynare, Stata, Python, LaTeX