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FORMACIÓN ACADÉMICA

2012 – 2017	<i>University of Warwick.</i>	PhD en Economía Tesis: “Essays on financial crises, deep recessions and slow recoveries” Supervisor: Professor Thijs van-Rens
2005 – 2008	<i>Universidad Nacional de Colombia.</i>	MSc en Economía
1998 – 2003	<i>Universidad Nacional de Colombia.</i>	Economista

LÍNEAS DE INVESTIGACIÓN

Macroeconomía financiera, macroeconomía internacional y ciclos de negocios.

PUBLICACIONES

“Fragilidad Financiera y Tasa de Cambio”, Cuadernos de Economía, Vol. 30, No. 55. 2011, 155 – 177. Universidad Nacional de Colombia

“Endeudamiento Privado Externo y Régimen Cambiario: un Modelo para Países en Desarrollo”, Archivos de Economía. Document 253, May 2004. Departamento Nacional de Planeación.

WORKING PAPERS

“Optimistic Expectations and Financial Crises”

I evaluate whether recessions accompanied by financial crises are different in a framework where pre crisis dynamics – especially debt burden – and expectations play a role in determining the magnitude of the recession. This is consistent with some empirical evidence. I model financial optimism as unrealised news on capital quality in a DSGE framework with financial intermediaries. I found that cycles associated with financial optimism differ from those caused by technological news: the former generate asset prices boom-bust cycles, stronger debt cycles and deterioration in banks’ net worth. Real variables respond in a similar qualitative way to unjustified optimism, whether it produces a financial crisis or not.

“Big Recession and Slow Recoveries”

There are two clashing positions about the link between big recessions, slow recoveries and financial crises. Some authors argue that big slumps and the subsequent slower growth rates are characteristic of financial crises. Other argue that recessions accompanied by financial crises are not particularly different from other recessions. In this paper I evaluate these views by computing average recovery and recession paths through the estimation of impulse responses by local

projections methods (Jordà, 2005). I found that both explanations are incomplete. The occurrence of financial crises is associated with more severe recessions only if the recession itself is big enough. More importantly, neither the magnitude of the loss, nor the occurrence of financial crises, nor debt overhang seem to be associated with sluggish output growth during recoveries.

HONORES, BECAS Y DISTINCIONES ACADÉMICAS

2012 -2017	COLCIENCIAS: Beca de Doctorado en el Extranjero
2008	Universidad Nacional de Colombia: Mención meritoria por tesis de Maestría
2005	Universidad Nacional de Colombia: Beca a Estudiantes Sobresalientes de Posgrado.
2004	Universidad Nacional de Colombia: Mención meritoria por tesis de Pregrado.

EXPERIENCIA PROFESIONAL

2018 - Actual	<i>BANCO DE LA REPÚBLICA</i>	Investigador Junior
2010 - 2012	<i>ECOPETROL S.A</i>	Analista de Inversiones
2006 - 2010	<i>FENALCO</i>	Analista Económico
2004 - 2006	<i>DANE</i>	Analista Económico

EXPERIENCIA DOCENTE

2013-2017	<i>University of Warwick - Department of Economics.</i> Cursos: Economics 2 (EC204) and Topics in Global Finance (EC916).	Tutor.
2011-2012	<i>Universidad Católica de Colombia. Departamento de Economía</i> Cursos: Microeconomía III (Equilibrio General) y Economía Matemática.	Docente Catedra.
2009	<i>Universidad Autónoma de Colombia. Departamento de Economía</i> Cursos: Macroeconomía 1, Microeconomía 1, Desarrollo Económico.	Docente Catedra.
2006	<i>Universidad Del Magdalena</i> Cursos: Econometría Avanzada (Master)	Monitor.
2001-2003	<i>Universidad Nacional de Colombia. Carreara de Economía.</i> Cursos: Matemáticas y Econometría	Monitor.

CONFERENCIAS

Jun 2016	<i>University of West England - PhD Conference in Monetary and Financial Economics.</i>
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