

Cristina Manea

Curriculum Vitae

December 2025

Economist

Monetary and Economic Department
Bank for International Settlements
Email: cristina.manea@bis.org

EDUCATION

PhD in Monetary Economics, 2014-2020. Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain. Excellent cum Laude. Advisors: Jordi Galí, Alberto Martin. Defense Committee: Pierpaolo Benigno, Florin Bilbiie, Federico Ravenna

MA in Econometrics, research focus, 2010-2012. Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium. Grande Distinction. Ranked 1st

BA in Economics, major in Quantitative Economics, 2007-2010. Université de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France. Mention Très Bien. Ranked 1st

EMPLOYMENT

Economist, Bank for International Settlements, Monetary and Economic Department, Basel, Switzerland. September 2022– *present*. Tasks: research in monetary economics, policy notes BIS bimonthly meetings

Research Economist, Deutsche Bundesbank, Research Center, Frankfurt–am–Main, Germany. September 2020 – August 2022. Tasks: research, presentations to the Bundesbank’s President and to DG Economics, conference organization, contribution to the Bundesbank President’s preparations for the BIS bimonthly meetings

- 15 July - 31 July 2022 – Research visitor Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
- 25 May - 15 July 2022 – Research visitor Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

PhD Fellow, Bank for International Settlements, Basel, Switzerland. 2019. (14 Jan–31 March, 1 July–31 Dec). Research projects: “Monetary policy in a world of intangible capital and firm heterogeneity” (with R. Banerjee, B. Hofmann); “BigTech and the credit channel of monetary transmission” (with F. de Fiore, L. Gambacorta); “Financial stability and monetary policy” (with F. Boissay, F. Collard, J. Galí)

Teaching Assistant, Barcelona Graduate School of Economics, Barcelona, Spain. 2018 – 2019. Courses: Monetary Economics/Macrofinance for Prof. J. Galí, V. Asriyan and A. Martin

Research Assistant for Professor J. Galí, CREI Research Centre, Barcelona, Spain. 2014 – 2017. Projects: “Monetary Policy, Inflation, and the Business Cycle” textbook (2nd Edition), ECB Sintra Conference May 2015, eight academic publications (including the American Economic Review and Journal of Monetary Economics)

Intern, Goldman Sachs, Global Investment Research Department, London, UK. Aug-Sept 2015.

Contribution to: a policy paper on the limits of unconventional policy measures with Huw Pill and Alain Durré presented at the U.K. Monetary and Financial Policy Conference on 20/09/2015

Research Analyst, European Central Bank, Monetary Policy Strategy Division, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. Jan 2014–Aug 2014. Contribution to: internal research monitor on monetary policy, money market note

Consultant, European Central Bank, Monetary Policy Stance Division, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. 15 Aug 2013- Dec 2013. Topic: unconventional monetary policy, monetary-fiscal nexus in New Keynesian models

Trainee, European Central Bank, Financial Research Division, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. 15 Aug 2012 -14 Aug 2013. Contribution to: regime switching analyses of the interaction of financial stress with the real economy such as Hubrich and Tetlow (2015), *Financial stress and economic dynamics: The transmission of crises*, Journal of Monetary Economics

Study visit, European Parliament, Regional Development Committee, Brussels, Belgium. July 2011. Topic: real convergence problems of the Central and Eastern European Union countries

Study visit, European Parliament, Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee, Brussels, Belgium. June 2010. Topic: legal framework, challenges, perspectives for Romania's integration in the Euro Area.

RECENT POLICY WORK

A. POLICY NOTES/SPEECHES

“November 2024 Global Economy Note”, BIS Bimonthly Meetings, joint with Fernando Avalos, Ryan Banerjee, Matthias Burgert, Boris Hofmann and Matthias Rottner, November 2024

“Monetary policy in an era of supply headwinds – do the old principles still stand?”, Speech by Andréa Maechler, Deputy General Manager, Bank for International Settlements, at the London School of Economics, London, joint with Ryan Banerjee, Boris Hofmann and Benoît Mojon, October 2024

“Targeted Inflation Targeting?”, joint with Damiano Sandri, Boris Hofmann and Benoît Mojon, “New Monetary Policy Frameworks” meetings, Tokyo, Japan, May 2024

“November 2023 Global Economy Note”, BIS Bimonthly Meetings, joint with Fernando Avalos, Deniz Igan, and Richhild Moessner, November 2023

“January 2023 Global Economy Note”, BIS Bimonthly Meetings, joint with Miguel Ampudia, Fiorella De Fiore and Enisse Kharroubi, January 2023

B. PRESENTATIONS

Presentation to the BIS Banking Department: “Monetary policy, financial conditions and real activity: is this time different?” (BIS Bulletin 80, joint with Fernando Avalos, Deniz Igan, and Richhild Moessner), April 2024

Presentation to the BIS Banking Department, “Pre-bimonthly series” (BIS January 2024 GEN joint with Miguel Ampudia, Fiorella De Fiore and Enisse Kharroubi), January 2024

Presentation to Esther George, President Kansas City Fed, FOMC policy cycle: “Financial stability risks posed by the upcoming monetary policy tightening cycle”, July 2022

Discussion in the DG Economics Deutsche Bundesbank Modeling Group of the research findings on Big Techs and the credit channel of monetary policy, December 2021

Invitation to discussion with DG Economics of the Deutsche Bundesbank about the paper on monetary policy and financial stability in the context of the ECB Upcoming Governing Council, November 2021

“Jour Fixe Presentation” to the Deutsche Bundesbank President: “Monetary-fiscal interactions subject to the ELB and the fiscal limit” discussing policy prescriptions of own research, April 2021

Comment on the BIS GEM note on monetary-fiscal interactions, April 2021

Discussion in the DG Economics Deutsche Bundesbank Modeling Group of the research findings on monetary policy and financial stability, March 2021

C. POLICY PAPERS

“Commodity prices and monetary policy: old and new challenges”, joint with Fernando Avalos, Ryan Banerjee, Matthias Burgert, Boris Hofmann, Matthias Rottner, *BIS Bulletin 96*, January 2025

“Targeted Taylor rules: monetary policy responses to demand- and supply-driven inflation”, joint with Boris Hofmann and Benoît Mojon, *BIS Quarterly Review Special Feature*, December 2024

“Big Tech, financial intermediation and the macroeconomy”, joint with Giulio Cornelli, Fiorella De Fiore, and Leonardo Gambacorta, invited paper requested at the Annual Boston Fed Research Conference, November 2024

“Monetary policy, financial conditions and real activity: is this time different?”, joint with Fernando Avalos, Deniz Igan, and Richhild Moessner, *BIS Bulletin 80*, February 2023

“Private debt, monetary policy tightening and aggregate demand”, joint with Miguel Ampudia, Fiorella De Fiore and Enisse Kharroubi, *BIS Bulletin 70*, February 2023

“Monetary policy in crisis mode, or fiscal policy incognito”, joint with Alain Durré and Adrian Paul, *Weekly issue ‘Goldman Sachs Global Macro Research: European Economics Analyst*, November 26, 2015

ACADEMIC RESEARCH

A. PUBLICATIONS

“Monetary policy and Endogenous Financial Crises”, with Frederic Boissay (BIS), Fabrice Collard (TSE), and Jordi Galí (CREI). *Forthcoming in the “Review of Economic Studies”*

What are the channels through which monetary policy affects financial stability? Can (and should) central banks prevent financial crises by deviating from price stability? To what extent may monetary policy itself unintendedly brew financial vulnerabilities? We answer these questions using a New Keynesian model with capital accumulation and endogenous financial crises due to adverse selection and moral hazard in credit markets. Our findings are threefold. First, monetary policy affects the probability of a crisis both in the short-run (via aggregate demand) and in the medium-run (via capital accumulation). Second, the central bank can reduce the incidence of crises in the medium-run by tolerating higher inflation volatility in the short-run. Third, prolonged periods of loose monetary policy followed by a sharp tightening can lead to financial crises. [NBER WP](#), [BIS WP \(latest version\)](#)

“Monetary Tightening and Financial Stress during Supply- versus Demand-driven Inflation”, with Frederic Boissay (BIS), Fabrice Collard (TSE), Adam Shapiro (FRBSF). *Published in the “International Journal of Central Banking”, April 2025*

This paper explores the state-dependent effects of a monetary tightening on financial stress, focusing on a novel dimension: whether inflation is driven by supply versus demand factors at the time of the policy intervention. These underlying factors likely affect the economy’s financial resilience to a monetary tightening. We estimate the effects of high frequency identified monetary surprises on financial stress, differentiating the effects based on whether inflation is supply- or demand-driven. We find that financial stress increases after a tightening when inflation is supply-driven, whereas it remains roughly unchanged or even declines when inflation is demand driven. [BIS WP](#), [FRBSF WP](#), [Published version](#)

“Fintech vs bank credit: How do they react to monetary policy?”, with Fiorella De Fiore (BIS), Giulio Cornelli (BIS), Leonardo Gambacorta (BIS). *Published in “Economic Letters”, January 2024.*

Fintech credit, which includes peer-to-peer and marketplace lending as well as lending facilitated by major technology firms, is witnessing rapid growth worldwide. However, its responsiveness to monetary policy shifts remains largely unexplored. This study employs a novel credit dataset spanning 19 countries from 2005 to 2020 and conducts a PVAR analysis to shed some light on the different reaction of fintech and bank credit to changes in policy rates. The main result is that fintech credit shows a lower (even non-significant) reactivity to monetary policy shocks in comparison to traditional bank credit. Given the still marginal – although fast growing – macroeconomic significance

of fintech credit, its contribution in explaining the variability of real GDP is less than 2%, against around one quarter for bank credit. [BIS WP, Published version](#)

B. WORKING PAPERS

“BigTech Credit and the Macroeconomy”, with Fiorella De Fiore (BIS) and Leonardo Gambacorta (BIS). *Revise & Resubmit “Review of Economic Studies”*

Invited paper Boston Fed Annual Research Conference Nov 24; Top 3 Annual IFABS Best Paper Award, Dec 24

We document the recent advent of big techs in finance and study the macroeconomic impact of these developments. To this end, we build a model where big techs facilitate matching between sellers and buyers on a e-commerce platform and extend loans to firms. Big techs reinforce credit repayment with the threat of exclusion from the platform, while bank credit is secured against collateral. Our calibrated model suggests that: (i) a rise in big techs’ matching efficiency boosts firms’ expected profits on the e-commerce platform, expands the supply of big tech credit, and approaches output to its efficient level, with the effects being amplified in a positive feedback loop; (ii) gains generated by big techs’ improved efficiency are limited by the distortionary nature of fees collected from users; (iii) big tech credit can mitigate the transmission of business cycle shocks – most notably monetary policy shocks – to real activity. [BIS WP, Latest version](#)

“Targeted Taylor Rules: Some Evidence and Theory”, with B Hofmann (BIS) and B Mojon (BIS)

Selected on the programs of the “35 Years of Flexible Inflation Targeting” Anniversary Conference organized by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, March 25 and of the NBER SI Monetary Economics Meeting, July 25.

We introduce the concept of targeted Taylor rules: refined monetary policy rules that allow for different responses to demand– versus supply–driven inflation. The new concept tallies with Federal Reserve’s monetary policy strategy as reflected in its official communications. When estimated for the United States using recent decompositions of inflation in demand and supply factors, this new type of rule points to an almost fourfold stronger monetary policy reaction to demand– than to supply–driven inflation starting with Paul Volker’s Chairmanship. We show how to embed the targeted rule into a textbook New-Keynesian model when the economy is simultaneously hit by demand and supply shocks, and discuss the implications of the new policy rule for business cycle fluctuations and welfare. [BIS WP, Latest version](#)

“Financial Conditions and the Macroeconomy: A Two-Factor View”, with Marco Lombardi (BIS) and Andreas Schrimpf (BIS)

We construct a new financial conditions index for the United States based on a dynamic factor model applied to a broad set of financial prices and yields. The resulting two latent factors capture, respectively, the general level of safe interest rates and an overall measure of perceived and priced financial risk. Analysing the interaction between these factors and the macroeconomy, we find that: (i) both factors are affected significantly by monetary policy; (ii) positive shifts in both factors lead to a persistent contraction in economic activity; (iii) relative to the safe interest rates factor, the risk–related factor exhibits stronger predictive power for economic activity. Our results are consistent with both the demand and the credit channels of monetary policy being at work, and emphasize that isolating movements in safe interest rates from shifts in perceived financial risk is essential to accurately assess the transmission of financial conditions to economic activity. [BIS WP](#)

C. RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

“Firm Heterogeneity, Monetary Policy and Credit Constraints”, with Ryan Banerjee (BIS)

Literature so far has studied the transmission and optimal design of monetary policy in setups with either only financially-unconstrained firms or with only financially-constrained firms. This paper analyses these questions in an extension of the basic New Keynesian model with both types of firms, and yields a number of novel theoretical insights. (i) The interactions of the two types of firms on input and output markets activate a new transmission channel (the “spillover channel”). Because of this new channel, (ii) aggregate output does not necessarily respond more strongly to monetary policy, and (iii) the optimal design of monetary policy does not necessarily change when the share of constrained firms is higher (contrary to the financial accelerator intuition). The model is used to discuss

the responses to monetary policy of financially constrained and unconstrained firms in the UK (based on [my second PhD chapter](#) “Monetary Policy with Financially-Constrained and Unconstrained Firms”).

“Inside-money in the New Keynesian Model”

The textbook New Keynesian framework has become a common tool for monetary policy analysis in central banks. Policy makers are nonetheless often concerned that this framework abstracts away from endogenous money creation, and lacks realism. To address this concern, I introduce endogenous money creation by the private banking sector (like deposits), or “inside money”, into the textbook framework. I find that the new “inside money” model has the same equilibrium representation as the textbook “moneyless” one, and hence transmission and optimal design of monetary policy in the two models are identical. [Link to latest draft](#)

“Monetary Policy subject to an Endogenous Fiscal Limit,” with Fabrice Collard (TSE)

With their aging populations, many advanced economies are currently facing (i) a rise in structural spending, and (ii) a decline in long-run real interest rates. This project studies how these structural trends may jointly affect the interaction between monetary and fiscal policy. The analysis is conducted within an extension of the basic New Keynesian model with an endogenous fiscal limit and ZLB constraints, solved with global solution methods.

“Monetary policy in a World of Intangible Capital and Firm Heterogeneity”, joint with Ryan Banerjee (BIS), Boris Hofmann (BIS). The ratio of intangible to tangible capital ratio in advanced economies has been raising steadily over the past decades. We study whether/how this trend affects the transmission of monetary policy. Using firm level data, we find that on average firms with a lower ratio of tangible capital (eg more R&D), respond more to monetary policy, and are less levered. We explain this result by the fact that intangible capital being less pledgeable than physical capital| these firms are relatively more financially constrained. We use a theoretical model to rationalize these results and to study the implications for monetary policy design.

“Firm Heterogeneity, Investment, and Aggregate Transmission”, with Florin Bilbiie (University of Cambridge), Diego Känzig (Northwestern University), and Paolo Surico (London Business School)

“R-star and Monetary policy”, with Boris Hofmann (BIS) and Andy Glover (Kansas City Fed)

“An Anatomy of Demand/Supply Effects of Business Cycle Shocks”, with Adam Shapiro (San Francisco Fed)

D. PAPER DISCUSSIONS

“Monetary Policy and Corporate Investment: The Equity Financing Channel”, by Ping McLemore (Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond) at the Workshop on Firm Heterogeneity and Macroeconomics, University of Mannheim, December 2024

“CBDC and banks: Disintermediation fast and slow”, by Rhyss Bidder, Timothy Jackson and Matthias Rottner, Oxford Saïd – Risk Center at ETH Zürich Macro-finance Conference, June 2024

“Monetary Unions with Heterogeneous Fiscal Space,” by Marco Bellifemine (London School of Economics), Adrien Couturier, (London School of Economics), Rustam Jamilov (All Souls College), at the NBER ISOM Conference, June 2024

“Heterogeneous Downward Nominal Wage Rigidity: Foundations of a Nonlinear Phillips Curve”, by Stephanie Schmitt-Grohe (Columbia University) and Martin Uribe (Columbia University), *R & R Review of Economic Studies* at the Women in Macro Conference, University of Chicago, Becker Friedman Center, May 2024

“Monetary Policy, Inflation, and Crises: Evidence from History and Administrative Data,” by Jose-Luis Peydro (Imperial College Business School, Barcelona School of Economics), Gabriel Jiménez (Banco de España), Dmitry Kuvshinov (Universitat Pompeu Fabra), Björn Richter (Universitat Pompeu Fabra), at the ECB Inaugural conference of the ChaMP Research Network, April 2024

“Money Matters: Broad Divisia Money and the Recovery of Nominal GDP from the COVID-19 Recession”, by Michael Bordo and John Duca, Oxford Said – Risk Center at ETH Zürich Macro-finance Conference, June 2023

E. ACADEMIC PRESENTATIONS

- 2026: University of San Gallen (May 2026, *forthcoming*), Banque de France (May 2026, *forthcoming*), AMSE-Banque de France Macro Workshop (June 2026, *forthcoming*)
- 2025: ASSA Annual Meetings, San Francisco (January 2025), “35 years of flexible inflation targeting - challenges and opportunities”, Reserve Bank of New Zealand (March 2025), University of Essex (April 2025), BIS-SNB Annual Research Meeting (May 2025), Midwest-Macro Conference @Kansas City Fed (May 2025), Annual IJCB conference (June 2025), NBER Summer Institute Monetary Economics Meeting (July 2025), Boston Fed (July 2025), National Bank of Belgium (September 2025), Université Catholique de Louvain (September 2025)
- 2024: CREI 30th Anniversary (November 2024), SNB Annual Research Conference (October 2024), BIS Internal Research Seminar (September 2024), QCGBF Annual Conference Kings’ College London (July 2024), SED Annual Conference (June 2024), IJCB Annual Conference (June 2024), University of Warwick MIMA (May 2024), BIS-SNB Research Workshop (May 2024), BIS Americas Office (May 2024), Banco de México (May 2024), Deutsche Bundesbank (April 2024), ECB ChaMP Research conference, poster (April 2024), 22nd BIS Research Priority Group on Monetary Policy Frameworks (April 2024), Bocconi University and CEPR Conference on Financial Stability and Regulation (April 2024), Bank of Israel VIMACRO (April 2024), University of St Gallen (March 2024), WE_ARE_IN CEPR Research Seminar (March 2024)
- 2023: Hong-Kong Economic Association Conference (December 2024), Dutch Central Bank (December 2023), University of Lausanne (December 2023), Annual EEA Congress (August 2023), University of Auckland (August 2023), ERMAS (July 2023), Oxford Said - ETH Zurich Macro-finance conference (June 2023), Joint Bank of Finland– CEPR conference (June 2023), CESC Barcelona (June 2023), Konstantz Seminar on Monetary Theory and Policy (May 2023), Padova Macro Talks (May 2023), BIS - SNB Workshop (May 2023), CEFIMO: Academy of Economic Studies Bucharest (May 2023), BIS Internal research seminar (March 2023), Tinbergen Institute (February 2023)
- 2022: Research Seminar Federal Reserve Bank of New York (December 2022), EUI-Bank de France conference (December 2022), Women in Macro Conference, (September 2022), Workshop on Monetary Policy at Bank of Canada (September 2022), Oslo Macro Conference (September 2022), CEBRA (August 2022), National Bank of Romania (August 2022), ERMAS (July 2022), Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (July 2022), Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (June 2022), Barcelona Summer Forum - workshop on Monetary Policy and Central Banking (June 2022), VIMACRO Bank of Israel (May 2022), NBER Monetary Economics Spring Meeting (March 2022), European Central Bank (March 2022)
- 2021: Bank for International Settlements (December 2021), Deutsche Bundesbank (Friendly Faces Event and Brown Bag seminar, November 2021), National Bank of Belgium (September 2021, presentation by co-author), 36th Annual Congress of the European Economic Association (Copenhagen –virtual, August 2021)
- 2020: 35th Annual Congress of the European Economic Association (Rotterdam –virtual, August 2020), Deutsche Bundesbank (January 2020), Banque Centrale de Luxembourg (January 2020), Bank of Canada (January 2020), Kansas City Fed (January 2020), Richmond Fed (January 2020)
- 2019: BIS Internal research meeting (November 25, 2019), 34th Annual Congress of the European Economic Association (Manchester, August 2019), BGSE PhD Jamboree 6th Edition (Barcelona, May 23, 2019), 15th CIREQ PhD Students’ Conference (McGill University, Montreal May 24, 2019)
- 2018: IRES Macro Lunch Presentation, “Université Catholique de Louvain” (October 30, 2018), INFER Workshop on Finance and Fiscal Policy (Bucharest, September 21, 2018), Spring Meeting Young Economists 2018 (Palma de Mallorca), CREI Macroeconomics Lunch (2018)
- 2017, 2016, 2014: CREI Macro Breakfast

Participation NBER SUMMER INSTITUTE: 2021, 2022, 2023, 2025

F. REFEREE ACADEMIC JOURNALS Review of Economic Studies, AEJ Macro, Macroeconomic Dynamics, Management Science, European Economic Review, IJCB, JIMF, Economic Journal, Economic Letters, Applied Economic Letters, Financial Letters, Economic Inquiry

G. SELECTION COMMITTEE ACADEMIC CONFERENCES IBEFA 2025, WE-ARE in Macro 24, IFABS 23, WE-ARE in Macro 23, IFABS 22, CEBRA 22, joint Bundesbank–DNB–NorgesBank Conference 21

H. CONFERENCE ORGANISATION (co-organiser)

Research workshop, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco – Deutsche Bundesbank, November 2022 and January 2023 (two events), jointly with Elmar Mertens and Matthias Rottner

Research workshop, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City – Deutsche Bundesbank, August 2022 (two events), jointly with Elmar Mertens and Matthias Rottner

Session on Monetary Policy and Financial Stability at CEBRA, 29-31 August 2022, with Mathias Hoffmann (Deutsche Bundesbank), Vivien Lewis (Deutsche Bundesbank), Matthias Rottner (Deutsche Bundesbank)

Lessons from the COVID-19 crisis and prospects for future policy, 13 -14 December 2021, conference organised by the Bundesbank in collaboration with Danmark National Bank and the Norges Bank, jointly with with Francesco Furlanetto (Norges Bank), Mathias Hoffmann (Deutsche Bundesbank), Stephane Moyon (Deutsche Bundesbank), Federico Ravenna (Danmarks Nationalbank), Tobias Renkin (Danmarks Nationalbank).

“Friendly Faces” Research Events Deutsche Bundesbank Autumn 2021, Spring 2022, joint with Elmar Mertens and Matthias Rottner

I. PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

European Economic Association, American Economic Association, CSWEP

THEMATIC COURSES IN MONETARY ECONOMICS

Macprudential Policies by Nabuhiro Kiyotaki, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, Nov. 2016

Unconventional Monetary Policy, Barcelona Graduate School of Economics, Barcelona, Spain, May 2015

Applied Empirical Analysis in Monetary Economics by Daniel Thornton (Vice President St. Louis FED), IESEG, Paris, France, September 2014

DISTINCTIONS AND GRANTS

American Economic Association Summer Fellow (2022)

EBES grants for PhD courses, conferences (2016, 2018)

PhD Teaching Grants “Universitat Pompeu Fabra” (2018, 2019), “Universite Catholique de Louvain” (2012)

Rank 1st county level, distinctions national level at the annual Biology (2003, 2004) and Economics (2006) Olympiads

COMPUTER SKILLS

Word, PowerPoint, Excel, MATLAB, STATA, RATS, LaTeX, Beamer, notions of Linux bash programming

LANGUAGES

Romanian: native. *English and French*: fluent. *German*: advanced - B2/C1. *Spanish*: advanced understanding