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DATE OF BIRTH: 09/09/1981

CITIZENSHIP: Argentinian, Polish

LANGUAGES: Spanish (Native), English (Fluent), French (Fluent)

GRADUATE STUDIES:

University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA

Ph.D., Economics, 2007- expected June 2012

M.A. Economics, 2008

THESIS TITLE: Essays on International Trade

THESIS COMMITTEE AND REFERENCES:

Prof. James Rauch (Chair)
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UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES:

Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, Spain

MS.c., Economics, Industrial Organization, 2007, With Distinction

B.A., Economics, 2nd best G.P.A. (*Summa Cum Laude*), 2006

Université de Nantes, Nantes, France

Licence Sciences Économiques, Avec Mention (Distinction), 2004

DESIRED TEACHING AND RESEARCH:

Primary Fields: International Trade

Secondary Fields: Development Economics, Industrial Organization, Labor Economics

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

2007-Present Teaching Assistant, University of California, San Diego
SU11: Microeconomics (Prof. Nieto, A.); SP11: International Trade (Prof. Rauch, J.);
WI11: Econometric C (Prof. Candido, M.); FA10: International Trade (Prof.
Muendler, M.); SP10: International Trade (Prof. Rauch, J.); WI10: Macroeconomics
B (Prof. Peters, G.); FA09: Macroeconomics (Prof. Peters, G.); SU09:
Microeconomics C (Prof. Noel, M.); SP09: Macroeconomics (Prof. Peters, G.); WI09:
Macroeconomics B (Prof. Peters, G.); FA07: Econometrics C (Prof. Stohs)

RELEVANT POSITIONS HELD:

2005-2007: LINEEX, Laboratory for Research in Experimental Economics.
• Statistical Analyst.
• Experiment Monitor.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS:

Working Papers

A Model Of Employment And Wage Impacts Of Service Offshoring [Job Market Paper 1]

I develop a two-sector model of trade in final goods and intermediate tasks (services). Goods differ in skill-intensity and tasks differ in tradability. A country with high final goods productivity and abundant skilled labor relative to the rest of the world is shown to have incentives to import (offshore) both skilled and unskilled tasks that are greater for the latter. Consequently, given identical tradability schedules, more unskilled than skilled tasks are imported in equilibrium. With putty-clay technology for tasks that locks workers into occupations in the short run but allows retraining in the long run, transition from the non-offshoring to the offshoring equilibrium yields employment and real wage effects in line with the young empirical literature on service offshoring: both effects increase from negative to positive as tradeability

declines, with the switches from negative to positive occurring at a higher level of tradeability for skilled than unskilled tasks. More productive countries will have more losers because they offshore more tasks.

Entry barriers, rent-shifting, and the home market effect [Job Market Paper 2]

I introduce entry barriers into an otherwise standard model of the home market effect. Entry barriers cause market sizes to become endogenous by creating rents. I prove that the endogeneity of market size has four implications. First, endogenous market size magnifies the standard home-market effect. Second, it is no longer true that both countries benefit unambiguously from mutual trade liberalization. In particular, if rents are sufficiently large and country sizes are sufficiently unequal, a trade agreement will reduce welfare in the smaller country. Third, an increase in entry barriers increases the market size of the larger country. Despite the reduction in product variety, welfare in the larger country may actually increase. Fourth, governments can use trade policy to shift foreign rents to their countries and enlarge their home markets, generating a greater incentive for "beggar-thy-neighbor" trade policies than in the standard model.

Work In Progress

Development Strategies In A Trade Model

This paper investigates governments' incentives to use trade-protection as a device for developing non-comparative advantage sectors. Trade protection creates beneficial industrial linkages but reallocates production away from comparative advantage industries. The industrial linkages increase the rents of the home country at the expense of foreign countries. Therefore, developing countries have a rent-shifting motivation for setting high tariffs. In countries with a relatively low comparative disadvantage, this rent-shifting motivation is stronger than the gains from specialization. Consequently, these countries will protect their research-intensive sectors and capture the rents associated with these industries. In deriving these results, this paper relates Pol Antras' seminal work on international outsourcing to the industrial development of East Asian countries. Specifically, the paper connects Antras' work to the strategies followed by Taiwan and South-Korea in reducing the technological gap with respect to developed countries.

HONORS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND FELLOWSHIPS:

- 2007-present Graduate Student Teaching Fellowship. Economics Department, UCSD.
- 2008-2009 Fellowship for Graduate Studies. Fundacion ICO, Instituto de Crédito Oficial. Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda, Gobierno de España.
- 2007-2008 Fellowship for Graduate Studies. Fundacion ICO, Instituto de Crédito Oficial. Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda, Gobierno de España.
- 2007-2011 Pre-Doctoral Fellowship. Conselleria d'Educacio de la Generalitat Valenciana. Declined the 2nd year due to alternative funding.
- 2007 Research grant for a research project related to “*A Worldwide Exploratory Inquiry into the Influence of Globalization on Cooperation and Trust.*” Patronato Sur-Norte.
- 2006 Fellowship to collaborate with the Department of Applied Economics of the University of Valencia. Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda, Gobierno de España.
- . Premio al Rendimiento Academico (Best Universty G.P.A.scores). University of Valencia.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS:

- 2011 International Trade and Development Lunch Seminar, UCSD.
- 2011 Guest Speaker, University of Valencia.
- 2010 International Trade and Development Lunch Seminar, UCSD.
- 2010 Economics Lunch Seminar, University of Granada.

COMPUTER SKILLS:

Stata, Wolfram Mathematica, Ms. Office