ÁLVARO JERÓNIMO CALLEJAS MONTERO

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EDUCATION

Ph.D. Economics. (Expected 2022) 2016 – 2022
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST
Certificate in Statistical and Computational Data Science 2017 – 2020
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST
Master in Competition Policy and Market Regulation 2013 – 2014
BARCELONA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
B.A. in Economics. 2003 – 2008
PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CAROLICA DEL ECUADOR

WORK EXPERIENCE

Aleph-Omega Consulting. (Ecuador) 2014 – 2020
Litigation and antitrust consultant
Telefónica Ecuador. (Ecuador) 2014 – 2016
Regulatory Expert
Superintendence of Market Power Control. (Ecuador) 2013 – 2013
Competition Advocacy Intendant
Ministry of Industries and Productivity. (Ecuador) 2010 – 2012
Economics Studies Coordinator

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

World Bank Group 2021
Chief Economist Infrastructure
RA for Jevgenijs Steinbuks (World Bank Group) and Joshua Linn (University of Maryland)
Latin American Center for Telecommunication Studies. 2019
Junior Fellow

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Introduction to Resource Economics (ResEcon 102). 2019 – 2021
University of Massachusetts Amherst.
Intro to Statistics for Social Sciences (Res Econ 202). 2019 – 2021
University of Massachusetts Amherst.

CONFERENCES AND PRESENTATIONS

DECRG Half-baked Seminar at the World Bank (forthcoming) 2021
18th Annual International Industrial Organization Conference 2020
7th Latin American Telecommunications Congress 2019

LANGUAGES AND SOFTWARE SKILLS

ENGLISH – SPANISH.
MATLAB, Python, R, Stata, Latex.

PUBLICATIONS AND WORKING PAPERS

Welfare Effects of Public Procurement of Medicines: Evidence from Ecuador. (With Debi Prasad Mohapatra). *International Journal of Industrial Organization (March 2021)*.

This article evaluates the welfare implications of a public procurement program, where the Ecuadorian Government procures medicines used for cancer treatment and distributes them to patients for free with the aim to benefit the poor. Using a unique dataset on Ecuador's pharmaceutical market, we estimate a structural model of demand and supply, and focus on two research questions related to this program. First, we consider a targeting strategy commonly implemented in various developing countries, where patients below a given income threshold qualify for the free drug. We compare this with a simpler drug distribution mechanism where every patient is a potential recipient of the free drug, and the patients are served on first-come-first-serve basis. Second, we study the supply side implications of this program.

Domestic Industrial Policy and Consumer Surplus in Developing Countries. Working paper.

With the aim to encourage domestic mobile handset production, the Indian Government planned to impose tariffs over imported mobile phone components. I evaluate the welfare consequences of this policy by computing the consumer surplus as well as the producer surplus changes due to the policy. To this end, I implement a structural model of India's mobile phone market where firms can endogenously decide production location, product set and prices, and evaluate the effects of the policy in the counterfactual world. The results suggest that the continuation of this policy will lead to large-scale production relocation, products exiting the market, and price increases leading to a drop in consumer surplus.

Welfare and Environmental Benefits of Electric Vehicles Tax Policies in Developing Countries: Evidence from Colombia. (With Joshua Linn and Jevgenijs Steinbuks) Working Paper.

This paper analyzes existing and proposed policies aiming to reduce emissions from new passenger vehicles in Colombia, which has used preferential sales taxes and import tariffs to stimulate sales of hybrid and electric vehicles. Using highly detailed data on vehicle purchases and attributes, we estimate an equilibrium model of Colombia's market that includes a random-coefficients logit demand structure and endogenizes firms' markups. Using the model to simulate policies, we find that Colombia's sales tax and import tariffs have increased hybrid and electric vehicle market shares by 0.9 to 2.7 percentage points at welfare costs of $120-510 per ton of carbon dioxide reduction.

REFERENCES

Debi Prasad Mohapatra, Ph.D. (Dissertation Advisor)
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Christian Rojas, Ph.D.
Associate Professor- University of Massachusetts Amherst
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