

Younghoon Kim

Department of Economics, UCLA
8276 Bunche Hall, 315 Portola Plaza
Los Angeles, CA 90095

Phone: 310-729-0743
Email: kimyounghoon@ucla.edu
Website: <https://younghoon-econ.github.io>

Education

Ph.D. in Economics, University of California, Los Angeles	2025 (Expected)
M.A. in Economics, University of California, Los Angeles	2021
B.A. in Economics (<i>Summa Cum Laude</i>), Seoul National University	2015
Visiting Student, Department of Economics, University of California, Berkeley	2014

Research Interests

International Trade and International Organization

Working Paper

“When Export Controls Backfire: Evidence from 2019 Korea-Japan Trade Dispute”
(Job Market Paper)

Can export controls backfire, leading to an increase in productivity and even exports of the targeted country? I use the responses from Korean producers amid the 2019 Korea-Japan political dispute to answer these questions. In 2019, Japan announced export controls on South Korea for national strategic items, leaving enforcement up to Japanese officials. Although no export restrictions were imposed in practice, the potential risk alone triggered substantial changes in Korea's imports and exports. Imports from Japan have declined significantly, irrespective of whether the items were directly subject to the export controls. Not only has Korea's production increased, but its exports have also expanded more in sectors where Japan had a larger share of the Korean market. Furthermore, the prices of these exported goods have decreased. Motivated by these empirical findings, I estimate the strength of scale economies. The results provide evidence of large scale economies both in Korea and in third countries. This suggests that positive shocks to domestic demand have increased domestic productivity, which in turn has lowered prices and eventually boosted exports.

“Responding to Semiconductor Supply Chain Disruptions: Evidence from South Korea”

How might semiconductor producers respond to the possibility of restricted access to key imported intermediate goods? And how might this response vary across inputs? I use the response of Korean semiconductor producers amid the 2019 Korea-Japan political dispute to answer these questions. In July 2019, Japan announced potential export controls on South Korea for three key semiconductor inputs, leaving implementation to Japanese officials.

Although no export restrictions were applied in practice, the announcement itself triggered uncertainty over the global supply chain, leading to drastically different responses from Korean producers across the three targeted inputs. I present a model featuring two adjustment margins—inventories and global sourcing decisions—with heterogeneity across inputs in the initial share of sourcing from Japan. I show that the calibrated model matches the heterogeneous patterns across the three inputs, suggesting that these two adjustment margins played an important role in practice. Using the model, I also solve for how Korean producers would have responded had Japan extended its export controls to other key semiconductor inputs. These counterfactual responses align with actual responses, indicating that semiconductor producers feared an extension of Japanese export controls.

Work in Progress

“Hysteresis Effects of Geopolitical Conflicts on Consumer Goods Trade”

“Heterogeneous Effects of Geopolitical Disputes on Exports and Imports”

Presentations

Asia-Pacific Industrial Organisation Conference,	2024
California State University Long Beach ECON Seminar,	
Midwest International Trade and Theory Conference, UCLA Proseminar	
Warwick Economics PhD Conference, UCLA Proseminar	2023
UCLA Proseminar	2022
UCLA Proseminar	2021

Honors and Awards

Departmental Fellowship, University of California, Los Angeles	2020-2024
Lewis L. Clarke Graduate Fellowship, University of California, Los Angeles	2023
Summer Graduate Fellowship, University of California, Los Angeles	2020
Fulbright Graduate Study Award, Korean-American Educational Commission	2019-2020
Official Commendation, Services to the State, Deputy Prime Minister of Republic of Korea	2017
Honorary Pass in Higher Civil Service Examination, Republic of Korea	2013
Merit Based Scholarships, Seoul National University	2008, 2011-2014

Teaching Experience

Intermediate Microeconomic Theory, TA for Jonathan Vogel	2021, 2023, 2024
Intermediate Microeconomic Theory, TA for Bernardo S. Silveira	2022, 2023, 2024
Intermediate Microeconomic Theory, TA for Daniel Haanwinckel	2022, 2023
Microeconomic Theory, TA for Chris Surro	2022

Professional Experience

Ministry of Economy and Finance, Republic of Korea

Deputy Director, Social Policy Division 2018-2019

- In charge of National Pension Scheme analysis and forecast
- Drafted “*The 4th Operation Plan for National Pension Scheme (2018)*”

Deputy Director, Population Policy Division 2017-2018

- In charge of demographic analysis including women’s employment
- Drafted “*Measures to Boost Women’s Employment (2017)*”

Deputy Director, Future Policy Division 2016-2017

- In charge of higher education policy analysis including National Student Grants
- Drafted “*Medium and Long-term Strategy of the Republic of Korea (2017)*”

Seoul Metropolitan Government, Republic of Korea

Deputy Director, Transportation Policy Division 2015-2016

- In charge of analyzing the fare system and profits of the Seoul Metropolitan Subway
- Drafted “*The Analysis of the Effect of Fare Increases in the Seoul Metropolitan Subway*”

Other Information

Nationality: Republic of Korea

Military Service: Republic of Korea Army, 2008-2010

Language: Korean (native), English (fluent), Japanese (business proficient)

Computer Skills: MATLAB, Stata, Julia, Latex

References

Jonathan Vogel

Department of Economics, UCLA

jvogel@econ.ucla.edu

Pablo Fajgelbaum

Department of Economics, UCLA

pfajgelbaum@econ.ucla.edu

Oleg Itskhoki

Department of Economics, Harvard

itskhoki@fas.harvard.edu