

CURRICULUM VITAE

November 2009

COSIMO PANCARO

PERSONAL AND CONTACT DETAILS

Date of birth: 23/03/1979

Citizenship: Italian

European University Institute (EUI), Via della Piazzuola, 43 – 50133, Florence, Italy.

Email: cosimo.pancaro@eui.eu; cosimo79@yahoo.it

Home phone: +39 055283540

Mobile phone: +39 3200376740

Personal webpage: www.eui.eu/Personal/Researchers/CosimoPancaro_Welcome

EDUCATION

Sept. 2005 – present: Ph.D. candidate in Economics at the European University Institute (EUI).
The expected completion date is Spring 2010.

Sept. 2005 – June 2006: MRes in Economics at the European University Institute (EUI).

Sept. 2004 – June 2005: MSc in Economics at the University of Essex (with Merit).

Dissertation: “The Balassa Samuelson Effect and its Contribution to the Inflation Differentials in the Euro Area”, supervised by Dr. A. Cunat.

Sept. 1998 – July 2004: Laurea in Economics at the University of Firenze.

Dissertation: “Purchasing Power Parity and Balassa-Samuelson Effects: an Econometric Analysis for 4 New Members of the European Union”, supervised by Prof. G. Gallo

Final grade: 110/110 e lode (*summa cum laude*).

Feb. 2001 – Dec. 2001: Exchange student at Monash University, Melbourne, Australia.

Sept. 1993-June 1998: Maturità Classica at Liceo Classico “Galileo”, Florence, Italy.

Final Grade: 58/60

RESEARCH INTERESTS

International Macroeconomics and Finance, Business Cycle Theory, Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium Modeling and Empirical Macroeconomics.

RESEARCH

- [“The Penn Table and the Balassa-Samuelson effect: are they the same?”](#), (Job Market paper), mimeo, 2009.
- “Current account adjustments in industrial countries: does the exchange rate regime matter?” with R. Rueffer, mimeo, 2009.
- “Macroeconomic volatility after trade and capital account liberalization”, mimeo, 2009.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

- “Current account adjustments in industrial and developing countries: a dynamic multinomial logit model with country random effects”.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

- “Does PPP hold? Is the cross sectional independence of the disturbances always satisfied?”, mimeo, 2006.
- “The Balassa-Samuelson effect and its contribution to the inflation differentials in the Euro area” mimeo, 2005.

POLICY WORK

- “Current account adjustments in euro area countries: lessons from the experience with fixed exchange rate” with R. Rueffer, ECB Policy Note, 2008.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

- University of Cambridge, “Macroeconomic and Financial Linkages: Theory and Practice”, December 2008.
- “Spring Meeting of Young Economists”, Istanbul, April 2009.
- “13th Conference on Macroeconomic Analysis and International Finance”, Crete, May 2009.

TEACHING INTERESTS

Interests: International Macroeconomics and Finance, Macroeconomics, Quantitative Macroeconomics

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Sept. 2008 - Dec. 2008: Teaching Assistant of Money & Banking at New York University (NYU), Florence, Italy.

Gen. 2008 - May 2008: Teaching Assistant of Money & Banking at New York University (NYU), Florence, Italy.

Sept. 2007 - Dec. 2007: Teaching Assistant of Money & Banking at New York University (NYU), Florence, Italy.

Sept. 2006 - Dec. 2006: Teaching Assistant of Statistics at New York University (NYU), Florence, Italy.

GRANTS AND AWARDS

October 2008 – present: European University Institute grant for completion of the PhD.

Sept. 2005 – Sept. 2008: Doctoral Fellowship, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Feb. 2001 – Dec. 2001: Scholarship awarded by the Italian Trade Commission (ICE) to study at the Department of Economics at Monash University, Melbourne, Australia.

WORKING EXPERIENCE

May 2008-Aug. 2008: Graduate internship, European Central Bank, EU-countries Division.

March 2003-June 2003: Junior researcher at IRPET (Istituto Regionale per la Programmazione Economica Toscana): Benefit and Cost Analysis of the EU Funds on the Tuscan Economy.

LANGUAGES

English (Fluent), Italian (Native)

COMPUTER SKILLS

- MatLab
- STATA
- Eviews
- Scientific Work Place
- Microsoft Office Package

JOB PREFERENCES

Academia, Institutions.

REFERENCES (in alphabetical order)

- **Prof. Giancarlo Corsetti**
European University Institute (EUI), Department of Economics, Via della Piazzuola, 43 – 50133, Florence, Italy.
Tel. +39 055 4685928; Fax +39 055 4685902; E-mail: giancarlo.corsetti@eui.eu
- **Prof. Giampiero M. Gallo**
University of Florence, Department of Statistics “G. Parenti”, Viale Morgagni, 59 – 50134 Florence, Italy.
Tel. + 39 055 4237273; Fax +39 055 4223560; E-mail: gallog@ds.unifi.it
- **Prof. Helmut Lutkepohl**
European University Institute (EUI), Department of Economics, Via della Piazzuola, 43 – 50133, Florence, Italy.
Tel. +39 055 4685954; Fax +39 055 4685902, E-mail: helmut.luetkepohl@eui.eu
- **Dr. Rasmus Rueffer**,
European Central Bank (ECB), Directorate of Economic Development, Kaiserstrasse, 29 – 60311, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.
E-mail: rasmus.rueffer@ecb.int

JOB MARKET PAPER ABSTRACT

[“The Penn Table and the Balassa-Samuelson effect: are they the same?”](#)

According to the Balassa-Samuelson effect, productivity gains in the domestic tradable sector raise the relative price of domestic non-tradables causing deviations from the purchasing power parity. In the literature, the Balassa-Samuelson effect is typically invoked to explain the Penn effect, according to which the price level is higher in richer countries, so that their real income is overstated if converted at market exchange rates. In this paper, using a two-country, two-sector international real business cycle model, which closely follows Stockman and Tesar (1995) and Benigno and Thoenissen (2008), we show that, in complete markets, the Balassa-Samuelson effect only explains the Penn effect either for a sufficiently high trade elasticity or for a low degree of home bias; in incomplete markets also either in the presence of high complementarity between tradables and non-tradables or for a low share of tradables in consumption. These results are coherent with the empirical evidence, which generally supports the prediction of the Balassa-Samuelson model about relative price of non-tradables but is more controversial about real exchange rate appreciation in response to productivity gains in tradables.